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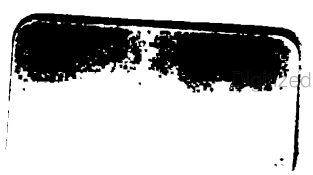

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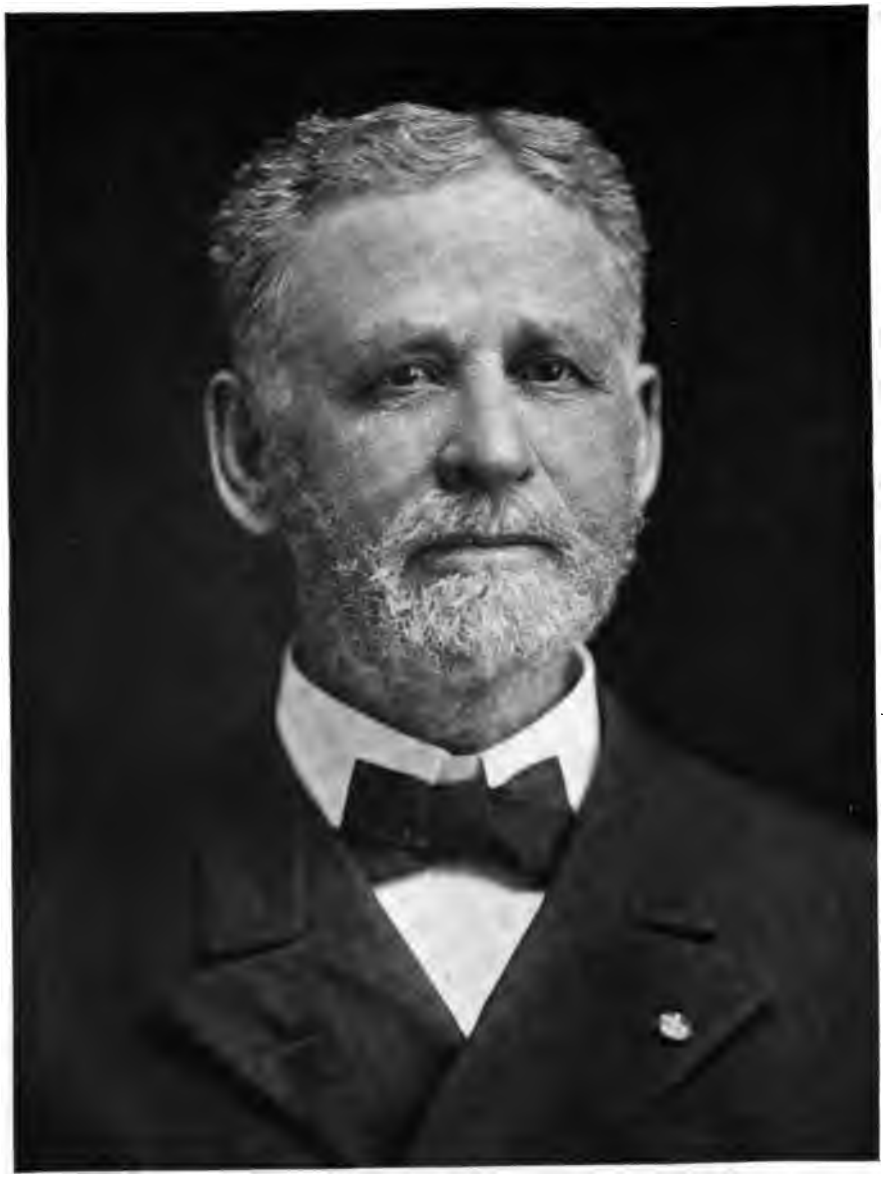

John Z. Powell.

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HISTORY OF

CASS COUNTY

INDIANA

From its Earliest Settlement to the Present Time; with Biographical Sketches and Reference to Biographies Previously Compiled

583

Edited by

DR. JEHU Z. POWELL

President of the Cass County, Indiana, Historical Society

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HON. BENJAMIN F. LOUTHAIN

PROF. A. H. DOUGLASS

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DEDICATION

To the Cass County Historical Society, to which organization the credit is due for the inception and execution of this work, and had it not been for said society, it would not have been written, these volumes are respectfully dedicated by the writer.

LOGANSPORT, INDIANA, May 31, 1913.

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EXPLANATORY

Since the organization of the Cass County Historical Society in 1907, we have been endeavoring to collect and secure historical data of Logansport and Cass County, along all lines of local history, but find it impossible to obtain, at this late date, complete and accurate details of local events of the first two decades of the county's history. The golden opportunity has passed. No one living can remember the events of eighty years ago. There has been no attempt to even record current history and within the memory of the living it is difficult to obtain accurate data, as persons will differ as to facts and dates where no records are kept. The writer has had to rely largely upon the statements of others, and where their statements conflict, has had to reconcile the differences according to the preponderance of evidence, and in some cases we may be in error; if so, we ask the indulgence of our readers, for we know that there will be some inaccuracies and also some omissions that we were unable to fill, because records were not at hand or no one was living who could supply the missing links. If the Historical Society had begun its work twenty-five years ago, the task would not have been so difficult and more complete data could have been secured. We have, however, endeavored to make as accurate and complete record of the past as was obtainable at this late day, and present it in plain, simple language free from rhetorical flourishes or embellishments. With one or two exceptions, the township records are lost and could not be consulted, and the county records of early times are not complete, are unindexed or not obtainable. We are indebted to all the present county officials and the township trustees, a list of whom appears in the proper place, for valuable assistance, also to a host of old pioneers and others, of whom special mention should be made of the following persons in the city: E. S. Rice, Wm. Richardson and Wm. Douglass, now deceased, and Robert Reed; in Adams township, Thomas H. Skinner, Dr. L. C. Miller and David Young; Bethlehem township, B. F. Yantis, Isaiah Kreider, John Redd and Lemuel Powell; Boone township, George W. Weyand, Charles Berkshire and George Beckley; Clay township, John J. Julian and Israel J. Berry; Clinton township, Robert Reed, H. M. Landry and Wm. Justice; Deer Creek township, John W. Cost, Horace Munson, James Johnson and James Delaplane; Harrison township, Dr. J. J. Burton, Wm. Winn and Wm. Morrison; Jackson township, Freeman Daggett, now deceased, Mrs. F. H. Thomas, A. P. Watkins and Eugene Masters; Jefferson township, Wm. M. Gordon, Horace Pryor and Amos Chilcott; Miami township, I. J. Berry, Dr. L. L. Quick and C. P. Forgy; Noble township history was compiled largely by O. A. Brandt; Tipton township, Mrs. George W. Bishop, Mrs. Nancy Plummer, Edgar E. Philips and Dr. E. D. Snyder; Washington township, W. H. H. Tucker, John P. Martin and J. M. Cautly. We are also especially indebted to Elmer E. Worstell and Dr.

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J. P. Hetherington for photographic views and to Wills Berry for drawings to illustrate this work.

For the prosperity, enlightment and happiness of the people they must not only know the world of today in which they live, but they must also know something of the world of the past, whose achievements are their heritage; something of its form and spirit; something of its history, its early development, its art, its customs, its manners, its morals, institutions and people. The object of these volumes is to portray this development of Cass County from the days of the "Red Man" and the coming of the pioneer in the midst of the wilderness, with their hardships and primitive methods and customs, through the various stages of development to its present advancement with its modern culture and institutions, for the benefit of the present and future generations.

He who reads and informs himself,
Of what others have done and said,
Will be a leader in the battle of life,
Whilst the ignorant must ever be led.

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History of Cass County

CHAPTER I

EPITOME OF INDIANA HISTORY

While we expect to confine this work, exclusively, to the local history of Cass county, yet it may be interesting to the reader to have a brief sketch of the state; we will therefore give an outline or epitome of the history of Indiana with some of its educational institutions. Indiana is bounded on the east by Ohio, on the north by Michigan and Lake Michigan, on the west by Illinois, the Wabash river separating the states in the southern third of the west boundary, and on the south by Kentucky, where the Ohio river forms the boundary line between the two states, and has an area of 36,354 square miles, of which 440 square miles is covered by water—lakes and rivers.

It lies between 37° 47′ and 41° 1′ north latitude and between 7° 45′ and 11° 1′ of longitude west from Washington. The extreme length from north to south is two hundred and seventy-five miles and the average width east and west is one hundred and forty miles.

From the time of the discovery of America by Columbus, in 1492, a period of more than one hundred and fifty years passed away before any portion of the territory of Indiana was explored by Europeans. De Soto discovered the Mississippi river in 1542—forty years before La Salle came down the river from the great lakes. In 1568 the Spaniards established a colony in Florida. The English made their first settlement in 1607 at Jamestown, Virginia. The French planted a small colony at Port Royal, Nova Scotia, in 1605, and in 1608 founded the city of Quebec, Canada. The French extended their settlements west along the St. Lawrence river and around the great lakes. Perhaps the first white men to set foot on Indiana soil were French missionaries. Claude Allouez and Claude Dablon in the northern part of the state about 1670 to 1672. According to the annals of the Jesuit missionaries of Quebec the French established a line of communication from Detroit to New Orleans by way of the Maumee, St. Mary's, St. Joseph and Wabash rivers, establishing trading posts and forts at Ft. Wayne, Ouiatanon, west of Lafayette and Vincennes, from 1683 to 1701. Vincennes is the oldest town in the state, being settled about the year 1755, but a trading post had been opened here as early as 1683. The town received its name from Francois Morgan de Vincennes, a French officer, who early visited this region and was burned at the stake by Indians, near Memphis, Tennessee, in 1736. Although Spain never formally possessed the territory of Indiana yet, she, for many years controlled the lower Mississippi, the outlet for the trade of Indiana, before the days of railroads, and Spanish coin was the only money in

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circulation in Indiana from its first settlement to about 1838. Later Indiana belonged to the French and was governed from Paris. In 1763 England gained control and Indiana was ruled from London. After the Revolutionary war, England relinquished its claim to this territory to the colonies, and Virginia claimed Indiana territory and it was governed from Richmond, Virginia, being then a part of Augusta county, but in 1784 Virginia deeded its rights to the United States and the latter exercised governmental authority over Indiana and under the Ordinance of 1787 established what was known as the Northwest territory, which included all territory north and west of the Ohio river, now composing the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, and appointed Arthur St. Clair as territorial governor, with seat of government at Marietta, Ohio, and in 1798 he moved his headquarters to Cincinnati. By an act of congress, May 7, 1800, Indiana territory was organized and William Henry Harrison became its first governor, with headquarters at Vincennes. The first territorial legislature met at Vincennes, July 29, 1805, and Benjamin Parke was elected the first representative to congress from the territory.

The seat of government was moved to Corydon (Harrison county) in 1813, and the territorial legislature met there December 6th of that year. In the spring of 1816 the territory was composed of thirteen counties, to wit: Wayne, with a population of 6,407; Franklin, 7,370; Dearborn, 4,424; Switzerland, 1,832; Jefferson, 4,270; Clark, 7,150; Washington, 5,330; Posey, 1,619; Warrick, 1,415; Perry, 1,710; Harrison, 6,975; Knox, 8,068; Gibson, 5,330. Total population, 63,897. Only 60,000 inhabitants being necessary to secure a representative in congress, the territory was admitted to the Union as an independent state, the president approving the bill April 19, 1816. An election was held May 13, 1816, to elect members for a constitutional convention, which met at Corydon, June 10, 1816, and completed its work June 29th.

The first election under the state constitution was held August 1, 1816, and Jonathan Jennings was elected Indiana's first governor, receiving 5,211 votes to 3,934 cast for Thomas Posey, his competitor. The first legislature of the new state met at Corydon, November 4, 1816, and November 7th the oath of office was administered to Governor Jennings, when he assumed the duties of his office and the state government replaced the territorial. On December 11, 1816, the United States congress, by joint resolution approved the admission of Indiana into the Union as a full fledged state, with James Noble and Walter Taylor representing the state in the United States senate and William Hendricks in the lower house of congress.

Governors of Indiana

Jonathan Jennings, 1816 to 1822; Ratliff Boon (acting), September to December 5, 1822; William Hendricks, 1822 to 1825; James B. Ray (acting), February 12 to December 25, 1825; James B. Ray, 1825 to 1831; Noah Noble, 1831 to 1837; David Wallace, 1837 to 1840; Samuel Bigger, 1840 to 1843; James Whitcomb, 1843 to 1848; Paris C. Dunning (acting), 1848 to 1849; Joseph A. Wright, 1849 to 1857; Ashbel P. Willard, 1857 to 1860; Abram A. Hammond (acting), 1860 to 1861; Henry S. Lane, 1861; Oliver P. Morton (acting), 1861 to 1865; Oliver P. Morton, 1865 to 1869; Conrad Baker (acting), 1867 to 1869; Conrad Baker, 1869 to 1873; Thomas A. Hendricks, 1873 to 1877; James D. Williams, 1877 to 1880; Isaac P. Gray (acting), 1880 to 1881; Albert G. Porter, 1881 to 1885; Isaac P. Gray, 1885 to 1889; Alvin P. Hovey, 1889 to 1891; Ira J. Chase (acting), November 24, 1891, to January 9,

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1893; Claude Matthews, 1893 to 1897; James A. Mount, 1897 to 1901; William T. Durbin, 1901 to 1905; J. Frank Hanley, 1905 to 1909; Thomas R. Marshall, 1909 to 1913; Samuel M. Ralston, 1913 to 1917.

The capitol of the new state remained at Corydon until 1825, when it was removed to Indianapolis. The legislature of 1820 appointed a commission of which General Tipton was a member, to locate a new site for the capitol somewhere near the center of the state. During the summer of 1820 this commission selected the present site of Indianapolis, on White river at the mouth of Fall creek, then a dense forest, with no improvements whatever. It took four years to cut down the forest and erect necessary buildings, and it was not until December, 1824, that the capitol was removed from Corydon and the legislative assembly first met in Indianapolis, January, 1825.

John McCormick built the first house in the present limits of Indianapolis, a log cabin, in the virgin forest in 1820. From this humble beginning Indianapolis has grown to its present magnificent proportions with a population of 240,000, and now the largest capital of any state in the Union.

New Constitution

In the spring of 1851, by direction of the legislature, a convention of delegates of the state met at Indianapolis and made a careful revision of the state constitution, which was submitted to the voters of the state and approved by them at an election held November 1, 1851. Many changes were made in the constitution, notable among which was a perfect system of public schools to be directed and managed by the township trustees. Prior to the new constitution, each school district managed its own affairs with but little or no public funds; but with the adoption of the new constitution our educational and other institutions took on renewed energy and the state rapidly developed along all lines of human endeavor.

Our public school system with its graded schools from the primary department on up to the high school, requiring twelve years for a complete course, now is surpassed by no other state.

Besides the public school system there are many state, private and denominational educational institutions for advanced learning, some of which will be briefly mentioned here.

State Library

From an early day it has been the policy of the state to diffuse and disseminate knowledge and in no better way can this be accomplished than through libraries.

The state library was established in 1825, and the first books placed on its shelves were a set of Benthem's works, donated by the author through John Quincy Adams, who was then minister to the court of St. James. From this modest beginning the state library has grown until it has a rare collection of books, papers and documents of great historical value. Nearly every township and city in the state also has its library, where the public can procure books on any topic of human endeavor.

Vincennes University

This is the first institution of higher education to be provided by the state, and was incorporated by the legislature in 1807, when Indiana was still a territory, and with many ups and downs, suspensions and revivals, it has, however, continued its valued instruction to the present time.

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Indiana State University

This is a child of the state and was located at Bloomington in 1825, as a seminary, but the following year it was raised to the dignity of a college. In 1838 it was chartered as a university. A law school was organized in 1840, and in recent years the only regular medical school in the state is now a department of Indiana University.

Indiana University with its professional schools is well patronized and ranks with the best institutions of our country.

State Normal School

The demand for a better and higher class of public school teachers prompted the legislature to establish a normal school for the training of teachers. Suitable buildings were erected in Terre Haute and the school was opened January, 1870. It is well patronized and the good results are felt throughout the entire state in a higher grade and more efficient teachers.

Purdue University

Is located at Lafayette and was named after John Purdue, who donated fifty thousand dollars towards its erection, but is a state institution, and was opened September 17, 1874. This school is more especially devoted to the natural sciences, practical engineering and agriculture, and has become one of the great educational institutions, not only of Indiana, but of the United States.

Hanover College—(Presbyterian)

This institution of higher learning had its origin in a log cabin, January 1, 1872, at Madison on the Ohio river, with a class of six pupils. From this humble beginning, Hanover College, a school sustained and supported by the Presbyterian church, has developed.

In 1829 a theological department was added. In 1840 the theological school was removed to New Albany and later to Chicago, becoming the great "McCormick Theological Institute." In 1834 Hanover College was given a charter by the legislature and has prospered to the present time.

Wabash College—(Denominational)

This is also a Presbyterian institution, located at Crawfordsville. It was opened December 3, 1833, and soon after was chartered by the legislature. It has had a healthy growth and is one of our substantial and thorough educational institutions, and many eminent men have gone out from its walls.

Franklin College—(Denominational)

In 1832 the Baptists of the state began to feel the need of a school of higher education and established Franklin College at Franklin, Johnson county. The college was opened in 1835. At that time the organization was poor, and it is related that the trustees purchased a bell, but had no funds to erect a bell tower and suspended the bell from the forks of a tree. The college had many discouragements, but has emerged from its financial embarrassments and is now on a firm basis and has been in a prosperous condition for many years.

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ASBURY UNIVERSITY—(DENOMINATIONAL)

This institution, under the auspices of the Methodists, was opened at Greencastle in 1840. W. C. De Pauw richly endowed the college and some years ago the trustees changed the name, and it is now known as De Pauw University, and is favorably known throughout the state.

The Methodists also maintain a college at Moores Hill, Dearborn county, and a female seminary at New Albany, which are feeders to the great De Pauw University.

BUTLER UNIVERSITY—(DENOMINATIONAL)

This college was opened at Indianapolis by the Christian (Disciple) denomination in 1855, under the title of Northwestern Christian University. It was later removed to Irvington, a suburb of Indianapolis, and the name changed to "Butler University" after its founder and benefactor, Ovid Butler.

EARLHAM COLLEGE—(FRIENDS)

About 1837 a tract of one hundred and twenty acres of land was purchased by the "Society of Friends" near Richmond, Indiana, and suitable buildings erected thereon. With some ups and downs, it has steadily grown and now holds an enviable reputation among the educational institutions of our state.

NOTRE DAME—(CATHOLIC)

Father Sorin and six companions, members of the Society of the Holy Cross, left their home in France in 1841. From New York they came by the Erie Canal and Lake Erie to Toledo, and by horseback and stage coach to Vincennes. The following year they located in St. Joseph county and erected a log church and a small school house. This was the beginning of the great Notre Dame University that today has a world-wide reputation. In 1844 the college was granted a charter and has continued to prosper from that day.

ST. MARY'S OF THE WOODS—(CATHOLIC)

Identified with the highest educational institutions of the state is St. Mary's of the Woods, one of the pioneer schools, founded in 1840, by the Sisters of Providence, from Ruilli sur Loire, France, and incorporated by the legislature in 1845. This academic institution is situated in Vigo county, four miles west of Terre Haute, and is pleasantly located, having the charms of a sylvan retreat. The buildings are spacious and furnished with every modern convenience.

St. Mary's of the Woods is the principal home of the Sisters of Providence in the United States, and they have schools in many states.

ROSE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE

Through the munificence of Chauncey Rose this institution of practical scientific education was inaugurated. It is located in Terre Haute; the corner stone of the college building was laid September 11, 1875, but the institution was not opened until 1882. Today no polytechnic school in the country ranks higher than that at Terre Haute.

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Valparaiso Normal and Business College

This institution was opened September 16, 1873, and is one of the most popular educational institutions in the state, and its students are numbered by the thousands.

Culver Military Academy

Was founded by H. H. Culver, of St. Louis, Missouri, in 1894. It is beautifully situated on the north bank of Lake Maxinkuckee, in Marshall county. Here young men can secure as good scientific and military education as at any military school in the United States, and it draws students from our whole country.

Concordia College—(Lutheran)

This college was located at Ft. Wayne in 1850, and has had a prosperous career.

Hartsville University—(United Brethren)

At Hartsville, Indiana, was founded in 1854 and is well sustained by that church.

Union Christian College

At Merom was opened in 1858, and has been doing good work ever since.

Benevolent and Penal Institutions

Asylum for Insane

The first hospital for the insane was erected in Indianapolis in 1847, at a cost of seventy-five thousand dollars and has been enlarged at different times until today it is as fine a building as any of its kind in the United States. This central hospital became over-crowded with the state's unfortunate and three other asylums were erected, one at Evansville, one at Richmond and one at Logansport, all of which were constructed from 1884 to 1888 and opened about the latter year, each with a capacity of nearly one thousand patients.

In 1907 it became necessary to build an additional hospital and a new asylum for the insane was erected at Madison and opened for the reception of patients in 1910.

Deaf and Dumb Asylum

In 1843, Wm. Willard opened a private school at Indianapolis for educating deaf and dumb children, with sixteen scholars. In 1844 the state adopted Mr. Willard's school and continued it in a rented building until 1850, when a suitable building was completed on a one hundred and thirty acre tract of land, east of Indianapolis. This building has been enlarged and improved to meet the increasing demands made upon it.

Blind Asylum

In 1845 a school for the blind was opened at Indianapolis in a rented building, and in 1850 the state completed and opened the asylum for

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the blind, and since that date all blind children have been given an education in this the most worthy of the state benevolent institutions.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home

Soon after the close of the Civil war, when patriotism was at its height, the legislature purchased a tract of land near Knightstown and erected a commodious home, where the orphans—children of the Union soldiers—could be educated and brought up by the munificence of a grateful country.

Home for Feeble Minded

The state, ever mindful of the afflictions of its people, in 1887 built a home at Ft. Wayne, where feeble minded children could be educated and instructed and become more useful citizens, and this institution is performing a grand mission.

Tubercular Hospital

Medical science has demonstrated that tuberculosis, or consumption, is a germ disease; that the germ rapidly develops in warm and bad air and that tuberculosis in its incipiency is a curable disease in pure air. The state realizing these conditions, has wisely and beneficently erected a tubercular hospital on a five hundred acre tract of rolling woodland, three miles north of Rockville, in Parke county, where tubercular patients who reside in crowded houses with bad air conditions can live in pure air and receive all necessary hygienic and medical treatment. The building is a two-story structure, nearly a quarter of a mile long with veranda and glass doors so patients can live in sunshine and pure air. The hospital was opened April, 1911, and has a capacity for one hundred patients.

States Prison, South

The state prison at Jeffersonville was opened in 1822, and in 1847, new buildings were erected. This continued to be the only state prison until 1859, when increased quarters became necessary, and the "States Prison, North" was erected at Michigan City, where the life prisoners and those of the worst class are confined, while the younger and short-term prisoners are kept at the Jeffersonville prison.

House of Refuge

The state, always looking to reform and better the condition of its people, constructed a reform school at Plainfield and opened the same, January 1, 1868. Here incorrigible boys and girls committing crimes can be educated and at the same time be controlled by rigid discipline, taught the error of their ways and reclaimed from the downward course to destruction.

Women's Reformatory

In 1869 steps were taken to ameliorate the conditions of female convicts, and a female prison and reformatory was erected at Indianapolis, where women prisoners and incorrigible girls under fifteen years of age could be placed and receive proper care and instructions with a view to their reformation; and the practical workings of the institution have not disappointed its promoters.

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To show the wonderful growth of Indiana we will give the population by decades, from the organization of the territory, in 1800 to 1910:

Population in 1800, 5,000.
Population in 1810, 24,520.
Population in 1816 (when admitted to Union), 63,897.
Population in 1820, 147,178.
Population in 1830, 243,031.
Population in 1840, 685,866.
Population in 1850, 988,416.
Population in 1860, 1,350,428.
Population in 1870, 1,680,637.
Population in 1880, 1,978,301.
Population in 1890, 2,192,404.
Population in 1900, 2,516,462.
Population in 1910, 2,700,876.

Indiana slopes gradually from the north and northeast toward the Wabash and Ohio rivers in the southwest. The highest elevation is 1,253 feet above sea level and 680 feet above the level of the Ohio river at the mouth of the Wabash. The lowest altitude which is at the mouth of the Wabash is 370 feet above sea level. The northern part of the state is comparatively level, but the southern part along the Ohio river is quite hilly, often reaching a height of 400 or 500 feet. The state is well watered, the Wabash being the principal river with its tributaries, the White, Mississinewa, Eel, and Tippecanoe rivers. The St. Mary's river in the northeast, the St. Joseph river in the north, and the Kankakee in the northwest.

Indiana was originally covered with heavy timber except in the western sections where several counties of fine prairie land exist. The soil is productive, and immense crops of wheat, corn, oats, hay, potatoes, with fruits and vegetables are produced. Bituminous coal of a good quality is found in sixteen counties in the southwest part of the state. The whole state is underlaid with limestone suitable for building purposes, and the celebrated Bedford stone has a Nation wide market. Before the days of railroads Indiana built a number of canals to facilitate trade. The principal canal extended from Toledo to Evansville along the Maumee and Wabash rivers, but railroads have closed up the canals. The first railroad built in Indiana extended from Madison on the Ohio river to Indianapolis and was completed through to the latter place in the fall of 1847. Since then a perfect network of railroads connect every part of the state with the chief cities.

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CHAPTER II

GEOGRAPHY

Location—Area—Population—Civil Divisions

Cass county is situated in the north central part of the state and lies between the 40th and 41st parallel of north latitude. It is bounded on the east by Miami county, on the north by Fulton and Pulaski, on the west by White and Carroll, and on the south by Carroll and Howard. It is twenty-four miles long on the east side by twenty-two miles wide on the north end. On the west side and south end the boundary line follows an irregular course; commencing at the northwest corner of the county it runs south twelve miles; thence east three miles; thence south three miles; thence east eight miles; thence south nine miles; thence east eleven miles and includes within its limits 420 square miles or 268,800 acres, of which 256,174 acres are reported for taxation, leaving 12,624 acres included in lakes, rivers, and non-taxable area.

Population of Cass county in 1830, 1,162.
Population of Cass county in 1840, 5,480.
Population of Cass county in 1850, 11,021.
Population of Cass county in 1860, 16,843.
Population of Cass county in 1870, 24,193.
Population of Cass county in 1880, 27,611.
Population of Cass county in 1890, 31,152.
Population of Cass county in 1900, 34,545.
Population in Cass county in 1910, 36,368.

Rivers and Lakes

Cass county is watered and drained by the Wabash and Eel rivers, both of considerable size and constant streams, together with numerous creeks and rivulets.

The Wabash river runs from east to west through the center of the county, while Eel river runs from northeast to southwest, and empties into the Wabash at Logansport near the center of the county. Twelve Mile, Spring creek, Tick creek, and Horney creek flow from the north into Eel river; Cottonwood and Crooked creeks flow from the north into the Wabash river; Blue Grass and Indian creeks in the northern part of the county flow northwest into the Tippecanoe river. South of the rivers we have Pipe creek in the eastern part of the county, flowing northwest into the Wabash.

Also Minnow creek, Keeps creek, and Prairie branch flow north into the Wabash river in the central and western part of the county, while Rock creek and Deer creek flow from east to west in the southern part of the county and empty into the Wabash in Carroll county.

Lake Cicott, Cass county's only lake, is situated in the western portion of the county and is about a mile in length and one-fourth mile wide

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and is beautifully situated, being surrounded by high sand banks on all sides except to the east, its natural outlet into an adjoining marsh. It thus appears like a sparkling gem in the sand hills of Jefferson township. The lake has a depth of about 65 feet and sun, cat, pike, and other species of fish are found in its waters.

In the early settlement of the county there was quite a body of water known as Twin lake, situated in sections 28 and 33, Bethlehem township, consisting of two lakes connected by a narrow strait. The length of the two lakes was nearly a mile and about one-quarter of a mile in width and was supplied with several species of fish, but the contiguous land owners thought more of fertile lands than lakes of water, and in the drainage of the surrounding county the lake gave up its waters to advancing civilization, was completely drained, and now what was once the bed of this little lake is converted into a beautiful meadow.

ON THE BANKS OF THE WABASH, LOGANSPORT

The average annual rain fall is about 40 inches and the variations of temperature range from 30° below zero to 100° above (Fahrenheit).

CIVIL DIVISIONS

Cass county is divided into fourteen civil townships, to wit: Adams, Bethlehem, Harrison, Boone, Jefferson, Noble, and Clay townships lying north of the rivers, Miami township between the rivers, Eel township, including the city of Logansport, lies between and on both sides of the Wabash and Eel rivers at their junction, and Clinton, Deer Creek, Jackson, Tipton, and Washington townships lie south of the Wabash river.

Cass county was originally covered with heavy timber of oak, walnut, poplar, beech, hickory, ash, elm, sycamore, and other woods, but these primeval forests have given way to the ax of the pioneer, and today only here and there may be seen small groves of original forest trees.

The writer well remembers when such valuable woods as black walnut and yellow poplar were ruthlessly cut down, rolled into log heaps and burned up in order to clear and prepare the land for the farmer's plow. If those giant trees had been left standing until this day and age, they could be sold for many times the value of the land which they occupied, even at the present high price of farms in Cass county which range from $100.00 to $250.00 per acre. The bottom land along the river has a rich loamy, alluvial soil and is very productive. The townships south of the

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river are generally level with a black alluvial soil well adapted to corn, oats, and hay. That section lying north of the Wabash, as a rule, is more undulating and hilly, and the soil is a sandy loam better adapted to wheat. The principal products are corn, wheat, oats, timothy, clover, and potatoes, with all kinds of fruits and vegetables adapted to a temperate climate.

Large numbers of sheep, hogs, cattle, and horses are also raised by our prosperous farmers. Of recent years, the increased demand for poultry, dairy products, fruits, and vegetables have prompted many of our farmers to devote their entire time and attention to these productions.

According to a recent report the average corn crop of Cass county was 55 bushels per acre, which is larger than any other county in the state.

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CHAPTER III

GEOLOGY

Geologists divide the time that has been required to develop the earth to its present state of perfection into cycles or ages, and each age is known by certain kinds of rocks containing fossil remains whereby each geologic age can be known and definitely ascertained wherever the rocks out-crop or can be examined.

The rocks out-cropping in Cass county belong to the upper Silurian and lower Devonian age as shown by the fossil remains found in the quarries and out-cropping ledges along our rivers and creeks. To enumerate the various fossil remains in these rocks would be out of place in a work of this character.

Cass county and all Indiana was once an inland sea in the remote ages of the past and the rocks underlying this county were formed in the bottom of this sea. These solid beds of limestone underlie the whole of Cass county, but covered over with drift from a few feet to two hundred and fifty feet deep, deposited thereon during the Glacial period of geologic history. Far northward, the mountains of Canada were covered with snow and year by year a boreal temperature was creeping southward on account of the withdrawal of the deep seas and great changes in the climatic controlling currents. These great glaciers moved southward bearing sand, gravel, boulders, clay and deposited the same all over the state. The advancing and receding of these glaciers with their burdens of conglomerated till or drift at different periods of geologic time completely covered the underlying strata of limestone, and giving us the varied soil and strata of sand, gravel and boulders found in different parts of our county.

Moraines consist of large masses of debris shoved forward by the glacier or melted out of it along its front, thus forming the hills and ridges found in Jefferson, Noble, Clay, Adams and Miami townships.

After the melting of the glaciers and the deposit of the drift the water washed channels in it, thus forming our rivers and leaving the underlying rocks out-cropping along their banks.

Connected Sections

Quaternary.

Recent period. Soil	5 feet
Drift period. Glacial clay, sand and gravel	0 to 150 feet

Devonian age.

Upper Helderberg group.

Amorphous dove-colored stone	0 to 25 feet
Buff quarry-stone. Casparis quarry, etc	0 to 50 feet
Blue limestone, Lux's quarry (Shultztown)	0 to 10 feet
Stromatopora beds. Keeport's limekilns, 4 miles east	10 feet
Schoharie grit	0 to 5 feet

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Silurian age.
Upper Silurian division.
Lower Helderberg group.

Water strata. Pipe creek falls	0 to 10 feet
Niagara. Limestone	0 to 10 feet
Total	275 feet

All the stone in Cass county is referred to the Devonian and Silurian systems.

In the vicinity of Logansport and west, including the quarries at Georgetown, the rocks belong to the Upper Helderberg group of the Devonian age. The lowest member of this group, the Schoharie grit, is only seen on Deer creek in Jackson township. The next member in descending order of the geological scale is the Waterlime formation of the Lower Helderberg, which out-crops in the bed of Pipe creek at Pipe Creek falls, in Tipton township. Below the Waterlime strata comes the Niagara limestone in the channel of Pipe creek in the bed of the Wabash river, east of Cass, at Cedar island, immediately south of the old Keeport lime kilns in Miami township, and at Miller's falls, west of Lewisburg. Because of the general dip to the west, the Niagara stone disappears under the bed of the Wabash before it reaches Logansport.

All the rocky strata of the county lie as they were deposited at the bottom of the ocean, other than the changes wrought by continental upheavals that made the interior of North America dry land.

The general dip is to the west, a few degrees south. This is true of the entire Wabash valley, and in fact of the whole state. Some sections in different parts of the county are given below.

Talbott and Parker's limekiln near Dunkirk, west of Logansport:

Soil	2 feet 6 inches
Hard dove-colored concretionary limestone	11 feet 10 inches
Rough-bedded, dove-colored limestone	10 inches
Rough-bedded, dove-colored limestone	8 inches
Total	15 feet 0 inches

The concretions seen in the quarry vary in size from that of a hulled walnut to that of one's fist, and are cemented together by a greenish-white material that weathers black.

Sections of Wm. Talbott's quarry, three miles west of Logansport on the south side of the state line division of the Pennsylvania railroad in Eel township:

Soil and covered slope	12 feet 0 inches
Thin fissile, buff limestone	3 feet 0 inches
Heavy-bedded, buff limestone	1 foot 3 inches
Soft, buff limestone	0 feet 7 inches
Hard, buff limestone, in two strata	2 feet 6 inches
Irregularly-bedded, fissile limestone	4 feet 4 inches
Even-bedded, buff limestone	1 foot 2 inches
Irregularly-bedded, gray limestone	0 feet 8 inches
Rotten buff limestone	0 feet 2 inches
Vermicular buff limestone	1 foot 0 inches
Hard, buff limestone, in four strata	2 feet 10 inches
Total	29 feet 6 inches

The bottom of this quarry shows an arenacious limestone stratum. No fossils, except some obscure casts were seen here, in fact, this is true

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of all equivalent exposures of this rock in the county. This stone lies horizontally bedded in every out-crop, except one, that at Georgetown, where it has a slight dip to the west. A few rods south of this quarry in a gravel pit, limestone boulders were seen corresponding lithologically with the stone at Talbott and Parker's limekiln quarries and these boulders, no doubt, were derived from stone that capped the quarry before the glacial action removed it.

Sections of Casparis quarry, north bank of the Wabash river, three and a half miles west of Logansport, Eel township on Kenneth quarries:

Soil and covered slope	10 feet	0 inches
Rough bedded dove colored limestone, 3 strata	4 feet	0 inches
Hard dove colored limestone with chertbands	12 feet	0 inches
Massive heavy bedded, dove colored limestone, even bedded	10 feet	0 inches
Rough bedded dove colored limestone, 3 strata	4 feet	0 inches
Irregularly bedded fissile, gray limestone	4 feet	0 inches
Fissile, buff limestone	2 feet	10 inches
Silicious, dove colored limestone to bottom of valley.	5 feet	0 inches
Total	47 feet	10 inches

Below the farm house and just west of Fitch's Glen the dove colored stone has thinned to fifteen feet as shown in the perpendicular face of the bluff; but the buff stone, owing to its softness, was covered in the greater part by soil of the slope. The thickness of the latter is here estimated at thirty feet. Fitch's Glen, one of the most romantic views in the county shows the cutting and wearing processes of the water or the geologic forces making a narrow gorge in the limestone as well as the glacial drift above, through which runs a small rivulet.

H. M. Whistler's quarry on Pipe creek, one mile south of the Wabash river in Tipton township:

Soil	1 foot	8 inches
Buff-gray limestone that splits in thin layers	6 feet	0 inches
Even bedded gray limestone in five strata 10 in. each	3 feet	10 inches
Total	11 feet	6 inches

This so far as seen is the best building stone in the county. The iron contained in it being thoroughly oxidized, it is not affected by atmospheric changes.

Section of Pipe creek near the schoolhouse:

Soil and slope	5 feet	0 inches
Buff magnesian limestone, obscurely bedded	11 feet	0 inches
Heavy bedded buff limestone in five strata	8 feet	11 inches
Rotten amorphous stone to water's edge	1 foot	8 inches
Total	26 feet	7 inches

On the bank of Pipe creek in the rear of the schoolhouse there is a twenty foot exposure of unstratified buff stone with sand holes and miniature caves in it.

Section at Adamsboro, east of the bridge over Eel river:

Soil	1 foot	2 inches
Hard gray magnesian limestone, containing many fossils, corals and polyzoa to water's edge	10 feet	0 inches
Total	11 feet	2 inches

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Sections at Miller's falls, one mile west of Lewisburg, Miami township:

Rough-bedded gray limestone, containing Stromatopora and Favosites	12 feet	0 inches
Rough-bedded (Niagara) limestone to bottom	3 feet	0 inches
Total	15 feet	0 inches

This little stream occupies a preglacial channel that starts north from the Wabash river opposite the mouth of the Mississinewa, above Peru and runs in a western direction to about a mile west of Waverly, then turns south and intersects the Wabash river a half mile west of Lewisburg.

Section at Cedar Island, Washington township:

Roughly weathered white limestone	4 feet	6 inches
Irregular amorphous limestone	14 feet	0 inches
Thin bedded silico magnesian limestone	4 feet	6 inches
Heavy bedded silico magnesian limestone	11 feet	6 inches
Banded limestone with petroleum	1 foot	6 inches
Total	26 feet	0 inches

This stone is referred to the Niagara group on lithological grounds, alone, as no fossils could be found. The dip is five degrees west and the strata seems to thicken rapidly in the same direction. At Keeports limekiln a mile or so to the north this stone underlies the Devonian and can be traced one half mile east along the Wabash railroad where it disappears dipping to the east. West from Keeports it dips at about the same rate along the river until it finally disappears under the bed of the Wabash.

Section at Keeports limekilns, four miles east of Logansport in Miami township:

Gray limestone, bedding irregular	4 feet	0 inches
Blue limestone, bedding obscure, (Upper Helderberg)	4 feet	0 inches
Blue limestone to bottom of quarry	4 feet	0 inches
Total	12 feet	0 inches

The two upper members of this section contain numbers of "Stromatopora," some of them a foot in diameter.

Sections on W. H. Tyner farm opposite Georgetown in Clinton township:

Soil	14 feet	0 inches
Limestone	51 feet	0 inches
Total	65 feet	0 inches

This stone is very hard. At the bottom of the bore, colored slate was struck which was probably the Niagara shale which is often found underlying the Upper Helderberg Group of Devonian Age. Crinoidal remains and many coral were found in the upper members of this section but too poorly preserved to be identified.

Section in Jefferson township, one-half mile above Georgetown:

Soil	3 feet	0 inches
Dark limestone—full of crinoidal remains	2 feet	0 inches
Dark limestone—full of crinoidal remains	0 feet	3 inches
Fissile, light colored—full of crinoidal remains, resting on hard blue silicious stone (Firerock)	2 feet	0 inches
Total	7 feet	3 inches

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Section of well on Marian Kreider farm—section 31, town. 28, range 3 east, Adams township:

Soil—sandy loam	15 feet	0 inches
Blue Clay	25 feet	0 inches
Gravel	3 feet	0 inches
Blue Clay	46 feet	0 inches
Water bearing gravel	7 feet	0 inches
Total	96 feet	0 inches

GRAVEL PIT

Section 31, town. 28, range 3 east, Adams township:

Soil	3 feet
Good coarse gravel	6 feet
Gray sand	3 feet
Total	12 feet

This gravel is fine for road material and the sand is excellent for plastering purposes.

General section at Lucerne, Harrison township:

Soil	1 foot
Yellow clay with occasional sand parting	6 feet
Blue clay	25 feet
Total	32 feet

Section Samuel Brown's well, section 21, township 28, range 2, east, Bethlehem township:

Soil	3 feet
Yellow clay	10 feet
Gravel	2 feet
Blue clay—to water bearing gravel	115 feet
Total	130 feet

Section gravel pit on farm of D. Calvert, section 33, township 28, range 2, east, Bethlehem township:

Soil	10 feet
Good gravel	20 feet
Total	30 feet

This pit furnishes gravel for road making and was used on the Michigan pike.

Section of gravel pit near Jacktown, Harrison township:

Loam	4 feet
Good coarse, gray gravel with pockets of sand	10 feet
Total	14 feet

This bed of gravel outcrops for two miles along the bank of Big Indian creek, in the northern part of the township.

Section of well in Royal Center, Boone township:

Soil	3 feet
Sand	2 feet
Blue clay—to water bearing gravel	12 feet
Total	17 feet

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The south half of Boone and the northeastern parts of Jefferson townships are traversed by parallel sand ridges varying in height from ten to thirty feet. The sand is yellow and the ridges have a general trend from northeast to southwest and are evidently the remains of the great glacial moraines.

Section of well at Lake Cicott, Jefferson township:

Sandy soil	8 feet
Yellow clay and gravel	8 feet
Fine gravel	5 feet
Blue glacial clay	5 feet
Water bearing gravel	2 feet
Total	28 feet

Section gravel pit east of Curveton, Jefferson township:

Soil and sand	18 to 24 feet
Good coarse gray gravel	15 to 30 feet
Total	33 to 54 feet

Section gravel pit on Robinson farm, Noble township:

Soil	3 feet
Gray gravel with sand strata	10 feet
Total	13 feet

Ten feet of gravel was exposed here but it evidently extends much deeper. In Clay township the soil has a depth of from one to ten feet under which lies ten to twenty feet of gray hard pan clay with sand partings. Along the hills are numerous springs where the sand partings of the hard pan come to the surface.

Section of Owen Engler's well, Walton, Tipton township:

Black loam	1 feet 6 inches
Yellow clay, changing to clay sand	15 feet 0 inches
Total	16 feet 6 inches

David Englin in digging a well at Walton reports that at a depth of seven feet the earth sounded hollow and on breaking through the crust a never failing supply of water was found.

Section of M. H. Thomas' well, Galveston, Jackson township:—

Soil, gravel and clay	58 feet
Limestone	5 feet
Total	63 feet

Section of gravel pit, Jackson township, on Samuel Wallace's farm, section 34, township 25, range 3, east:

Soil	3 feet
Coarse, yellow gravel	20 feet
Total	23 feet

This is on Deer creek. The gravel is alternated with strata of sand and clay.

Section of well, farm of Oliver Baughman, Washington township:

Yellow loam	6 feet
Gravelly loam	16 feet

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Blue clay	3 feet
Water bearing gravel	2 feet
Total	27 feet

There is no available gravel beds found in Washington township for road making purposes.

Section of wells in sections 15 and 16, township 26, range 1, east, Clinton township:

Soil, black rich loam	2 feet 3 inches
Yellow glacial clay	8 feet 10 inches
Blue glacial clay to water	6 feet 10 inches
Total	17 feet 11 inches

The general level of the water in Cass county has been gradually lowered during the past 40 years owing to the general drainage of the land. Formerly surface wells were dug to a depth of only 10 to 30 feet and an abundance of water was found, but since the county has been so thoroughly drained the water rapidly flows off after each rain, instead of settling into the earth and former, old wells, are drying up and our farmers have to sink wells to a depth of 50 to 150 feet into the deep glacial gravels.

Natural Gas

During the natural gas excitement in 1887 to '90 several wells were sunk in different parts of Cass county but no gas was obtained. The gas, according to the best geologists, is generated in the Trenton limestone which is a porous rock of the Lower Silurian age. It is supposed to be formed from animal remains that were enmeshed in the formation of the Trenton limestone many millions of years ago, and where there was impervious super-strata of rocks the gas remained and could be tapped by boring, but where the rocks above were cracked by geological upheavals or seismic disturbances, the gas escaped and none would be found by sinking wells into the Trenton limestone, as was the case in Cass county.

Section of gas well on Barnett farm, west side, Logansport:

Soil—gravel and clay	80 feet
Blue hard limestone	70 feet
White limestone	335 feet
Gray shale slightly gritty	200 feet
Coffee colored shale	240 feet
Trenton limestone	
Total	925 feet

No gas was found but a flow of water was obtained which has some medicinal virtues. All the other wells struck salt water in the Trenton limestone.

Wells were drilled on Toledo street, near the Pennsylvania railroad shops, near Morgan hill, Washington township, at Galveston, Walton and Royal Center, but all were failures. The wells at Royal Center produced a good quality of mineral oil but not in sufficient quantity to pay for the expense of drilling although two or three barrels of oil flowed daily from the wells for sometime.

Section of oil well at Royal Center:

Soil and drift	109 feet
Limestone	486 feet

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Hudson river and Utica shale	330 feet
Oil in Trenton limestone	15 feet
To- salt water	26 feet
Total	966 feet

ALTITUDES

The elevation above sea level in various parts of Cass county are as follows:

Pennsylvania station, 4th street, Logansport	585 feet
Anoka	688 feet
Walton	768 feet
Galveston	789 feet
Onward	758 feet
Gebhart	747 feet
Royal Center	727 feet
Lake Cicott	695 feet
New Waverly	673 feet
Summit—2 miles east of Clymers	729 feet
Clymers	720 feet
Hoovers	682 feet
Adamsboro	658 feet
Lucerne	799 feet

Metea, Bethlehem township, highest point in the county over 800 feet. This is the highest point in the county and the waters flow northwest through Blue Grass into the Tippecanoe river, southeast into Twelve Mile and Spring Creeks thence into Eel river and southwest to Crooked Creek and the Wabash river.

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CHAPTER IV

FLORA AND FAUNA

Cass county and all northern Indiana has a very rich and varied soil which has been largely modified by the abundant deposits of "drift" which, bringing material from widely separated localities and frequently from the best soil making rocks of the north, has rendered very fertile much land that otherwise would be extremely unproductive.

This variation in soil will necessarily give Cass county a large and varied flora. The county being covered by glacial drift, the rocks cannot be examined except along the rivers where they outcrop. Here we find but few specimens of fossilized plant or animal life, and we will not attempt to relate the "paleontology" of Cass county, but refer the student of this subject to geological reports and special works. We will only speak of the flora and fauna of the present age. It will be impossible even to mention a complete list of all the plants and animals of the county, and we expect to confine these notes, largely, to the changes occurring and the causes producing them.

Maurice Thompson, state geologist, assistedby Prof. John M. Coulter, in his annual report of 1886, page 281, reports 1,191 different plants in the state, a large number of which are found in Cass county.

Migration of Plants

Scientists tell us that Dame Nature always has placed each species of plant in one locality. If we find the same plant in America and Europe, we know that it has been transported. This opens up a very interesting field of investigation how plants or their seeds are carried from place to place.

Gray in his manual mentions 342 distinct species of plants that are found to be common to northeastern United States and Europe, which would indicate that there was at some geologic age a land connection between northwestern Europe and northeastern America, by way of Iceland and Greenland and that those northern latitudes, by certain seismic disturbances, possessed a temperate climate. Ocean currents carry seeds long distances and may be the means of transporting them from one continent to another.

Darwin proved by experiments that many plants may be floated 924 miles by sea currents and these germinate under favorable circumstances.

Rivers—About the greatest carriers of seeds within a county are streams. During floods seeds are carried by them in countless numbers and deposited in the rich alluvial soils along our river banks where they germinate.

Wind—The seeds of some plants have hairy outgrowths as the thistle, others as the maple, have a winglike appendage so that they may be carried long distances by the wind. Storms and hurricanes, however, may carry the heaviest seeds great distances.

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Birds are often the carrier of seeds. They may eat them and carry them in the alimentary canal, on the feathers, or in mud adhering to their feet and legs. Birds migrating hundreds or thousands of miles may thus carry seeds from one section to another.

Railroads bring in many new plants and distribute them far and wide. The various fruits, vegetables and other commercial plant products of the world are being constantly shipped from point to point all over the world, and seeds are thus widely distributed. The changed conditions in Cass county have driven out many plants that were found here by the pioneer. The forests have been cut down, and many plants whose habitat is in the shade cannot survive and have become extinct. The draining of wet places, swamps and bogs have driven out many other varieties that only grow in wet soil. The old-time rail fence has furnished a home for many species to which the wire fence gives no protection. These and many other changed conditions and environments with the onward march of civilization have exterminated many species of plant life in Cass county, but these changes have also opened the way for new plants and weeds, brought in by various means above related, and it is interesting to observe the many new weeds and plants throughout the county. The writer well remembers fifty-five years ago of gathering medicinal plants as spignet, yellow root, ginseng, may-apple, snake-root, etc.; wild fruits as grapes, plums, paw paw, wild cherries, black and red haws; nuts as walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, hazel nuts and acorns. Many of these have become extinct and others a rarity. The land is rapidly being denuded of its timber, and if measures are not soon taken to prevent its further destruction many of our native forest trees will become extinct.

Fauna.

A few fossil shells have been discovered in the Devonian limestone outcropping along the Wabash river, but not very distinct or characteristic. Some tusks and teeth of the mastodon or ancient elephant belonging to Tertiary or Post-tertiary period have been found in several localities of the county; generally found in boggy ground. The animals found within the bounds of Cass county by the earliest explorers were an occasional buffalo or American bison; bear, deer, wolves, beavers, otter, panther, wild-cat, wild hog, lynx, fox, mink, raccoon, opossum, woodchuck, porcupine, and skunk, and possibly others.

The clearing of the forests and draining of marshes have driven them all out except an occasional skunk and woodchuck may be found in certain wood lands along the creeks, and about the only native animals now to be seen are squirrels, rabbits, chip-munks, moles and ground-mice.

Reptiles

Rattle snakes, copper-heads, black water and land snakes, green snakes, tree snakes, blue racer, garter snake, hard and soft shelled turtle, bull-frog, green-frog, salamanders, eels, and toads were numerous in all parts of the county, but removal of the forests, draining the ponds, cultivation of the land has destroyed the habitat of these reptiles, and only a few garter snakes, small turtles, frogs, toads, moles and ground-mice can be found in this age of progress, even the hoarse croak of the big bull-frog is heard no more.

Birds

In the first settlement of this county wild turkeys, geese, ducks, pheasants, prairie-chickens, pigeons, snipe, plover, eagles, sand-hill cranes, and

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several allied species were abundant, all of which have disappeared before the onward march of civilization.

The edible birds and animals were quite a source of food for the early settlers; in fact, these were the only meats they had until the land could be cleared and corn raised to fatten hogs and cattle. Quite a number of small birds with crows, hawks, and buzzards are still numerous, but no edible birds are left except a few quail. The boo of the prairie hen and rumble of the pheasant, the gobble of the wild turkey, the cry of the eagle, the thunder of the thunder-pumper, the mournful sound of the whip-poor-will and the hooting of the owl are seldom now heard, and the sounds of these birds of pioneer days would startle the youths of the present.

Removing the timber and breaking the ground and draining the swamps began to show their effects upon the springs and water courses. Many became dry during the warm season. All life, be it salamander, fishes, mollusks, insects or plants that found therein a home, died. The birds that lived among the reeds and flags, mingling their voices with the frogs, disappeared, and the land reclaimed, tells, in its luxuriant growth of corn, no story of the casual passerby of the former inhabitants which occupied it.

Birds of To-Day

The following list of birds may still be found but not in such numbers as formerly: Robin, meadow-lark, blue-jay, black bird, bluebird, woodpecker, dove, pee-wee, chip bird, catbird, thrush, king-bird, hawk, crow, owl, swallow, and English sparrow, the latter being introduced some years ago, is very hardy and prolific and is becoming a nuisance rather than otherwise. It has great endurance, its fighting qualities and audacity is unheard of, and it is driving out such birds as the martin, bluebird, pee-wee, and barn swallow with which it comes so intimately in contact as their habitats are in common.

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CHAPTER V

ARCHAEOLOGY

This subject opens up a wide and most interesting field, "the origin and development of the human race."

Only the briefest outline can be given here.

We find a gradual evolution or development of all things worldly. Scientists have found sufficient evidence to believe that the earth was once a molten mass which has gradually cooled down forming a crust surrounding a still molten mass within. The contracting of this crust and the pent-up forces within has formed our mountains and valleys. As the forces of nature, which is God working, according to His immutable and fixed laws, developed the earth's surface, the lowest forms of plant and animal life appeared. As each succeeding geologic age prepared the earth's surface for other and higher forms of life, they made their appearance, until man, who stands at the head of all animate creation, finally came on the scene, and was given authority and power to control and bring under his rule the entire earth and all things therein, subject, however, to definite and fixed laws, made by a higher and all powerful law giver, whom some would call nature, but we call God.

As to the time man first made his appearance on earth cannot definitely be settled. The human remains of the river drift and cave dwellers of Europe show beyond a doubt that many many thousands of years have elapsed since man first trod the earth. Man is no exception to this general rule of development from a lower to a higher state, as all evidences show that primeval man existed in a very low condition of savagery. It seems to us eminently fitting that God should place man here, granting to him a capacity for improvement, but bestowing on him no gift of accomplishment, which by exertion and experience he could acquire: for labor is, and ever has been, the price of material good. So we see how necessary it is that a very extended time be given us to account for man's present advancement. Supposing an angel of light was to come to the aid of our feeble understanding, and unroll before us the pages of the past, a past which, with all our endeavors, we as yet know but little.

Can we doubt that, from such a review, we would arise with higher ideas of man's worth? Our sense of the depths from which he has ascended is equaled only by our appreciation of the future opening before him. Immediately we shall have passed away. Our nations may disappear. But we believe our race has yet but fairly started in its line of progress; time only is wanted. We can but think that, that view which limits man to an existence extending over but a few thousand years of the past, is a belittling one. Rather let us think of him as existing from a past separated from us by these many thousand years; winning his present position by the exercise of God-given powers and faculties. The fiat of Omnipotent power could have created the world in a perfected form for the use of man, but instead of so doing, Infinite Wisdom allowed

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slow acting causes, working through infinite years, to develop the globe from a nebulous mass. Man could indeed have been created a civilized being, but instead of this, his starting-point was certainly very low. He was granted capacities, by virtue of which he has risen. We are not to say what the end shall be, but we think it yet far in the future.

Pre-Historic Man in America

The general accepted view is that the aborigines of America came from eastern Asia and belong to the Mongolian race. A comparison of the skeleton; a study of their implements, utensils, and language all point in that direction. When this migration took place and just how, no man knoweth. It might have been before Behring Strait was cut through and when it was an isthmus connecting the two continents or some of the hardy Japanese mariners might have been carried to Alaskan shores; all we know is that it was thousands of years ago. Professor Whiting finds many proofs of the existence of man in the gravels of the Pliocene age in California. Under the solid basalt of Table Mountains have been found many works of man's hands as well as the celebrated "Calaveras skull." This skull was taken from a mining shaft at Altaville, Cal., at a depth of one hundred and thirty feet beneath several different strata of lava and gravel. These auriferous gravels, Professor Whiting ascribes to the Tertiary age, and he mentions twenty or more instances of finding human remains or the works of man in these gravels. (See Cambridge Lecture, 1878.) If some of our eminent scientists are not mistaken, man lived on our Pacific coast before the glacial period, and the great ice sheets pulverized the surface of the earth and dispersed life before them, came down from the North.

He roamed along our western rivers before the giant volcanic peaks of the Sierras were uplifted, and his old hunting grounds are to-day buried underneath the great lava flow which desolated ancient California and Oregon. It is generally conceded that man lived in California in the Pliocene age, in the neolithic stage of culture. There is no question but that the climate and geography, the fauna and flora were then greatly different from those of the present. In this case truth is stranger than fiction, where whole continents are elevated or submerged, changing the climate to temperate, torrid or frigid; when we see the great Pacific archipelago emerge from the waves, and in place of the long swell of the ocean, we picture the pleasing scenes of tropic lands, the strange floral growth of a past geological age, the animal forms which have since disappeared, with man already well advanced in culture; when we recall all this and picture forth the surprising changes which then took place, the slowly subsiding land, the encroaching waters, and the resultant watery waste, with here and there a coral-girth island, the great volcanic uplift on main land, the flaming rivers of molten lava, which come pouring forth out of the bowels of the earth followed by cold, ice and snow; when we consider these and the great lapse of time necessary for their accomplishment, how powerless are mere words to set forth the grandeur and the resistless sweep of nature's laws and to paint the insignificance and trifling nature of man and his works.

This people from eastern Asia, who first set foot on American soil, away back in the dawn of the Post-tertiary age, have overrun the entire American continent. By various environments, geological, geographical and climatic changes, and by tribal contentions and wars they have become changed greatly in habits, customs, language and degrees of civilization but all are supposed to have come from one common stock.

The Eskimo according to some American and European scholars is

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supposed to be one of the oldest races or tribes of men and occupied the Jersey coast but were driven north by more powerful tribes. The Toltecs and Aztecs in Mexico and South America displayed a higher state of civilization than any other of the American races prior to the coming of Europeans. Perhaps the greatest, grandest and most wonderful ruins of pre-historic man in America are those of Copan, Palenque and Uxmal in Yucatan. They consist of immense buildings, probably palaces, temples and other public structures made of elaborately cut stone, with statues representing man, animals and strange figures supposed to be idols. These ruins were first minutely explored and described by Mr. Stephens in 1839. He found these ruins in the midst of a tropical forest with giant trees growing in and around the buildings that had probably been destroyed by an earthquake at some time in the mystic past, but who carved and erected these great, beautifully designed palaces, or at what time, is only known to the All-Wise Ruler of the universe. But a people capable of erecting such grand and beautiful palaces of cut stone certainly possessed a high degree of culture and civilization. The remarkable ruins found in the midst of a dense tropical forest, in architectural design, comparing with the great and historical ruins of Babylon and Egypt are certainly most interesting to the archæologist.

Mound Builders

As the naturalist, by the inspection of a single bone, may determine the character and habitat of an animal, so the archæologist by the aid of fragmentary remains, is able to tell us the manners and customs of a people or race long since removed.

The scientist today passes up and down the valleys and among the relics and bones of a vanished people and as he touches them with the magic wand of scientific induction, these ancient men, so to speak, stand upon their feet, revivified, rehabilitated and proclaim with solemn voice the story of their hidden tribe or race, the contemporaneous animals and physical appearance of the earth during these prehistoric ages.

The mound builders are known by reason of the remains they left, these are principally mounds—hence we call them mound builders. They occupied the valley of the Mississippi with its tributaries and thousands of mounds are found scattered from the lakes to the gulf. These mounds are all sizes, from 20 to 500 feet in diameter and from a few feet to 150 feet in height, and different shapes, are classified according to the supposed purpose for which they were used, into, sepulchral or burial mounds, temple mounds, sacrificial mounds, observation, habitation and effigy mounds. Some of the largest mounds and fortifications have been found near Marietta, Ohio, and St. Louis, Missouri, but they are found all over Indiana, more especially in the southern part of the state. Dearborn county contains large mounds and fortifications on the banks of the Ohio river; extensive mounds have also been explored in Vanderburg, Knox, Franklin, Clark and other counties. In some mounds ashes and charred remains of animals and human bones have been found; in others, the graves containing human skeletons sometimes encased in stone sarcophagi with various utensils and implements of war and domestic use. Mortars usually made of boulders cut into a bowl shape for grinding corn, seeds, etc., for food. Pestles, made of hard granite rock for grinding food products in the mortars. Stone axes of various shapes and sizes, scrapers, peelers or fleshers. Arrow and spear heads of all sizes and shapes; drills made of hard stone and pointed to drill holes in stones, etc.; knives made of flint are quite common in this state; saws are long flint instruments with serrated edges;

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pipes were made of different kinds of stone and many were artistically carved; hoes and spades. These are broad and thin and well executed implements usually made of flint. Awls, gorgets and ornaments of various kinds and sizes made of different colored stone.

Pottery—The material used in the manufacture of pottery was a variety of clay mixed with powdered shells and thus formed a kind of cement of great tenacity and capable of resisting the actions of fire to a great degree. The specimens of pottery found in the mounds throughout Indiana are rude when compared to the work of civilized people but are remarkably well executed when we consider the conditions of the Indians and their remote ancestors. These articles consist mainly of what appear to have been cooking pots, water vessels, cups, vases, etc.

Mounds in Cass County

The character of the works of the mound builders indicate that they had permanent places of abode, and were not subject to the vicissitudes of a hunter's life. A study of their institutions has done much in revealing the construction of ancient society and thereby throwing light on some of the mysterious chapters of man's existence. No clearly defined mounds or earth works indicating the residence of mound builders or a prehistoric race have been discovered or excavated within the bounds of Cass county, although Isiah W. Kreider reports that many years ago he discovered two mounds on his father's farm in the northeast quarter of section 36 in Bethlehem township, about seventy rods east of range line between Adams and Bethlehem townships and sixty rods north of the south line of said quarter section. The north mound was fifty feet in diameter and ten feet in height. When plowing around and over this mound the horses broke through the covering and sank up to their bellies, so Mr. Kreider reports. These mounds have never been fully excavated to discover their exact character or what they may contain. Many flint and stone arrow and spear heads, stone hatchets and axes, chisels, ornaments and other implements of the stone age have been found on the surface of the ground, dug up in excavation or found in small recesses or caves in different parts of the county.

These implements are made of stone not found in this region and indicate that the Indians or mound builders brought them from the Cumberland and Allegheny mountains and the Lake Superior region.

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CHAPTER VI

INDIANS

Origin—Habits—Customs—Incidents—Removals

When Europeans first settled on American soil they found the Indians occupying the country. It was then the prevailing opinion among the whites that the Indians were one common family, of similar habits and speaking the same language. This error, however, was soon dispelled with a more extended observation and intimate relations with the new people in different sections of the country.

It was found that there were many tribes and combination of tribes or nations, so to speak, differing radically in language, habits and degrees of civilization.

In a former chapter it was stated that it was the consensus of opinion among anthropologists that the various peoples inhabiting the American continent in the past, sprang from one common stock, the Mongolian race in eastern Asia. Many thousand years passed away and this primitive people were scattered over the entire continent, some tribes advancing, others retrograding, in the scale of civilization, brought about by various geologic, climatic and sociological conditions. These peoples having no written language, there was no fixed standard, hence we find great variations in oral expressions until the language of the tribes in widely separated sections of the continent became radically different, as well as their customs and habits, owing to environmental influences and other causes. The great difference between the mound builders of the Mississippi valley, the Toltecs and Aztecs of Mexico and South America and many of the nomadic tribes of our western country can thus be easily accounted for and it is not unreasonable to suppose that they all sprang from one common stock. Since the coming of Europeans to America, many examples of our American Indians have been observed, where they erected mounds for different purposes, thus showing some relationship to the mound builders. De Soto, when he landed in Florida three hundred and fifty years ago, had an opportunity to observe the customs of the Indians as they were in their primitive conditions before the contact with the whites had wrought the great change. At the very spot where he landed, supposed to be Tampa bay, they observed the chief's house stood on a high mound near the shore, made by hand, and goes on to relate that "the Indians try to place their villages on elevated sites, but inasmuch as Florida is a flat and level country they erect elevations themselves, by carrying earth and erecting a kind of platform, two to three pikes in height, the summit of which is large enough to give room for twelve, fifteen or twenty houses to lodge the cacique and his attendants. La Harpe, writing in 1720, says of the tribes on the lower Mississippi: "Their cabins are dispersed over the country upon mounds of earth made with their own hands." Similar mounds were noticed in Arkansas by the first European explorers. In

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southern Illinois, Missouri and Tennessee the sites of thousands of Indian villages were observed, not in or on mounds but marked by little circular saucer shaped depressions, surrounded by a slight earthern ring.

The Natchez Indians also constructed mounds upon which to build their houses. The custom of erecting mounds was not confined to the southern Indians. Colden states that the "Iroquois made burial mounds, placing the body on the ground then raising a round hill over it.

It was the custom among a large number of the tribes to gather together the remains of all who died during several years and bury them all together, erecting a mound over them. About the beginning of the eighteenth century "Blackbird," a celebrated chief of the Omaha's returning to his native home after a visit to Washington, died of small-pox. It was his dying request that his body should be placed on horse-back, and the horse buried alive with him. Accordingly, in the presence of all his nation, his body was placed on the back of his favorite white horse, fully equipped as for a journey with all that was necessary for an Indian's happiness, including the scalps of his enemies.

Turfs were brought and placed around the feet and legs of the horse, and on up the sides of the unsuspecting animal and so gradually the horse and the dead chief were buried from sight, thus forming a large burial mound. (See Catlin's North American Indian, Page 95.) These references show that the Indians of historical times did erect mounds and that there is every reason to suppose they were the authors of the temple mounds of the south; that they lived in permanent villages and knew how to raise mounds and embankments. It would then seem as if this removed all necessity for supposing the existence of an extinct race to explain the numerous remains known as mound builders works. In fact, the more we study the subject, the more firmly we become convinced that there is no hard and fast lines separating the works of the mound builders from those of the later Indians. We therefore think that we may safely assert, that the best authorities in the United States, now consider the mound building tribes were Indians in much the same state of culture as the Indians in the Gulf States at the time of the discovery of America and we shall not probably be far out of the way if we assert that when driven from the valley of the Ohio by more warlike tribes they became absorbed by the southern tribes; indeed, the opinion is quite freely advanced, that the Natchez themselves were a remnant of the mysterious mound builders. Whilst the people inhabiting America prior to its discovery by Columbus in 1492, are supposed to have thus descended from one common stock, yet the Indians, as found by Europeans, were divided into numerous tribes and nations differing greatly in habits, customs and language.

"The Algonquins" was a large and prominent division of the Indians of North America and all the tribes in this section belonged to this grand division.

When the white man first began to settle in Indiana, it was occupied principally by the Miami confederacy of Indians, which had been formed for the purpose of mutual defense against the five nations who occupied territory to the northeast and consisted of the Mohawks, Cayugas, Onondagas and Senecas.

The Miami League was made up of the following tribes: The Twightwees, later known as Miamis, Eelrivers, Weeas, Piankashaws and Shockeys. The Piankeshaws and Shockeys occupied territory along the lower Wabash about Vincennes; the Weeas' principal village was Ouiatenon, west of Lafayette, while the Miamis had settlements along the head waters of the Great Miami, Maumee, St. Joseph of Lake Michi-

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gan and the upper Wabash and its tributaries. The Pottawattomies or Pouks occupied the northwest part of the state, their lands extending down to the Wabash river at Logansport.

Other tribes of the Algonquin family were the Delawares or Lenne Lennapes, Shawnees, Peorias, Kaskaskias, Ottawas, Chippewas, Missessauges, Kickapoos, Sacs and Foxes. The Miamis and Pottawattomies are the only two tribes that occupied the present territory of Cass county at the time of its first permanent settlement by the whites, and the further consideration of the Indians will be largely confined to these two tribes.

When the first permanent settlers located in Cass county over eighty years ago, they found it occupied by the Miami and Pottawattomie tribes of Indians. While these Indians were wild hunters of the forest, living in a comparatively primitive state of savagery, yet their contact with the whites for one hundred and fifty years in trade and other relations, had changed their character and methods of living to some extent, still it is interesting to study the customs of this mysterious and now almost extinct race, specimens of which are a great curiosity to the people of this generation.

Habits, Customs and Peculiarities

The Red Men of America possessed marked peculiarities of features: high cheek bones; long, straight black hair, of special coarseness; a red or copper-colored complexion; black eyes and tall and erect in stature. Their habits were peculiar as well as their physical construction. They lived by hunting and fishing, with a very limited cultivation of the soil. They were fierce, vindictive, remarkably indifferent, stoical, grave in demeanor, treacherous and cowardly. They would fight but not in the open field or on equal terms, if they could avoid it; they preferred cunning to open, brave warfare. Their method of warfare consisted almost wholly in surprises and they possessed peculiar powers of hiding their trail when on the warpath, or in discovering that of their enemies. They lurked in ambush and would often lie hidden away for days, without food or water, waiting for an opportunity to surprise and slay an enemy. They would always carry off their own dead, not for the purpose of sepulcher, but to conceal their loss from their enemy. They had a stoicism that was absolutely wonderful. They withstood heat or cold with a like indifference. In times of plenty they gorged, in times of scarcity they starved with the same indifference. They endured torture with a sort of ferocious glee. They delighted in inventing new methods of torture to increase the sufferings of their enemies, and nothing could so radically gain their favor or excite their admiration as to bear the most intense suffering without a tremor. It was this characteristic to suffer stoically, that earned them their title to bravery, but it was not real bravery but stoical indifference. Their dress was of the scantiest kind, the men being almost naked and the women wearing a short skirt made of coarse hemp. In cold weather they wore skins of animals rudely stitched together. The men hunted, fished or fought, while the women did all the work and acted as beasts of burden. This did not arise so much from laziness as from a notion of pride, that the man must be a warrior and that work of any kind was beneath the dignity of a warrior. They roamed the woods and had no permanent abiding place for any length of time, although in later years they had villages and were not so nomadic as in the earliest settlements of the country. Their villages were composed of rude houses or wigwams made of poles stuck in the ground and tied together at the top

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with hickory wythes or raw-hide strings. They were covered with bark or a kind of mat made of flags. In some villages the houses were more pretentious and rude huts were constructed of poles and logs after the manner of the pioneer settler, but nearly all their dwellings were wigwams hastily constructed.

They took no prisoners in battle except to put them to torture and death. Once in a while, however, a victim was saved from torture by being adopted into the tribe by some member who had recently lost a son or husband.

They were haughty and taciturn. Their symbol of peace was a pipe which was lighted and passed around, each one in the peace compact taking a puff at the same pipe. The Indians, whether mounted or on foot, always moved in single file; this habit gave rise to the phrase, "Indian file." Hundreds of Indians were thus often seen traveling stretched out along the trail for miles. They had a peculiar "whoop" by which they made communication along the line when desired. The whoop given by one would be caught up and repeated along the line until the forest would ring with hundreds of voices at one time. When the Indian met a white person he would instantly place the gun behind him as if to conceal it from view.

When they visited a settlers cabin they invariably came up to the rear. There being but one door to the cabin, as a rule, an Indian would leave the path leading to the door, go around to the rear, then stealthily walk back around the house and suddenly spring to the door and gave his salute, thus taking the family by surprise. The Indians had a great dislike for a coward. They admired a brave—Indian or white. It was unfortunate for the whites if, when the Indians visited their cabins, they showed signs of fear. Seeing the fear of the white people, they would menace them with tomahawks and scalping-knives for the purpose of increasing their alarm. When the whites were well frightened the Indians would often take anything they desired and appropriate it to their own uses. It was necessary for the settlers when Indians came to their cabins to exhibit a bold and defiant spirit, otherwise they would be brow-beaten and robbed.

An amusing incident was told to the writer that illustrates this feature of the Indian character. One day a number of Indians came to a settler's cabin to buy some provisions. The man was not at home, but the good wife went to the smokehouse to get some bacon. Several squaws followed her in. One of them took a large piece of bacon and started out. She was told she could not have that piece. The squaw persisted in carrying it off. The white woman seized the piece of meat, jerked it from the squaw and struck her a blow with the bacon that nearly knocked her down. This caused great merriment among the Indian bucks. They gathered around the settler's wife and patting her on the back, said: "White squaw heap much brave; heap much fight." In selling anything to the Indians for money it was difficult to obtain a fair price. In such a trade they were shrewd, but in bartering for their furs, peltries, baskets, moccasins, etc., they seemed to have no judgment. One so disposed could take great advantage of them. Mr. C., a white man who had established a trading-post in an early day, having just received a supply of needles, told the Indians that the needle-maker was dead, and when the supply he had on hand was gone they would get no more. The result was, he exchanged his needles each for a coon skin, when the skin was worth fifty to seventy-five cents. Another incident showing the reckless and careless use of their property is shown by the Miami chief, Pa-louz-wa, or Francis Godfrey, as he was better known among the whites. He had a large tract of land

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in Miami county. It is told of him, that being at Lafayette on one occasion, when a steamboat arrived there from the Ohio river, he offered the captain a half section of land, if he would convey him and his party to their homes, some three miles above where Peru now stands. The offer was accepted and the trip made up the Wabash but the steamer was stranded owing to low water and never returned to Lafayette, but Pa-louz-wa made the deed to the promised half section of land.

The Miamis

This tribe of Indians was originally known as Twightwees, but they became friends of the French in a very early day, and the French called them M Amis (Miamis) as my friends, and they have been known by that name by the early settlers of Cass county and in all treaties with the state and nation.

They were a powerful and warlike tribe and produced one of the most remarkable chiefs and warriors known in American aboriginal history, Me-che-can-noch-qua or "Little Turtle," who could well take rank with the greatest warriors of civilized nations. He was a man of extraordinary courage, sagacity and talents and a physical frame that equaled his courage. He reached the head of his nation at an early age, and from that time until his death, exerted an influence over his tribe never equaled by any other of its chiefs. He displayed great generalship at the head of the allied Indian forces that defeated General Harmar, October 19, 1790, and General St. Clair, November 1, 1791, the most disastrous reverses received by the nation at the hands of the Indians. He was, however, disastrously defeated by General Wayne, at Fort Wayne, August 20, 1794. "Little Turtle" was ruling spirit in the Miami confederacy that was formed in the latter half of the eighteenth century, between the Twightwees with two hundred and fifty available warriors; the Piankeshaws, with three hundred; the Ouiatanons, with three hundred, and the Shockey, with two hundred, making an army of one thousand and fifty braves that roamed up and down the Wabash valley, a menace and a terror to the early settlers and often carrying death and destruction in their pathway. After the treaty of Greenville in 1795, "Little Turtle" visited Philadelphia, where he was met and entertained by Volney and Kosciusko. While east his portrait was painted by a distinguished artist. He had warred against the Americans, but when peace was made he accepted it as final and ever afterward remained a steadfast friend of the whites. He opposed the attempt of Tecumseh to form a confederacy against the Americans. He died in 1812 and was buried with great honors at Ft. Wayne.

In the summer of 1912, while making some excavations near Ft. Wayne, the grave of "Little Turtle" was opened and his bones with his tomahawk and other accoutrements were unearthed and taken charge of by the antiquarians of Ft. Wayne.

The last two chiefs of the Miamis were buried near Peru, in Miami county. The last great war chief was Pa-louz-wa, or Francis Godfrey, as he was known to the whites and next to "Little Turtle" was the most noted chief the Miamis ever had. When his tribe made the final treaty with the government and ceded possession of their lands in Indiana, four sections on the Mississinnewa were reserved for Pa-louz-wa. On this reservation he erected a trading post and became for those days a noted merchant. He died in 1840 and was buried on a high knoll overlooking the Wabash, east of Peru. On his grave a marble shaft has been erected bearing on one side his white name and on the other, "Late principal chief of the Miami nation of Indians." His funeral

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was largely attended by Indians and whites and the principal address was delivered by Wa-pa-pin-sha, a noted Indian orator of his tribe. Pa-louz-wa was followed in the chieftainship of his tribe by John Baptiste Big Leg, who was the last chief of the Miamis. He lies buried by the side of Pa-louz-wa and a plain marble slab marks the spot where his bones lie. It bears the following inscription: "Head chief of the Miami and Kansas tribe." A brave warrior, a generous man and a good Christian. When the Indians were removed to the West some of the Miamis remained on the Mississinnewa in Miami county, and became good citizens. Several hundred of the Miami Indians are at this writing still living on the Mississinnewa river in Grant and Miami

GABRIEL GODFREY, LAST CHIEF OF THE MIAMIS, DIED 1911

counties. Many of them have intermarried with the whites, attend the public schools and are becoming assimilated with the whites. Gabriel Godfrey, descendant of Francis Godfrey, the great chief, had always lived in Miami county and died there in 1911, at an advanced age.

MIAMI INDIANS

The Miamis dwelt in permanent villages and thus showed a higher stage of civilization than many of the nomadic tribes farther west. Their villages occupied sites beautifully located on the banks of rivers and creeks, surrounded by rich agricultural lands which they cultivated to a very limited extent, depending mostly on fishing and hunting for sustenance.

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The Miamis occupied that part of Cass county lying on both sides of Eel river and all south of the Wabash.

Frances Slocum

History records many cases of white children being stolen by the Indians and carried into captivity. Frances Slocum is a noted case of this kind and having often been in Cass county with her tribe of Miamis and Geo. W. Ewing, who was instrumental in identifying her, being a resident of Logansport, a brief sketch of this noted captive is worthy a place in the history of this county.

Geo. W. Ewing was one of the early merchants of Logansport and an Indian trader and was familiar with their language. He became acquainted with Frances Slocum, the widow of She-pa-can-nah or Deaf-Man, the war chief of the Osage village, then an aged woman living with her family on the Mississinewa river, nine miles southeast of Peru. Mr. Ewing recognized her to be a white woman and learned from her that she was stolen from her parents when a child five or six years of age, that her parents' name was Slocum and when she was stolen she lived with her parents on the Susquehanna river in eastern Pennsylvania. This is all she could remember about her parents. She had been adopted and brought up by a band of the Delaware Indians and learned their language and had forgotten her childish English and could only speak the Indian language. With this brief sketch of her nativity, Mr. Ewing wrote a letter dated at Logansport, January 20, 1832, and directed it to any newspaper on the Susquehanna river, giving the above details of Frances Slocum's capture by the Indians. It was several years before he heard from this letter, but in 1837 he received a letter from one Ion J. Slocum written at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, August 9, 1837, stating that his father had a sister stolen by the Indians when five years old and they had never heard from her. Steps were at once taken to identify this Indian widow and Isaac Slocum, a supposed younger brother, came to Peru in September, 1837, and proceeded with an interpreter to Deaf-Man's village, about nine miles above Peru on the Mississinewa river, the home of She-pa-can-nah or Frances Slocum. Isaac Slocum said he could identify his sister by a scar on the forefinger of her left hand. The brother entered the Indian wigwam, gazed upon the aged and changed form of Frances and involuntarily exclaimed: "Good God! is this my sister?" Then grasping her left hand, drew her to the light and found the scar, the identical scar he had described.

James T. Miller, the interpreter who accompanied Isaac Slocum, interrogated the Indian woman concerning the scar on her finger and she related the circumstances of its cause, which tallied with that of her brother, and her identity was fully established. Another brother, Joseph Slocum, and a sister, Mary Town, soon were sent for and the two sisters and two brothers, who had so long been separated, were once more united, but a feeling of sadness pervaded the whole party. Frances had been brought up among the Indians, acquired their language, customs and habits and could not converse with her brothers or sister except by an interpreter. Her Indian husband was dead and with two of her children was buried near her own wigwam. She had two daughters with grandchildren living near her and her whole life had been spent with the Indians and she was one of them, as much so as if she had been born an Indian, and she could not be induced to desert her children and Indian life, as they were dearer to her than all earthly possessions, yea, her acquired habits of life and associations were more to be desired than inborn instincts, showing what training can do with any child. Frances

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Slocum remained with her tribe and her brothers and sister returned to their home in the East in September, 1837.

One evening, about dusk in the year 1777, while Frances was playing with other children near her father's house in Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, the hostile Delaware Indians approached them, killed one of her playmates, a boy, and carried her off and she, adopted by an Indian chief, was taken to Niagara, then to Sandusky, and later to Detroit, Ft. Wayne and finally came among the Miami Indians near Peru. She was married about 1797 to "Deaf-Man" (She-pa-can-nah), war chief of the Osage village, by whom she had four children, two sons and two daughters. Her husband died about 1833 and Frances died March 9, 1847, and both are buried on the Mississinewa river in Miami county.

FRANCES SLOCUM, WHITE CHILD BORN NEAR WILKESBARRE, PENNSYLVANIA, 1771, CAPTURED BY INDIANS IN 1777; ADOPTED BY THEM AND MARRIED TO INDIAN CHIEF SHE-PA-CAN-NAH (DEAD MAN). CAME WEST TO CASS AND MIAMI COUNTIES AND DIED NEAR PERU, MARCH 9, 1847

Her last child died in 1877, but she has many descendants living. Thus ends the story of Frances Slocum's captivity and death, one of the most remarkable and pathetic of Indian life.

POTTAWATTOMIE INDIANS

Pottawattomie, or Poux as they were formerly known, belong to the Algonquin family and related to the Chippewas or Ojibways. The sep-

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aration of these tribes from the parent family took place at or near Michilimackinack in northern Michigan, probably about 1650 and the Poux located on the southern shores of Lake Michigan; the Ottawas dwelt with them. The Ottawas became dissatisfied and withdrew from their allies and sought a home elsewhere. The Poux told the Ottawas if they did not like their association that they could go, for they, the Poux, could make their own council-fires. From this circumstance, it is said, the name Pottawattomies was derived from the compound word puh-to-wa, signifying a blowing out or expansion of the cheeks, as in the act of blowing a fire, and "me," a nation, which means a nation of fire-blowers, literally a people, as intimated to the Ottawas, able to build their own council fires and take care of and defend themselves independently. In 1660, the French missionary Allouez speaks of the Pottawattomies occupying territory around Green bay and southward to the country of the Sacs, Foxes and Miamis. Being crowded south by the Poux and other northwestern tribes, they occupied northwestern Indiana and at the beginning of the War of 1812 we find the Pottawattomies settled along the banks of the Tippecanoe and the north bank of the Wabash river from the mouth of the Tippecanoe to the mouth of Eel river, thus occupying the north and west part of Cass county. Tobeno-beh was probably the first chief of the Pottawattomies known to the whites. He was a mild-mannered sachem, yet intelligent, and governed his tribe from 1790 to 1820. He died a venerable patriarch and was succeeded by Wen-e-megh, usually spelled Winamac. He had great force of character and commanding appearance. He was their leading war chief during the War of 1812 and was a part of the band of enemies with which Logan had his fatal encounter near the banks of the Miami in the fall of that year. Me-te-ah was the last great chief of the Pottawattomies. He was an orator as well as a military chieftain. The principal chief and leading men of the tribe who came to Logansport for the purpose of trading and who were best known to the early settlers of our town were: Aw-be-naw-be; Ask-kum; Paw-sis; Muck-kose; Che-quah; Co-ash-be; Kawk; Kokem; Shpo-tah; Che-chaw-koase; Wesaw; Weis-she-o-nas; Ke-wan-nay; Pash-po-ho; I-o-wak; Nos-waw-kay; O-kak-mans; Ben-ac; Ne-bansh, and Nio-quiss; and the chiefesses, Mish-no-quah and Mis-no-go-quah; the last two of whom with several others, and many scenes of pioneer life have been portrayed on canvas by Mr. George Winter, Logansport's pioneer artist. Some years prior to the removal of the Indians west, and when Logansport was quite a town, the Indians would come to town to trade or receive their annuity from the government and the Pottawattomies usually camped on the north side of Eel river on the site of West Logan; sometimes on the hill, then in the woods, now occupied by the First Presbyterian church.

The Miamis camped on the south side and showed a higher degree of business sagacity and moral worth and when through trading would at once depart for their villages up the rivers, but the Pottawattomies would linger in camp near town for some days or weeks, drinking and carousing in drunken orgies.

Land Cessions and Treaties

The territory now within the boundary of Cass county was originally occupied by the Miami and Pottawattomie tribes of Indians when white men first began to settle here. The Miamis having the prior right, being the first and longest occupants, but the Pottawattomies having been permitted to occupy the northwest part of the county for many years seemed also to have an equitable claim. The settled policy of the

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United States government has always been never to take, pre-empt, or to receive any lands from the aboriginal possessors except by purchase, and for a valuable consideration and by the consent of the original owners, the Indian tribes occupying the land at the time of purchase.

The first treaty with the Indians affecting the title to Cass county territory was made and concluded at St. Mary's, Ohio, October 2, 1818, between Jonathan Jennings, Lewis Cass and Benjamin Parke, commissioners on the part of the United States, and the principal chief and warriors of the Pottawattomie nation of Indians. In consideration of the cession so made the United States agreed to pay a perpetual annuity of $2,500 in silver. This cession includes lands lying in the west and north portions of the county.

The second treaty was perfected near the mouth of the Mississinnewa, on the Wabash river, between the United States commissioners, Lewis Cass, James B. Ray and John Tipton, and the chief and warriors of the Pottawattomie tribe of Indians, concluded and signed on the 16th day of October, 1826, and ratified by congress and proclaimed by John Quincy Adams, president of the United States, February 7, 1827. By this treaty the Pottawattomies ceded lands lying north of the boundary designated in the former treaty.

Third treaty. The Miami Indians having a prior claim to the Pottawattomies to all of Cass county's lands, the United States by the above last-named commissioners, entered into a treaty with the Miami Indians on the ground near the mouth of the Mississinnewa on October 23, 1826, whereby they ceded their claim to all the land in Indiana north and west of the Wabash river excepting certain reservations therein designated. This treaty was ratified by congress and proclaimed by the president of the United States January 24, 1827.

By a further treaty dated October 23, 1834, between Wm. Marshall, commissioner, and the warriors of the Miami Indians, made and concluded at the forks of the Wabash, the tribe ceded a portion of the big reserve made at the treaty of St. Mary's in 1818, situated southeast of the Wabash river.

The consideration for all these lands was $208,000. This treaty was not ratified by congress until December 22, 1837.

The Miamis by a subsequent treaty made November 6, 1838, at the forks of the Wabash by Abel C. Pepper, commissioner on the part of the United States, ceded further lands lying south of the Wabash in Cass county with lands now lying in other counties to the south and east. This treaty was ratified February 8, 1839. The consideration was $335,680. Again on November 28, 1840, the Miamis entered into a treaty with the United States by Samuel Milroy and Allen Hamilton, commissioners, at the forks of the Wabash whereby they ceded to the United States all that tract of land lying south of the Wabash not heretofore ceded, and known as the big reserve, being all their remaining lands in Indiana. This treaty was ratified June 7, 1841.

The consideration was $550,000.

Surveys

These lands lying within Cass county were surveyed as follows: That part of the cession of October 2, 1818, in Congressional township 26 north, and the portion in township 27, south of the Wabash river, were subdivided by Henry Bryan in 1821; the portion in township 27, north of the Wabash river, by David Hillis, in 1828; that in township 28, south of the Indian boundary line, by Austin W. Morris, in 1834. The lands ceded October 16 and 23, 1826, were surveyed by Thomas

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Brown in 1828; those lying south of the Wabash river in ranges 1 and 2 east, in the western part of the Miami reserve, by H. St. Clair Vance in 1838; those south of the Wabash, ceded October 23, 1834, by Chauncey Carter in 1839; and the land embraced in the treaty of November 28, 1840, and lying in Cass county, was surveyed in 1846 and 1847, by Abner E. Van Ness. The Indian reservations both north and south of the Wabash were surveyed mostly by Chauncey Carter.

Title to Lands

It has been the policy of our government never to seize or take possession of territory without the written consent and cession of the aboriginal tribes occupying said lands. As many of the Indian tribes, however, were nomadic and constantly changing from place to place so that it was difficult and next to impossible to exactly locate the meets and bounds of the territory of the different tribes of Indians and frequently the tribes could not agree as to the boundary lines of the respective tribes and nations, hence arose many disputes not only between the United States and the Indians but also among the various tribes.

Tecumseh

Tecumseh, a Shawnee chief, disputed the right of the Miamis and Pottawattomies to cede the lands in Indiana to the United States, claiming that the Shawnees and their allies had an interest therein and attempted to form a confederacy, comprising all the tribes in the northwest, into a national compact, stipulating in said compact that no individual tribe could cede any of their lands to the United States, without the consent of the entire league. Tecumseh held that the Great Spirit had given the Indian race all these hunting grounds to keep in common and that no Indian or tribe could cede any portion of the land to the whites without the consent of all the tribes. While on a mission to bring about such a confederacy his brother, Law-le-was-i-kaw, the Prophet, precipitated hostilities and attacked General Harrison at Tippecanoe, on November 7, 1811, but the Indians were defeated and routed, thus forever blasting the hopes of Tecumseh to form his long-sought-for and much-beloved project, in which the whole heart and soul of the great Indian chief was absorbed. Tecumseh on learning of what had happened at Tippecanoe was overcome with chagrin, disappointment and anger and accused his brother, the Prophet, with duplicity and cowardice; indeed it is said he never forgave him. On the breaking out of the War of 1812, Tecumseh cast his fortunes with the British and was killed at the battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813. His brother, the Prophet, later went with his people west of the Mississippi, where he died in 1834.

Writers of Indian history declare that Tecumseh was the greatest and most noted Indian in North America. For all those qualities which elevate a man far above his race; for talent, tact, skill and bravery as a warrior; in a word, for all those qualities and elements of greatness which place him far above his fellows in savage life, the name of Tecumseh will go down to posterity in the west as one of the most celebrated and talented of the aborigines of this continent.

Tecumseh held several conferences with Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, then governor of Indiana territory, at Vincennes, and proved himself an able diplomat and great orator. It is said of him, at one of these conferences, General Harrison invited him to take a seat with him on the platform, saying it was the wish of the Great Father that he should

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do so, meaning the president of the United States. Tecumseh raised his tall and commanding form to its greatest height, surveyed the crowd, fixed his keen eyes on General Harrison, then turning them to the sky above and pointing toward heaven with his sinewy arm, indicative of supreme contempt for the paternity assigned him, spoke in clarion tones: "My father? The sun is my father, the earth my mother, and on her bosom I will recline." He then stretched himself on the green sward.

Moral Right of Indians to Land

The Indians held that the land was theirs, that they had as much right to go out and hunt and kill game as a farmer of today has to go to his barnyard and slaughter a hog or a beef; that it was as much trespassing and stealing for the paleface to enter their territory and appropriate their land or kill the game thereon, as it was for the red man to pitch his tent in a farmer's field and slaughter his domestic animals.

While the United States recognized the rights of the Indians to the land and aimed to purchase the same by voluntary treaties, yet in many cases they were virtually forced into signing treaties and ceding lands against their will and consenting to exchange their lands for other grounds farther west. Here may be a nice problem for the humanitarian and sociologist to decide how far should a civilized nation go in its endeavor to civilize barbarous and nomadic tribes who live by hunting and fishing? Should they use force and compel them to sell or dispose of their land that it might be made productive and thus sustain a larger number of people? It has been the policy of most civilized nations to take possession of native lands peaceably and by purchase if you can, but if not, then forcibly if necessary in order that the crowded condition of old countries may be relieved and give the poor people an opportunity to till the soil that God has given to man, thus making it possible for all to live, and at the same time having a civilizing and Christianizing influence over savage and benighted people in new countries like America was, when Columbus first reached its shores, and like some parts of Africa and northern Luzon are today. To the writer, no man or set of men, savage or civilized, are justified in monopolizing thousands of acres of land and live only by hunting wild game, when thousands of their fellow creatures are suffering and starving in the densely populated sections of the world, when there is room for all with proper cultivation of the land, and if such men or tribes of men, savage or civilized, endeavor so to monopolize large tracts of wild lands so they may continue to live in primitive ways by hunting, they should be dealt with peacefully and rightfully, if possible, but forcibly and justly if necessary, in order that the land may be more productive to accommodate a larger number of the Lord's poor who are suffering and starving for want of an opportunity to earn a living. No doubt there were many instances where the Indians were unjustly treated by the white settlers and some pitiable examples have been related where they have had to abandon their old hunting grounds for new places farther west.

Removal of Indians to the West

In a message to congress, December 3, 1830, President Jackson said: "It gives me pleasure to announce to congress that the benevolent policy of the government steadily pursued for thirty years in relation to the removal of the Indians beyond the white settlements is approaching a

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happy conclusion. Two important tribes have accepted the provisions made for their removal at the last session of congress and it is believed their example will induce the remaining tribes to seek the same obvious advantages. Doubtless it will be painful to leave the graves of their fathers; but what do they more than our ancestors did or their children are now doing? To better their condition in an unknown land, our forefathers left all that was dear in earthly objects. Our children by thousands, yearly leave the land of their birth to seek new homes in distant regions. Does humanity weep at the painful separation from everything animate and inanimate with which the young heart has become entwined? It is rather a source of joy that our country affords scope where our young population may range unconstrained in body and mind, developing the power and faculties of the man in their highest perfection. These remove hundreds and thousands of miles at their own expense, purchase lands they occupy and support themselves at their new homes from the moment of their arrival. Can it be cruel in this government, when, by events which it cannot control, the Indian is made discontent in his ancient home, to purchase his lands, to give him a new and extensive territory, to pay the expense of his removal and support him a year in his new abode? How many thousands of our people would gladly embrace the opportunity of removing west on such conditions?"

In his message of 1831, President Jackson said:

"My opinion remains the same and I can see no other alternative for the Indians, but that of their removal to the west or a quiet submission to the state laws."

The last treaty the government concluded with the Pottawattomies was February 11, 1836, by John T. Douglass, on the part of the United States, and the chiefs Chee-chaw-kose, Ask-um, We-saw, Muk-kose and Qui-qui-to. This was a ratification of all former treaties and a further stipulation that they would remove within two years, to lands beyond the Missouri river, provided by the government, and that the United States would pay the expenses of removal and furnish them one year's subsistence.

The first emigration of the Pottawattomies took place in July, 1837, under the direction of Abel C. Pepper, United States commissioner, and George Profit conducted them to their western home. There were about one hundred taken in this band and Nas-wau-gee was their chief. Their village was located then on the north bank of Lake Muck-sen-cuck-ee, where Culver Military Academy now stands.

The old chief, Nas-wau-gee, was a mild-mannered man and on the morning of their march to their western home, as he stood on the banks of the lake and took a last, long view of his old home, that he was leaving never to return, he was visibly affected and tears were seen to flow from his eyes.

The last and final removal of the Pottawattomies was made in the fall of 1838. They were unwilling to go and Col. Abel C. Pepper, then United States Indian agent, stationed at Logansport, made a requisition on Gov. David Wallace (father of Gen. Lew Wallace), author of Ben Hur), for a company of militia and Gen. John Tipton, of Logansport, was directed to enlist a company of one hundred men, which he speedily did. The recruits were mostly from Cass county. The names of the men composing this company of militia are not obtainable, but the writer's father, Jacob Powell, and Isaac Newton Clary, pioneers of Bethlehem and Harrison townships, were among the number. Sixty wagons were provided to haul the women, children and those unable to march. There were eight hundred and fifty-nine Indians enrolled

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under the leadership of Chief Menominee. Their principal village was situated on Twin lake, about seven miles southwest of Plymouth, in Marshall county, where the entire tribe assembled and bid farewell to their old homes, consisting of one hundred and twenty wigwams and cabins, also to the chapel, in which many of them were converted to Christianity by Father Petit, a missionary in Indiana at that time, and many affecting scenes occurred as these red men of the forest for the last time viewed their cabin homes, the graves of their loved ones who slept in a graveyard near their little log chapel. On September 4, 1838, they began their sad and solemn march to the West. Their line of march was south on the Michigan road to Logansport, where they encamped just south of Horney creek, on the east side of Michigan avenue, on the night of the 7th of September, 1838, and that night two of the Indians died and were buried just north of Horney creek where the Vandalia Railroad crosses that creek and on the east side of Michigan avenue, and their bones lie there to this day. General Tipton conducted these Indians along the Wabash river through Lafayette, and on to Danville, Illinois, where he turned them over to Judge William Polke, who took them to their reservation west of the Missouri river. Many of the whites had a great sympathy for this band of Indians and thought that they were wrongfully treated in their forcible removal, although they, by their chiefs, had agreed to move west.

The state of Indiana erected a monument on the site of Menominee's village, in Marshall county, to the memory of this chief and his band of eight hundred and fifty-nine Pottawattomie Indians, and unveiled the same on September 4, 1909, seventy-one years after their removal, and on this occasion Daniel McDonald, of Plymouth, delivered an address from which we quote some extracts:

"The Pottawattomies were peacefully inclined. They were migratory and came and went as they desired. Their landed possessions were held in common and they owned little personal property of value except it might be ponies, and these were wild and conceded to those expert enough to lasso and tame them. They had no religious belief until missionaries came among them. They had never heard of the Bible or Christ, but had a vague idea that after this life there was an existence away off somewhere to which they would go after death, and which was controlled by the 'Great Spirit.'

"They knew nothing about the divisions of time into hours, days, weeks, months or years, but reckoned time by suns, moons and four seasons of the year, which they kept track of by certain marks or characters on deer and other skins, or on the inside of birch bark. They knew nothing about Sunday and to them every day was alike. They had but little to do and became naturally lazy. They lived off of wild game, fish, fruits and roots that the Great Spirit provided. The squaw did all the labor if any work was to be done; cared for the ponies and with primitive hoe or shovel made of stone or a stick, cultivated the Indian corn or other vegetables; collected sticks and wood for the fire. They had no written language and no schools. They knew nothing about politics, religion or secret societies. Their lives were spent in hunting, fishing and the chase, and visiting from village to village, but were endowed with a high degree of morality.

"The marriage relation was sacred under their crude regulations. A violation of the marriage vow was punished by banishment or death. They did not worry about tomorrow. They had no calculations for the future. They lived in the present. The Pottawattomies once so numerous are now all gone; not one is left to tell the story. Of all

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those who made up that caravan in 1838, not one is living so far as is known. All have gone to their happy hunting grounds.

"None of them have left any history in themselves to perpetuate the fact that they ever existed. Their village and chapel have all been utterly destroyed, their hunting grounds have been transformed into fields of waving corn and wheat; the wild deer and other wild animals, so numerous then, have also passed away, leaving only memories of a vanished race."

A few of the Pottawattomies moved to northern Michigan and some remnants of this once powerful tribe have lived there to recent times. Among their number was Simon Pokagon, who died January 27, 1899. Just prior to his death he wrote an article for an eastern magazine in which he said: "As to the future of our race, it seems to me almost certain to lose its identity by amalgamation with the dominant race." When Pokagon was asked if he thought that the white man and Indian were originally one blood, he said: "I do not know but from the present outlook they will be."

The index finger of the past and present is pointing to the future, showing most conclusively that by the middle of the century all Indian reservations will have passed away. Then their people will begin to scatter, the result will be a general mixing of the races. By intermarriage, the blood of their people, like the waters that flow into the great ocean, will be forever lost in that of the dominant race, and generations yet unborn will read in history of the red men of the forest and inquire, "Where are they?" There were bands of Pottawattomie and Miami Indians in Cass and adjoining counties that moved to the West at different times; sometimes they went voluntarily, at other times they were escorted; the last of the Miamis were conducted to their reservation west of the Mississippi by Alex. Coquillard, in 1847, and again in 1851.

Pottawattomie Indian One Hundred and Twenty Years Old

On October 24, 1912, a dispatch to the Chicago *Inter Ocean,* from Traverse City, Michigan, stated that "Joe Manitou," a Pottawattomie chief, died there aged one hundred and twenty years.

He was born in a tepee on the banks of the Chicago river and he was the oldest resident of Chicago and northern Indiana. His memory went back to the early years of the last century long before Chicago was even dreamed of, and when Cass county was an unbroken wilderness, unknown to the white man, this old Indian chief held his war dances on the banks of the Wabash, long before the advent of the pioneer in Cass county.

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CHAPTER VII

THE PIONEER

Habits, Customs, Trials, Hardships and Incidents

Eighty-six years ago Cass county was an unbroken wilderness. The red man roamed at liberty over its hills and valleys; none to dispute his right save the wild beasts which sometimes contended with him for supremacy.

The Indian felt himself lord of the soil. But the Indian has gone—gone farther toward the setting sun. Though once they roamed over the forests of Cass county, and their campfires were burning on every hill top and in every valley and their wild whoop heard to ring in all this wilderness, they have all disappeared. Instead of the wild unbroken forest of eighty-six years ago, now in every part of Cass county fields of golden grain are seen, instead of the Indian wigwam; the modern farm house rears its handsome form. Instead of nature's orchards of wild plum, cherry and grape now may be seen the cultivated orchards of many varieties of delicious fruits. Instead of the Indian village composed of a few smoky huts, now rises the populous city with its paved streets, commodious business houses, stately mansions and beautiful churches with their lofty spires pointing toward the clouds; instead of the narrow Indian trail we see the broad macadamized roads, interurbans and railways along which dash automobiles or the iron horse hitched to ponderous trains carrying hundreds of passengers and tons of freight. How great a change has been wrought in eighty-six years.

Eighty Years Ago

In what a wondrous age we live
  Not many seem to know,
But few the mighty change perceive
  Since eighty years ago.

Then our farms were covered o'er
  With forest trees aglow,
And the red man held full sway
  Over eighty years ago.

The bear, the panther, wolf and snake
  Were the red man's only foe
When the pioneer came to Cass
  Over eighty years ago.

But the red man was driven out,
  And his forests, too, must go
Before the ax of the pioneer
  Over eighty years ago.

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VIEW OF OLD TIME CABINS

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ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS
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"The youngsters dressed in homespun clothes
And made but little show,
And "lindsey-woolsey" dressed the girls
Over eighty years ago.

The "warmeses" and 'round-a-bouts
Gave plenty room to grow,
And boys were strong and rugged then,
Over eighty years ago.

The girls could spin, knit and weave,
And have as good a beau
As any lady's heart could wish
Since eighty years ago.

And grandpa's heart was always green,
Although his locks were snow,
And grandma knit and darned the socks
Over eighty years ago

Our fathers never had a dream,
When things moved on so slow,
Of what their boys would do by steam
Since eighty years ago."

Automobiles and electric cars,
And airships on the go,
Would open the eyes of the pioneer
Of eighty years ago.

The telephone and telegraph,
The cable under the sea;
How different from the messenger
Of eighteen thirty-three.

Our giant ships and railroad trains
With goods from every clime;
How wonderful when compared
With the cart of the olden time.

"But time has deadened many a tree,
And "logged" up many a row,
Since they began to clear the land
Over eighty years ago.

And when the covered wagon comes,
And we are called to go,
We'll settle in a better land
Than eighty years ago."

It required brave and courageous spirits for men and women to leave their homes in the East, leave friends and relatives behind and strike out into the impenetrable forest infested with savages and wild beasts. Only the brave started, and only the brave and strong reached their destination. When a newly married couple or a family decided to go to the frontier, their departure meant a long farewell and occasioned many heartaches. As the time arrived and the dear ones were

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to leave, the kinsfolk and neighbors would often assemble, sing hymns and offer prayers for their safe and successful journey into the western wilderness and many a pioneer yielded up his life to disease brought on by hardships and exposures, or to the wild beasts or the red man's scalping knife. The journey from civilization to his forest home was not the least of the difficulties of the pioneer. The route lay for the most part through a rough country. Swamps and marshes were crossed with great exertions and fatigue; rivers were forded with difficulty and danger; forests were penetrated with risk of captivity by hostile Indians; nights were passed in open prairies, with the sod for a couch and the clouds for a covering; long weary days and weeks of tiresome travel were endured. The mother and children were seated in a cart or rough farm wagon drawn by ox or mule team with the husband and father walking beside the team to urge them on and guide them through rough and unimproved roads or along Indian trails that led into hitherto unexplored forests where wild beasts and Indians held full sway. Some were not even so fortunate as to possess a wagon or cart,

INDIANS AND PIONEERS

but trudged along on horseback or afoot, wending their way from civilization to their new homes in the wilderness. With the most prosperous and favored pioneer, the journey westward was a tedious, tiresome and dangerous one. Often the children sickened by the way and anxious parents worried over them in a rude camp, without medical aid until relieved either by returning health or by death. If the latter, a father would be compelled to dig the grave for the body of his own child in a lonely forest. Who shall describe the burial scene when the parents are the only mourners? This is a subject only for contemplation. After a few sad days the bereaved ones take up their journey, leaving only a little fresh mound to mark the sacred spot, but never to be re-visited by the mourning relatives, but left unmarked and forever unknown and roamed over by wild savages and wilder beasts of the forest.

One actual case of this kind occurred in Cass county to the writer's knowledge and many others unreported may have occurred.

In 1827 to 1829 two children of a family who were moving out into the western world died suddenly of smallpox as they were encamped on the south side of the Wabash river and were buried by the parents on

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what was known as the Neff farm, located in the northwest quarter of section 34, Clinton township, just west of the state insane asylum grounds. Later some members of the Neff family were buried here and a paling fence enclosed the graves for many years, well remembered by many old settlers, but when this river road was improved, about thirty years ago, the remains of the Neff family were removed to St. John's churchyard, but the dust of these two pioneer children lie in the center of this gravel road, oblivious to the swift automobiles that now daily pass over them. But these incidents were not frequent. Generally, the pioneers were blessed with good health and enabled to overcome the privations of forest travel. At night they slept in their wagons or on the grass surrounded by pure air, free from the dust and bad atmospheric influences of modern civilization; while their mules, horses or oxen, hobbled to prevent their escape, grazed and browsed the prairies or forest around them. But the toil and dangers of the pioneer were not ended with the termination of the journey, for their trials had just begun. The first settlers of Cass county were subjected to hardships, privations and toil to which the present generation are entire strangers. The pioneers landed here in the midst of a dense forest of giant trees. Most of them had nothing but strong and willing hands, backed by indomitable courage and energy. Even if they were fortunate enough to have money, there was no opportunity to purchase any of the necessaries of life as there was not a store, factory, shop or mill in the county. Usually two or more families had journeyed together into the wilderness and were mutually helpful to each other in clearing a site and erecting a cabin, and they camped out until rude houses could be erected. It did not take as long, however, to build a pioneer cabin as it now takes to erect a modern dwelling, even with all our machinery and aids to the builder. It only required a few days for two or three men to construct a pioneer home. Just imagine yourself and family landed in the midst of an impenetrable forest, dependent upon your own hands to build a house and clear the land before any crops could be raised, in the meantime having to subsist the family as the Indians did, by gathering wild fruits and herbs and killing wild game, deer, turkeys, squirrels, rabbits, pheasants, ducks, pigeons, etc., of which, however, there was an abundance.

Sometimes a family would journey into the wilderness alone and in that case the wife and larger boys and girls were the only assistance the head of the family would have in erecting the cabin and clearing the land, but in many cases the mother or daughter could wield an ax as dexterously and as effectually as the husband or father and rendered great and valuable assistance outside as well as inside the cabin door.

Pioneer Cabins

The first cabins erected in Cass county were built of round logs, covered by clapboards split from native timber by the pioneers' own hands and weighted down by poles. The cracks between the logs were filled and closed up by sticks and mud. The door was made of heavy riven timbers fastened to the "bottom" by wooden pins and hung on heavy wooden hinges and closed by a heavy wooden latch, with latch string made of buckskin, which always hung out except at night or when Indians were lurking around. At first these primitive cabins had only dirt floors and no chimneys, the fire being kindled on the ground in the center of the house with a hole in the gable for the smoke to escape. Many pioneer cabins had no windows, and the only light was admitted through holes under the clapboard roof and between the logs or when

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the door was open and the hole in the gable through which the smoke escaped. There were two reasons for not having windows; first, window glass could not be obtained, and second, the house was in reality a fort to defend the occupants against, not only Indians, but also against wild beasts, for in an early day bears, wolves and wildcats were numerous in Cass county. When the pioneer would become accustomed to the howling of wolves around the cabin at night and the whoop of the Indian he would cut out a log in one side of his house and tack over the opening oiled paper or rawhide. As time permitted he would cut out a large opening and build a fireplace and chimney of sticks and mud with a clay hearth and put in a puncheon floor made of split or hewn timber and a loft overhead of the same material, access to which was gained by a ladder made of slats pinned to the logs on one side of the cabin. This loft was a storehouse for all manner of goods and material and as the family increased it was utilized as a bedroom without beds, pallets being made on the rough puncheon floor of the loft. This loft was the guest chamber where travelers or friends would sleep when stopping with or visiting the pioneers of Cass county.

This cabin may not be a model home, but it was the beginning of a great prosperity and as such is worthy of preservation in history on account of its obscurity and severe economy. But it was a home not-

PIONEER CABIN

withstanding, and we venture the observation that with all its lack of comforts, with all its pinching poverty, with all its isolation and danger, it was often a happy home. As the pioneer became more thrifty, the old round log cabin would give way to the more comfortable hewed logged house and the more prosperous would erect double hewed logged houses with an upper story, glass windows, stone or brick fireplaces with brick chimneys. As sawmills were erected the floors and doors of the houses were made of sawed lumber and finally the log house was entirely replaced by frame, brick or stone houses and today a log house is a curiosity in Cass county. The first log houses in the county were constructed entirely of wood. Not a nail or metal of any kind was used, but everything fitted and pinned together with wooden pins.

John Finley, a pioneer poet who moved to Richmond, Indiana, in 1820 and died there in 1866, gave a vivid description of a pioneer home

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in his poem, "The Hoosier's Nest," first published in the Indianapolis *Journal* January 1, 1833.

"The emigrant is soon located
In Hoosier life initiated
Erects a cabin in the woods
Wherein he stores his household goods.
At first round logs and clapboard roof
With puncheon floor, quite carpet proof
And paper windows, oiled and neat
His edifice is then complete.
When four clay balls in form of plummet
Adorns his wooden chimney summit
Ensconced in this let those who can
Find out a truly happier man.
I'm told in riding through the West
A stranger found a Hoosier's Nest
And fearing he might be benighted
He hailed the house and then alighted.
The Hoosier met him at the door
Their salutations soon were o'er.
He took the stranger's horse aside
And to a sturdy sapling tied;
Then having stripped the saddle off
He fed him in a sugar trough.
The stranger stooped to enter in
The entrance closing with a pin—
And manifested strong desire
To seat him by the log heap fire
Where sat half-a-dozen Hoosieroons
With mush and milk, tin cups and spoons.

Invited shortly to partake
Of venison, milk and Johnny cake
The stranger made a hearty meal
And glances round the room would steal.
One side was lined with divers garments
The other spread with skins of varmints,
Dried pumpkins overhead were strung,
Where venison hams in plenty hung;
Two rifles placed above the door;
Three dogs lay stretched upon the floor
In short, the domicile was rife
With specimens of Hoosier life.

Ere long the cabin disappears
A spacious mansion next he rears;
His fields seem widening by stealth
An index of increasing wealth
And when the hives of Hoosiers swarm,
To each is given a noble farm."

Price of Land.

When the first settlers came to the county the land had not all been surveyed and it was difficult to locate or describe a given tract of land and the pioneer would preempt or locate on a piece of land

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without any title or even knowledge of its description, and were known as squatters, but these squatters' rights were quite generally recognized.

The title to the land was acquired by the government by treaty from the Indians.

The United States donated certain sections of land to the state to aid in the construction of the canal and the Michigan road, hence we have in Cass county lands designated as canal, Michigan road and government lands. For some years after the first settlement of the county the price of the government land was fixed at $1.25 per acre.

Furniture

The furniture of the first settlers of Cass county was very rude and simple. Owing to lack of roads and means of transportation the pioneer could bring but few articles with him and most of the household furnishings were made by his own hands. Bedsteads were made by driving posts into the floor and pegs into the walls; on these poles were laid or sometimes cords or straps of deer hides were drawn over and across instead of springs. This net held the fine twigs and leaves and later the straw tick and finally the great feather beds which were the pride of every housekeeper's heart. Many of the children born in Cass county were rocked in a cradle made of a log hollowed out and popularly known as a sugar trough, such as were used in sugar camps.

Rough stools and benches were used as chairs, or rustic chairs were constructed of poles and hickory withes and bark. A store box that held the household goods in their journey into the wilderness was used for both table and cupboard, if the family were so fortunate as to possess such a box, otherwise a table was constructed of riven stough and smoothed off with ax and laid on a rough frame made of the same material.

A mortar, in which corn or acorn, was ground into hominy or meal was made by burning out a hollow in a nearby stump, or two flat stones were used as a mill to grind the corn after the fashion of the Indians. Gourds were in general use for dippers and drinking cups. Wooden spoons, knives and forks were the common table ware with a few pewter plates. An iron pot, skillet and old Dutch oven constituted the cooking utensils of the pioneer. The pots used for boiling purposes, sat on the open fire or later swung to the iron crane, in the great fireplace, while the Dutch oven was placed on the hearth and covered over with live coals to do the family baking, and such corn pones as our grandmothers used to bake in the cabin in the clearing cannot be duplicated in modern bake shops.

Apples, potatoes and corn roasted before the open fire or in the ashes had a flavor fit for an epicure. The hoe-cake or Johnny-cake was baked on a board in front of the open fire and the meats broiled on the live coals. Lamps were prepared by dividing a large turnip in the middle and scraping out the inside down to the rind, then inserting a stick, say three inches in length in the center, so that it would stand upright. A strip of cotton or linen cloth was then wrapped around it and melted lard, deer's tallow, bear, coon or possum oil, whichever might be procured, was poured in until the turnip rind was full and lamp was ready for use. Some would construct a lamp of clay and dry it in the sun or burn it in the fire. Others brought with them crude lamps made of iron or earthenware in which they would burn the fats from wild animals, with a wick made of some old cloth. Later candles were made by dipping the wick in melted tallow and were known as dipped candles. These were followed by the candle moulds.

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which every house wife had, as the people became more prosperous. Even these crude lamps could not always be had and the only light was a torch of hickory bark or the light from the fireplace in winter, and the writer has spent many an evening reading from the light emitted from the great fireplace in his father's home. It was in the sixties, during the War of the Rebellion, that coal oil was first used in our house, and then cost seventy-five cents to a dollar a gallon.

Nearly every household had its rude loom and spinning wheel. The women would spin the flax and wool, weave the yarn into cloth and make the garments for the family and knit the stockings.

TYPICAL SCENE IN PIONEER CABIN, SHOWING SPINNING WHEEL BESIDE FIREPLACE, WITH OLD HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES, IN JUDGE BIDDLE'S ISLAND HOME, WHICH WAS ERECTED ABOUT 1835

The dress of the pioneer was homemade throughout and not always made of woven cloth, but the skins of animals were often used to make various articles of clothing. Caps, mittens, and moccasins were made of deer or coon skins. Every householder tanned his own leather, and hunting shirts, work coats and pants were made of buckskin. Buckskin was often used for clothing, not only because it was available, but because it resisted nettles, briars, the stings of insects and bites of rattlesnakes, which was the bane of early settlers. The women made their own soap, cured the meats, consisting of venison, bear and wild hogs, spun and wove the cloth, made the clothing, molded the candles, churned the butter, tended the garden and in addition to the ordinary household duties, frequently assisted outdoors in clearing the land by

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piling and burning brush, etc. But the pioneer woman did not spend much time before the looking-glass or making frills or ruffles, or attending shows, operas or woman's clubs.

There was no waste space in the pioneer cabin. The floor space was occupied by the rude home-made beds, stools and table, and the walls were decorated not by paintings, but by necessary and useful articles of the household.

The ax, the augur, saw and awl
Hang on pegs upon the wall,
The kitchen utensils bright and clean
May also on the wall be seen;
Overhead were hung divers things
Seed-corn, pumpkin and beans on strings.
Herbs, barks and roots, all of the best,
Drugs, found in the land of the West.
In the cabin, no closets are found,
So their garments are hung all 'round.
The cabin is parlor, kitchen and bin,
Chamber and closet all in one.

Friction matches were unknown to the pioneer, and every household had its tinder box containing a piece of steel and flint with some very inflammable material, usually dry knots from old hickory trees called punk, and a horn of powder, in order that a fire might be kindled; but when a fire was once started it was the custom to always carefully preserve some live coals by covering them up on the hearth with hot ashes.

Percussion caps were also unknown to the early settlers, and the old flint lock guns were in general use requiring the gun pan to be primed with powder before it could be fired, and making it difficult and almost impossible to fire off their guns in damp, rainy weather. The pioneer's gun was his constant companion. It was always kept loaded and hung over the door ready for instant action. When he went to the clearing or field to work, his gun was taken along and laid in some convenient place that he might defend himself against the Indians who might be lurking around, or wild animals with which the primeval forest was infested, or perchance, a deer, bear, wild turkey or other game might be seen that he could kill, to restore the family larder, for wild game furnished the early settlers of Cass county with one of the principal courses of sustenance until the land was cleared, crops grown and domestic animals raised.

The bears, wolves, panthers, wild-cats, foxes, mink, etc., were very destructive to domestic animals in the first settlement of Cass county. The chickens, young pigs, lambs and calves would be killed and carried off by wild beasts, and the pioneer had to be ever watchful and at night house all his domestic animals, and before he had stables erected he often housed the brood sow, the ewe or the few chickens he had brought with him in the corner of his cabin.

The food of the frontiersman was as simple and plain as the rest of his living. Corn pone, hominy, roasting ears with venison and game were the universal diet. Wheat-bread, tea and coffee were luxuries seldom seen. Sassafras and spicewood tea were the common table drinks, but the pioneer usually had plenty of sugar and syrup from the maple trees found in most sections of Cass county.

Wild plums, crab-apples, strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, paw-paws (Indiana banana), haws and wild grapes were gathered by

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the early settlers while they were waiting for their cultivated orchards to develop. Before the forest could be felled and crops raised the hogs were fattened on the mast, beech nuts and acorns—and they were good substitutes for corn. Horses were scarce and what few wagons were found could not be used, as there were no roads, but only Indian trails. Two men would often "ride and tie" on their way to town. That is, one would ride a mile or two, then tie the horse and walk on. When the other man came up, he would untie the horse and ride on until he overtook his companion. Thus they would alternately ride and walk.

When a man and his wife went on a journey she usually rode behind on the same horse; generally each carried a baby on their arms. The "bee" was a distinguishing social feature of pioneer life. If a new cabin or stable was to be built all the neighbors for miles around would assemble and assist in raising the building. When a clearing was made a log-rolling followed with all the men for miles around to assist. Then there were corn-huskings, wool-shearings, apple-parings, sugar-boilings and quilting bees. Each of these community tasks was the occasion for a prodigal feast and social visit. Then the isolated households came together for much needed companionship. Often the work would be divided equally, they would "choose sides," and see which side could out-do the other. After the work was over they would engage in various outdoor sports, as shooting matches, wrestling matches, pitching quoits, leap-frog and other tests of strength and skill on which the frontiersman prided himself. The singing school and spelling match were the great joy of the winter months as soon as there were roads made through the forest. The singing master with tuning fork in hand without any accompaniment trained the neighborhood to read "buckwheat" notes and sing the hymns from the "Sacred Melodian" or the "Missouri Harmony," and the little log school house or church would be crowded on these occasions.

The young folks would have their plays on the puncheon floor of the cabin or adjourn to the grove outside if the weather was favorable, where they would play with a zest, "We're marching down to old Quebec," "Old Dusty Miller," "Oh, Sister Phebe, how merry were we the night we sat under the juniper tree," "I suppose you've heard of late, of George Washington the Great," "I want no more of your weevily wheat," and many others that were sung to simple airs as they marched around with rhythmic motion similar to a quadrille.

The wedding was an attractive feature of pioneer life. A description of a wedding in olden time as related to the writer by an octogenarian will serve to show the progress made in society as well as preserve an important phase of history. A wedding engaged the attention of the whole neighborhood. On the morning of the wedding day the groom and his friends would assemble at the house of his father and go in a body to the cabin of the bride. The journey was sometimes made on horse-back, sometimes on foot and again in farm wagons or carts. The marriage ceremony was performed, followed by a dinner or supper, after which dancing commenced, generally lasting till the following morning. The figures of the dances were three and four-handed reels or square sets and jigs. About ten o'clock in the evening a deputation of young ladies stole off the bride and put her to bed. In doing so they had to ascend a ladder from the kitchen to the loft, which was laid with loose boards or puncheon. In this rude pioneer bridal chamber, the young, simple-hearted girl was put to bed by her girl friends. This done, a delegation of young men escorted the groom up the ladder to this primitive bridal chamber, and placed

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him snugly beside his bride. The dance continued, and if seats were scarce, which was generally the case, the young man not engaged in the dance, was obliged to offer his lap for a seat for one of the girls; and the offer was sure to be accepted. The infare was held the next evening at the cabin of the groom, when the same order of exercise was observed. The bride was attired in linsey-woolsey and the groom dressed in jeans, yet they were neat and clean in body and soul, and who will say that they were not as happy as the modern bride and groom attired in silks and broadcloth, decorated with precious gems and occupying a palace. This young couple started house-keeping in a log cabin described above, where not a nail or metal of any kind was used in its construction and furnished by a few necessary articles made of riven timbers or poles by the hands of the groom together with a few cooking utensils and table-ware of the plainest kind made up the household furnishings costing not more than ten or fifteen dollars all told.

Country Fiddler

Every neighborhood had a pioneer fiddler who was a unique character and an important personage at the country dances; in fact he was indispensable to the success of the "fandango." With swooping flourishes of his violin, his foot beating time on the puncheon floor, which would often shake the whole cabin, at the same time calling the figures in uncouth "buffoonery," the fiddler set the merry feet to flying to the tune "Jay Bird," "Old Dan Tucker," or "Possum Up a Gum Stump."

The dancing was as vigorous as the music. High steps, a flourishing swing with a jig or a hoe-down thrown in was the delight of the youth of those days.

Whitcomb Riley graphically portrays a Hoosier fandango in pioneer days:

"My playin's only middlin'—tunes picked up when a boy,
The kindo-sorto-fiddlin' that the folks calls cordaroy;
The Old Fat Gal and Rye Straw and My Sailor's on the Sea
Is the old cowtillions I saw, when the ch'ice is left to me."
And so I plunk and plonk and plink,
And rosun up my bow,
And play the tunes that make you think
The devil's in your toe.

Trade and Money

Trading was a feature of pioneer life, and the assembling of the people in social, religious or political gatherings was always followed by barterings. The people stood around the church door before and after "meetin" or around the public square on "court day" to dicker about articles they needed. Then trade and barter was quite universal because there was no money in circulation and the pioneer had to exchange the articles he had for others that he needed. An editor announced that he would take his pay for subscriptions in corn, ginseng, pork, chickens, flour, hominy, cord wood, coon skins or almost anything but promises.

There was a trading post at the mouth of Eel river in 1824 before any permanent settlers located in Cass county and it was never abandoned, and there was always a ready sale for furs and peltries, and for some years after the settlement of the county there was no banks

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and no money, and coon skins became the standard of value and circulated as money.

Postoffice and Mail

One of the greatest privations of the pioneer was the difficulty in sending or receiving letters and papers to and from his relatives and friends back home.

When Cass county was settled there was not a railroad in Christendom. Transportation was carried on by canal, river and sea, and inland by pack saddle or stage coach, but for some years there was no mail routes into Cass county and the pioneer had to depend on some chance traveler to carry letters to and from his cabin home in the wilderness. When one was going on a journey it would be known and the settlers for miles around would bring letters for him to carry back to friends at home, for in the early settling of Indiana letter postage was forty cents. If a trader, traveler or settler was about to start out to this section of Indiana letters would be sent by them to pioneer friends addressed to the settlement on the Wabash or Eel river, as there were no postoffices established as yet and they had to trust to its being delivered to the rightful owner by directing it to his settlement; but each man knew his neighbors for many miles around, and mail was generally safely delivered, but not as quickly as it is today by the twentieth century limited on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

In the olden day, pens and ink were not to be had, and the frontiersman did his writing with a goose-quill pen dipped in poke-berry juice for ink, and the writer remembers using such a writing outfit before the days of envelopes, when we wrote on one side of the paper and folded it very neatly in the form of an envelope.

Hospitality

The loneliness of the isolated situation of the pioneers made them very hospitable and travelers or visitors were always welcomed by the early settlers and were given the best accommodations the cabin afforded. They were sociable, accommodating and helpful to each other. They would assist each other in erecting their houses and stables, or rolling logs in clearing the land. They were kind and considerate in sickness or accidents, and the pioneer women were ever ready and willing to act as house-keepers and nurses to sick and unfortunate neighbors, and their service and substance were freely given without money and without price. Their charity knew no bounds. They were ever ready to act the part of the good Samaritan. There were no sects, creeds or distinctions, but all were on a common plane. The exclusive four hundred was never heard of in olden times. What a change in Cass county in the past eighty years, both in the physical features of the country and the modes of living and habits of the people. Then people were charitable, generous and willing to assist each other without remuneration, but to-day you seldom know when your neighbor is sick, and if you accidentally find it out you may make inquiry as to his condition, but never go and care for him, but he must employ a paid nurse or be taken to the hospital. There was certainly a greater degree of Christian charity exhibited by the pioneer and mutual helpfulness than we find in this day and age with all our boasted progress.

Religious meetings in those days were thronged by old and young, wherever an itinerant preacher was announced to speak. They came for miles around, on foot, in carts and farm wagons, but generally on

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horseback, with two or three riding behind each other on the same horse.

Marriages were solemnized all along the circuit of the pioneer preacher, and funeral sermons preached for the dead who were buried without any religious ceremony for months prior to the visit of the minister in that settlement, even though the bereaved one had been consoled by a remarriage.

Next to the ministers the most accepted nomadic characters were the tinkers and peddlers who traveled through the sparsely settled country and repaired clocks, and the cobbler who made semi-annual visits to make or mend shoes, but the latter was generally done by the pioneer himself on rainy days, which were usually devoted to repairing shoes, harness, plows, or making ax and hoe handles, rakes or rustic furniture for the home. The itinerant peddler with his double-decked receptacle containing all kinds of small articles and toys, which he carried on his head, was the wonder and delight of the children, and he would generally be sighted down the road a long distance off, and a half dozen Hoosieroons might be seen with their heads at the window viewing with intense interest and covetousness the peddler's collection of toys and curios.

Another frontier personage who has passed into oblivion with the water-witch, is the bee-hunter. The wild bees made their honey in hollow trees, and the bee-hunter possessed great acumen, and by long experience in studying the habits of the bees could follow bees from watering troughs in dry weather, or watch their course from flowers where they extracted the nectar, to the woods and locate the bee-tree, and on his decision large forest trees were cut down, even on a stranger's land, in order to secure the honey. The acute eye of the bee-hunter could detect a bee a long distance; it was said on a clear day he could see a bee a mile away. Wild honey and maple sugar were the principal confections in pioneer times.

There were no stores where family supplies could be purchased, and if they were, the settler had no money with which to buy supplies, and the family dressed scantily. They generally went bare-footed, and even in cold weather the boys would go to school bare-footed. Often he would heat a slab of wood nearly to the burning point then start on a run to school, and when his feet became nearly frozen, he would stand on the board to warm them, and again start on a run, carrying his warming board to school where he would sit with his feet on the warm board. The writer has occasionally seen barefooted boys in frosty weather drive cows from their beds and warm their feet on the warm ground where the cow has laid all night. In order to save shoe-leather many people would walk barefooted on the dusty road, carrying their shoes until they approached the meeting house, when they would sit down by the roadside and put on their shoes and stockings.

Many a young couple have started in life with no capital except strong and rugged bodies. Many unique stories are told of the primitive weddings. Squire Jones reports the following case in point. A young man rode up to his cabin, with his would-be bride riding behind him on horse-back. They dismounted and hitched the horse to a sapling. After waiting a while he asked if he was a "squire." Being told that he was he then asked the "squire" what he charged to tie the knot. "You mean to marry you?" "Yes, sir." One dollar, the squire answered. "Will you take it in trade " "What kind of trade?" "Beeswax." "Bring it in." The young man went to the horse, and brought the beeswax, but it lacked thirty cents of being enough to pay for tying the knot. After meditating some minutes with an embar-

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rassed countenance the young man said, "Well, Sal, let's be going." Sal followed to the door, but turned around and with an entreating look she said: "Mr. Squire, can't you tie the knot as far as the beeswax goes?" The squire relented and tied the knot, and sealed it with beeswax, and the happy couple mounted the horse, the bride sitting behind and clinging to her husband, feeling she had struck a good bargain.

Indian Depredations

Until the Indians were finally all removed to the West in 1838 the early settlers were in constant fear of Indian depredations. They would run off with their horses and appropriate anything they could lay their hands on; would frighten the pioneers by prowling around at night giving their warwhoops; acting in a threatening manner, thoroughly frightening the inmates of the cabin, then appropriate anything outside they could lay their hands on. When the government paid them their annuity the Indians would often get drunk and become a great source of annoyance to the pioneer, but perhaps no more so than his white brother in a similar condition in this age. Several murders, both of Indians and whites have been reported as occurring in Cass county during these drunken orgies, but exact particulars of each case are not now obtainable. Children have been stolen, but were later restored, except one, which will be reported in the history of the township where the theft occurred. The pioneers were in constant fear that the Indians would attack and massacre them or run them or their children off as prisoners, and many occurrences of this kind took place during the settlement of Indiana.

Col. Robt. S. Robertson in his history of the Upper Maumee Valley gives many heartrending tales of the capture of prisoners by the Indians from which we quote some incidents.

The expedition of Colonel Bouquet against the hostile Shawnees brought about the release of more than two hundred white prisoners who had been in captivity for some years.

Among the many prisoners brought into camp, husbands found their wives and parents their children, from whom they had been separated for years. Women frantic between hope and fear, were running hither and thither, looking piercingly into the face of every child. Some of the little captives shrank from their forgotten mothers and hid in terror in the blankets of the squaws that had adopted them. Some that had been taken away young had grown up, now stood utterly bewildered with conflicting emotions. A husband had found his wife; but his little boy not two years old when captured, had been torn from her and carried off, no one knew where. One day a warrior came in leading a child. At first no one seemed to know it. But soon the mother knew her offspring, and screaming with joy, folded her son in her bosom. An old woman had lost her grand-daughter, nine years before. All her other relatives had died under the scalping knife. Searching with trembling eagerness each of the captives, she at last recognized the features of her long-lost child. But the girl had forgotten her native tongue and returned no answer and made no sign. The old woman groaned and complained bitterly that the daughter she had so often sung to sleep on her knee had forgotten her old age. Soldiers and officers were alike overcome.

Sing, said Colonel Bouquet, who had captured this Indian tribe with their white prisoners. Sing the songs you used to sing to your daughter. As the low trembling tones began to ascend the wild girl seemed startled, then listening for a moment longer, she burst into

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a flood of tears. She was indeed the lost child, but all else had been effaced from her memory save the recollections of that sweet cradle song. The tender sensibilities were foreign, as a rule, to the Indian heart; indeed they held such emotions in contempt; but when the song of the old lady was seen, by them, to touch the captive's heart and bring her again to her mother's arms they were overcome by sympathy.

Many captive women who returned with their friends to the settlements soon afterward made their escape and wandered back to their Indian husbands, so great was the change that had taken place in their natures.

Only he who knows what it means to hew a home out of a forest; of what is involved in the task of replacing mighty trees with corn; only he who has watched the log house rising in the clearing and has witnessed the devotedness that gathers around the old log school house, and the pathos of a grave in the wilderness can understand how sobriety, decency, aye, devotedness, beauty and power belong to the story of those who began the mighty task of changing the wild West into the heart of a teeming continent.

In pleading for a more just estimate of the pioneer, we do but plead for a higher appreciation of the stalwart and courageous settler who preempted the Wabash valley to civilization, who planted the seed that has grown schoolhouses and churches innumerable. They were men not only of great hearts but of great heads, aye, women, too, with laughing eyes, willing hands and humble spirits.

With all the hardships and privations of those who went into the van of civilization, there were, however, some sources of enjoyment not realized by those who came after them. They beheld the beauties of forests in all their native grandeur, before they were marred by the hand of man. They inhaled the sweet odors from a thousand wild flowers which grew in nature's garden, as they were wafted upon the morning and evening air. They saw the numerous flocks and herds of buffalo and deer, "God's cattle upon a thousand hills," as they grazed upon virgin pasture fields of unsurpassed luxuriance, and they were charmed with the melody of the feathered songsters as their strains were poured forth from the boughs of the giant forest trees. With all their rough back-woods habits, their lack of means of mental culture, they exhibited in their lives the keeping of the great commandment, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

We, to the pioneer with pleasure look
In his Hoosier nest beside the brook,
Where dense forest, his hands did clear,
An honest heart, bearing good cheer.

Where father and mother strove to give
You and me character worthy to live,
Pushing onward, with hardships untold,
With steadfast purpose, fearless and bold.

To the honest heart in that Hoosier breast,
Brought up in that homely Hoosier nest,
We, of today, owe much that is grand,
Much that's worth while, in this Hoosier land.

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CHAPTER VIII

ORGANIZATION OF CASS COUNTY

LOCATING COUNTY SEAT—EARLY ACTS OF COMMISSIONERS' COURT—CREATION OF TOWNSHIPS—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—LONGCLIFF ASYLUM—JAIL—COURT HOUSE—POOR HOUSE—ORPHANS' HOME—HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS—OLD SETTLERS' SOCIETY.

Cass county was named in honor of Gen. Lewis Cass, who was a resident of Michigan, but was instrumental in bringing about the various treaties with the Indians that opened up the lands in Cass and surrounding counties to white settlers. He was one of the commissioners on the part of the United States in negotiating these treaties. After the treaty of 1826, immigration rapidly increased, until in 1828 there was sufficient population to justify the formation of a new county, and the following enabling act was passed by the legislature:

An Act for the Formation of Cass County, Approved December 18, 1828.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana: That from and after the second Monday in April, 1829, all the territory included in the following, towit: Beginning on the west boundary line of the great Miami reservation at the interesection of the township line dividing Townships 25 and 26; thence north three miles, thence west eight miles to the southwest corner of Section 15, Township 26, North of Range 1 west; thence west three miles to the range line dividing Ranges 1 and 2 west; thence north to the boundary line of the purchase of 1826; thence east with said line, about 28 miles to the boundary of the Five Mile Reservation, extending from the Wabash to the Eel river; thence crossing the Wabash to a point due east of the beginning, thence west to the place of beginning, shall form and constitute a county to be known and designated by the name and title of Cass county.

Sec. 2. The said new county shall, from and after the second Monday in April, 1829, enjoy all the rights, privileges and jurisdiction to which separate and independent counties appertain and belong.

Sec. 3. That Henry Restine of Montgomery Co., Erasmus Powell of Shelby Co., William Purdy of Sullivan Co., Harris Tyner of Marion Co., and Samuel George of Tippecanoe Co. are hereby appointed commissioners for the purpose of fixing the seat of justice in said new county. The commissioners above named, or a majority of them, shall convene in the house of Gillis McBean in said new county on the second Monday in April, 1829, or as soon thereafter as a majority of said commissioners may meet and shall discharge the duties assigned them.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the sheriff of Cass county to notify the commissioners by written notification of their appointment on or before June 15, 1829.

Sec. 5. The circuit court and other courts of said new county shall

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be held at the Seminary in the town of Logansport or at any other place therein, until suitable accommodations can be had at the seat of justice thereof.

Sec. 6. The agent who shall be appointed to superintend the sale of lots at the county seat of the said county of Cass shall reserve ten per cent. out of all donations of said county and pay the same over to the proper person for use of a county library for said new county.

Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of the qualified voters of the county of Cass at the time of electing a clerk, recorder and associate judges, to elect three justices of the peace as well as three county commissioners according to an act approved January 30, 1824. This act to take effect and be in force from and after February 1, 1829.

On January 19, 1829, a supplemental act was passed changing and increasing the territory of Cass county. Subsequent changes were made until the boundaries of the county included the whole northern part of the state to the Michigan state line. Other changes were made from time to time, and new counties were formed from the original territory of Cass county until 1847, when the present boundary lines were fixed by statute, which are as follows:

Beginning on the west side of the great Miami Reservation line, where township line dividing Townships 24 and 25 intersects the same; thence north nine miles to the northeast corner of Section 23 in Township 26, north of Range 1, east; thence west eight miles to the corner of Section 15, 16, 21, and 22 in Township 26, north of Range 1, west; thence north three miles to the southwest corner of Section 33, Township 27, north of Range 1, west; thence west three miles to the southwest corner of said Township 27, north, Range 1, west; thence north twelve miles to the southwest corner of Township 28, north of Range 1, west; thence on the township line dividing Townships 28 and 29, east twenty-two miles, to the northwest corner of Section 3, Township 28, north of Range 3, east, that being the western line of Miami county; thence south on the Miami county line twenty-four miles to a point in the Great Miami Reserve, which, when it is surveyed will be the southwest corner of Section 34, Township 25, north of Range 3, east; thence west to the place of beginning.

First Election Held in Cass County

Under the act organizing the county the first election was held on April 13, 1829, in the "Seminary," but no records are obtainable showing the number of votes cast, but the following officers were elected:. Three commissioners, towit: Chauncey Carter, James Smith, and Moses Thorp; sheriff, William Scott.

First Term of Commissioners' Court

was held in the Seminary, Friday, May 1, 1829, when William Scott as sheriff produces certificates showing that the three commissioners above named were duly elected: Moses Thorp for one year, James Smith for two years, and Chauncey Carter for three years; the latter, however, was not present, and did not qualify until the following August; the two former, James Smith and Moses Thorp, proceeded to transact business, of which the first order was to divide the county into three townships, towit: Eel River, Wabash and St. Joseph, the bounds of which are as follows: Eel River township constitutes all that part of Cass county lying south of the Tippecanoe river and west of the western boundary of the Five Mile Reservation. That all that

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part of the county lying south of Eel river and east of the western boundary of the Five Mile Reservation shall constitute Wabash township. All that territory attached to Cass county lying north of the Tippecanoe river to the north line of the state shall form the township known as St. Joseph.

It was ordered by the board that the election in Eel township should be "holden" in the Seminary. In Wabash township, at the Treaty Grounds, and in St. Joseph township, at ——— house; as the country north of the Tippecanoe river was so sparsely settled no house could be designated wherein to hold an election, in fact that township seems to have been a vast wilderness, without inhabitants at that early day. John Tipton was appointed supervisor of Eel township road No. 1, extending from Logansport to the brick house of Lewis Godfrey, and all hands in said township below Lewis Godfrey's brick house shall assist said supervisor in opening this road.

James Oldham was appointed supervisor for Wabash township, which included Miamisport road, extending to the mouth of the Salimonie river. Lewis Rogers was appointed supervisor for St. Joseph township. Charles Polk was appointed the first constable of Eel township. Hugh B. McKeen was appointed lister for Cass county and gave bond; and Cyrus Taber was appointed the first treasurer of Cass county.

At a special session held May 11, 1829, Peter Johnson was appointed inspector of election in Eel River township for one year, and Wm. Scott, collector of revenue for Cass county; Gillis McBean and Alex. Chamberlain, overseers of the poor; Daniel Bell and Christian Simons, fence viewers, and Alex. Chamberlain appointed superintendent of school section, Township 27, north of Range 2, east.

Various license and other fees were fixed as follows: Tavern and grocery licenses in Logansport and Miamisport (now Peru), shall be $15.00, and at Treaty Grounds, near the mouth of the Salimonie river, $7.50; that Alex. Chamberlain shall pay a license fee of $7.50 to keep a tavern at his house on the south bank of the Wabash river.

Tavern fees were fixed as follows: For keeping a horse one night, hay and grain, 50 cents; for "victualing," per meal, 25 cents; lodging, 12½ cents; brandy, per half pint, 50 cents; whiskey, per half pint, 25 cents.

Fees for Ferrying Across the Rivers

Each Man	6¼ cents	Man and horse	25 cents
Each horse	18¼ "	Each wagon	50 "
Each ox	12½ "	Swine	3 "
Sheep	3 "		

First License to Run a Store

At a special session of the commissioners on June 9, 1829, licenses were granted to Dr. Hiram Todd and Alex. McAllister to retail groceries. At a special session held July 25 in the Seminary, Chauncey Carter presented his certificate of election as a member of the board of commissioners, qualified, and entered upon his duties as commissioner. At this session the board selected from the poll books, submitted by the clerk, the first grand and petit jurors to serve at the November term of the circuit court.

(For names of the jurors, see chapter on "Bench and Bar.")

Cyrus Taber was granted a license to vend and retail merchandise

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(fees, $10.00). Walker, Carter & Co., W. G. and Geo. W. Ewing were also licensed as retail merchants.

Gillis McBean and Alexander Chamberlain were appointed overseers of the poor. On August 12 the board of commissioners met at the house of Gillis McBean.

John Scott was appointed inspector of flour, beef and pork for Cass county, took oath and gave bond.

First money ordered paid by the board was to John B. Durett, $7.00 for a seal, and $3.00 for a record book. Hugh B. McKeen was licensed to run a ferry opposite his residence on Eel river below General Tipton's mill; fees, $2.00 per year. A public ferry was established across the Wabash river from John Tipton's landing, adjoining the northwest corner of the Great Miami reservation, and that a license be granted John Tipton to keep the same open. Gillis McBean was appointed agent for the county, services to begin as soon as the seat of justice is located.

At this session the board received the report of the commissioners who were appointed by the legislature to locate the seat of justice.

The report is as follows:

To the Board of County Commissioners of Cass County, Ind:—

The undersigned three commissioners appointed by an act of the legislature to locate the seat of justice of Cass county met at the house of Gillis McBean in the town of Logansport on Monday, the 10th day of August, 1829, and selected the town of Logansport as the seat of justice of Cass county, the court house to be on Court Square as designed on the plat of said town.

We further received of Chauncey Carter, the proprietor of said town, as a donation, a bond drawn in favor of the county commissioners of said county for a deed in fee simple for town lots in the said town of Logansport as designed on the plat of said town by Nos. 61, 63, 64, 82, 83, 85, 90, 91, 99, 100, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108 and 23; also a note drawn in favor of Gillis McBean, agent for said county of Cass or his successors in office by the said Chauncey Carter, for $530.00 payable the 20th of September, 1829.

Given under our hands and seals this the 12th day of August, A. D. 1829.

(Signed) HENRY KESTINE,
ERASMUS POWELL,
HARRIS TYNER.

The report received and the county agent, Gillis McBean, is ordered to pay Henry Kestine $21.00 for 7 days' services, Erasmus Powell $39.00 for 13 days' services and Harris Tyner $33.00 for 11 days' services as commissioners to locate seat of justice.

SALE OF LOTS

The commissioners advertised that the above mentioned lots would be sold at public sale on Friday succeeding the third Monday in November, 1829, and fixed the price of the lots as follows: Lots numbered 61, 64, 85 and 106 not less than $65 each. Nos. 82, 90, 99, 102, 104, 105 and 107 shall sell for not less than $75 each, and Nos. 83 and 100 at $100 each.

On October 14, 1829, the commissioners met in the hotel of Thorp and Wilson and ordered that an election be "holden" at the house of Gillis McBean on October 24, 1829. A license was granted to Lambert Bonean to keep a ferry across the Wabash and Eel rivers and a log jail was ordered to be erected, which will be described in another place. At the November term of court the report of Cyrus Taber, county

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treasurer, for the previous six months, was received, this being the first treasurer's report ever made in the county. The report shows that $61.44 had been received, mostly derived from licenses issued and the expenditures for the same period was $54.69, leaving a balance in the treasury of $6.75. The report of Gillis McBean, the county agent, was also submitted, towit: Received from Chauncey Carter $530. Expenditures $143.75, leaving a balance of $386.25.

The forests of the county were infested with wolves that were very destructive to the pioneers' sheep, pigs, chickens, etc., and at the January term, 1830, the commissioners offered a premium of one dollar for every wolf scalp presented to the clerk; and the first premium under this order was paid to Joshua Shields on January 4, 1830, $4 for four wolf scalps.

At the September term, 1840, the record reads: "In order to encourage the raising of sheep and hogs a premium of $2 will be paid for every full grown wolf killed within Cass county," and in June, 1845, S. Martindale was allowed $10 for wolf scalps.

The treasurer, Cyrus Taber, made his final report for two months ending January 4, 1830, showing he had received $2, making a total of $8.75 in the treasury. Mr. Taber resigned and Jordan Vigus was appointed in his stead. At the same time Anthony Gamblane was allowed $16 for services of himself and horse in carrying the senatorial election returns to Winchester; and Moses Scott was allowed $8 for conveying election returns of representative to Ft. Wayne. Certainly quite a contrast in methods of travel between then and now. Dr. Hiram Todd was allowed $11 for medicines and services to the poor, this being the first allowance for medical aid to the poor.

J. B. Turner was appointed superintendent of sections of school lands in the county. J. B. Richardville and Job B. Eldridge were licensed to vend merchandise.

First Road Petition

At the August session of the board the first petition for a road was presented by Jordan Vigus. The following description of the proposed road appears of record: Commencing one and a half miles south of the Wabash river on the Michigan road and running through the town of Logansport and to terminate on the west bank of Eel river. The viewers were Wm. Scott, Silas Atchison and Daniel Bell. At this time the Michigan road had been ordered by the legislature, but had not been opened up. The second road petitioned for in November, 1830: "To run from opposite the town of Logansport on Eel river over the nearest and best ground to the east end of Samuel Ward's lane on the sixteenth section."

Ordered that John Scott be allowed $3 for advertising sale of lots in the *Pottawattamie and Miami Times*. That John Tipton be appointed supervisor of roads on the south side of the Wabash river between his residence and Carroll county.

First Tax Levy

At the May term, 1830, the first regular tax levy was made as follows: Each poll, 50 cents; each horse, 50 cents; each ox, 25 cents; each four-wheel carriage, 50 cents; each brass clock, 50 cents; each gold watch, $1, and each silver watch, 25 cents. A capital of $1,000 invested in merchandise be taxed $10, and $5 for each additional $1,000. Ordered that B. H. Scott be allowed $3.50 for use of the Canal Mansion House

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for probate court, commissioners' court and grand jury October term, 1830.

Commissioners' Districts

Previous to 1831 the commissioners were chosen by the whole county and did not represent any particular part of the county, but at the May term of that year the county was divided into districts as follows: That Miami and Wabash townships shall constitute the First Commissioners' District; and that the territory lying east of a line drawn due north and south through the county at the mouth of Eel river and east to Miami township shall constitute the Second District; and all that territory lying west of said line shall constitute the Third District.

A pound or enclosure 80x40 feet was ordered constructed on the jail lot, the fence to be made of heavy posts and 12-foot boards and that Samuel Ward shall be superintendent thereof. Wm. Scott was appointed commissioner of the three per cent fund in January, 1832. Of the $500 of the three per cent fund allotted to Cass county for the year 1833, $250 was ordered expended for building and repair of bridges between Logansport and the county line west and the same amount to the county line east. Later Cyrus Taber was appointed commissioner of this three per cent fund and Thomas J. Wilson succeeded Mr. Taber. The legislature made appropriations to this fund for many years and it was used for the construction of bridges and building and grading roads. Thomas J. Wilson makes a report for the four years ending April, 1841, showing the whole amount of principal in the hands of the commissioners to be $6,963.20. Of this amount $557.05 had been loaned, the remainder expended.

Gillis McBean makes the following complete report of receipts and disbursements for the entire time of his incumbency as county agent:

Received from sale of lots	$ 750.75
Chauncey Carter note	530.00
Total	$2,280.75
Expenditures	2,095.93
Balance	$184.82

Ordered, that each person selling wooden clocks shall pay a license fee of $8.00.

The clerk of the board was ordered to purchase certain weights and measures as follows: A measure one foot long; a measure of thirty-six inches; a half bushel measure, containing 1,075.85 cubic inches; a gallon measure and a set of weights commonly called avoirdupois. Said weights and measures to be kept in the office of the county clerk.

David Patrick was allowed $6.00 for making a coffin for a pauper. What kind of a coffin could you buy today for this sum?

Organization of Townships

As previously noted, the commissioners originally divided the county into three townships, Eel River, Wabash and St. Joseph, but at different times subsequent thereto the territory was subdivided and other townships were organized which will here be described, although the boundaries and the names of some of them were ultimately changed to conform to their present make-up, which will be noticed at the end of this article.

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Miami Township

Is composed of all that part of Cass county lying east of the lines dividing ranges 2 and 3 east to the western boundary of the Five Mile Reservation. January 3, 1831.

Jefferson Township

That all that part of Cass county lying west of the east line of section 16 and north of the Wabash river, form and constitute a township to be named Jefferson township. September 6, 1831.

Clay Township

That all territory bounded by Eel river on the south, west by range line dividing ranges 1 and 2, on the east by range line dividing ranges 2 and 3, on the north by the county line taking in the attached part, shall form and constitute Clay township. May 7, 1832.

Clinton Township

All that part of Cass county lying south of the Wabash river and west of the east line of section 16 form and constitute Clinton township. May 4, 1834.

Chippewa Township

All that part of Cass county lying north of the lines of the purchase of 1826 shall form and constitute a new township known and designated as above. March 4, 1834.

Adams Township

All that part of Cass county commencing at the old boundary line at the section line dividing sections 23 and 24 in township 28 north, range 2 east, thence south to Eel river, thence up said river, with the meanderings thereof, to the county line; thence north to the said boundary line; thence west to the place of beginning, shall form and constitute a new township to be known and designated by the name of Adams. May 6, 1835.

Harrison Township

That all that part of Cass county lying in township 28 north, range 1 east, form and constitute a new township to be known by the name of Harrison. March 7, 1836.

Bethlehem Township

Ordered, that all that part of Cass county lying in township 28 north, range 2 east, shall form and constitute a new township to be known by the name of Bethlehem. May 7, 1836.

Noble Township

Ordered, that all that part of Cass county lying north and west of the plat of West Logan, in township 27 north, range 1 east, shall form and constitute a new township to be known and designated by the name of Noble. March 8, 1836.

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Boone Township

Ordered, that all that part of Cass county lying in township 28 north, range 1 west, be organized and constitute the township of Boone. May 8, 1838.

Tipton Township

Ordered, that all that part of Cass county lying south of the Wabash river, in township 26 and 27 north, range 2 east, shall form and constitute a new township to be known and designated by the name of Tipton. March 3, 1840.

Deer Creek Township

Ordered, that all that part of Cass county lying in township 25 north, range 1, 2, 3 east, shall form a new township to be known by the name of Deer Creek. July 26, 1842.

Wild Cat Township

Ordered, that all that part of the territory attached to Cass county which lies South of the line dividing townships 24 and 25 north, shall constitute a new township and it shall be known by the name of Wild Cat township. July, 1842.

Washington Township

Ordered, that a new township, bearing the above name, be created, with the following boundary: Commencing where the section line dividing sections 34 and 35, township 27 north, range 1 east, strikes the Wabash river on its South bank, thence to the corner of sections 14, 15, 22 and 23 in township 26, range 1 east; thence east to the corner of sections 14, 13, 23 and 24; thence south to the corner of sections 35 and 36; thence east with the township line to the corner of sections 33 and 34, township 26, range 2 east; thence north with section line to where said section line strikes the south bank of the Wabash river, in township 27, range 2 east; thence west with the meanderings of said river to the place of beginning. September 7, 1842.

The above descriptions of the outlines of the different townships are sometimes ambiguous but we give them as described in the record, with the date of organization. The legislature, however, had at different times organized new counties out of the original territory of Cass county when it was created in 1828, until 1847, when the present boundary of Cass county was definitely fixed and on June 9, 1847, the county was divided into fourteen townships with the boundaries fixed as they exist today, which we give as follows:

Township No. 1 is composed of Congressional township 28 north, range 1, west of the principal meridian of the state of Indiana and is known as Boone township.

Township No. 2 is composed of township 28 north, range 1 east, and is known as Harrison township.

Township No. 3 is composed of township 28 north, range 2 east, and is known as Bethlehem township.

Township No. 4 is composed of all that part of Congressional township 26 and 27 north, range 1 west, which lies north of the Wabash river and is known as Jefferson township.

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Township No. 5 is composed of all that part of township 27 north, range 1 east, which lies north of the Wabash and Eel rivers except that part of Barrons reserve between said rivers and the Wabash and Erie canal, and also except that part of Cicotts reserve and fractional section 25 in said town and range which is included in the town plat of West Logan, said township to be known by the name of Noble township.

Township No. 6 is composed of all that part of township 27 north, range 2 east, which lies north of Eel river and included in the whole of Metchineqa reserve, and is known as Clay township.

Township No. 7 is composed of all that part of township 28 north, range 3 east, which lies in Cass county except Little Charley's reserve, and is known as Adams township.

Township No. 8 is composed of all that part of township 27 north, range 3 east, which lies in the county of Cass and north of the Wabash river, all of Little Charley's reserve and the islands of the Wabash river and also that part of township 27 north, range 2 east, which lies between the Wabash and Eel rivers and east of the section line dividing sections 21 and 22, 27 and 28, in the last named township and range and is known as Miami township.

Township No. 9 is composed of all that part of township 27 north, ranges 1 and 2 east, which lies between the Wabash and Eel rivers and west of section line dividing sections 21 and 22, 27 and 28, in township 27 north, range 2 east, and all that part of township 27 north, range 1 east, within the limits of the town plat of West Logan and the additions thereto, also all that part of Barrons reserve in said last mentioned township, which lies between the Wabash river and the Wabash and Erie canal, also the islands in the Wabash river adjacent to said township No. 9, and is known as Eel township.

Township No. 10 is composed of all that part of Cass county south of the Wabash river and west of section line dividing sections 34 and 35, township 27 north, range 1 east, and the section line dividing sections 2 and 3, 10 and 11, 14 and 15, township 26 north, range last aforesaid, and is known as Clinton township.

Township No. 11 is included in the following bounds, towit: Commencing at a point where the section line dividing sections 34 and 35, township 27 north, range 1 east, strikes the south side of the Wabash river, thence south on section line to the southwest corner of section 14, township 26 north, range 1 east; thence east to the southeast corner of said section, town and range last aforesaid; thence south on section line to the southwest corner of section 36 in the town and range last aforesaid; thence east on the township line to the southeast corner of section 34, township 26 north, range 2 east; thence north on the section line to the Wabash river; thence down said river with the meanderings thereof to the place of beginning; said township to be known as Washington.

Township No. 12 is included in the following boundary, towit: Commencing at the northeast corner of Washington township; thence south along the eastern boundary of township No. 11 to the township line dividing townships 25 and 26; thence east on said line to the eastern boundary of said county; thence north along the said eastern boundary to the Wabash river; thence down said river with the meanderings thereof to the place of beginning; said township to be known by the name of Tipton.

Township No. 13 is included within the following boundary, towit: Commencing at the northeast corner of section 2, township 25 north, range 2 east; thence west to the northwest corner of section 1, town-

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ship 25 north, range 1 east; thence south with the section line to the township line dividing townships 24 and 25 north; thence east on said township line to the southeast corner of section 35, township 25 north, range 2 east; thence north with the section line to the place of beginning; said township to be known by the name of Deer Creek.

Township No. 14 is composed of all that part of Cass county south of Tipton township and east of Deer Creek and is known as Jackson township.

The Jails

On October 14, 1829, the board ordered the county agent, Gillis McBean, to erect a jail on lot No. ——, in courthouse square, in the town of Logansport, of which the following is a partial description: Twelve feet square, of hewn logs one foot square, one story high; also a jailer's house, of round logs, sixteen feet square and one story high. On November 7 W. Gordon was allowed $22.50 for hewing jail timbers, Benj. Talbott $20.00 for raising the jail, Mahlon Clark $8.25 for hauling timbers for the jail and Cyrus Taber $9.75 for 78 pounds of iron for the jail, with other smaller items, made the total cost of the jail when completed amount to the "munificent" sum of $60.50.

The lock to this jail was a ponderous, home-made affair, with a clumsy iron key nearly a foot long, which is carefully preserved in the archives of the Cass County Historical Society.

As the population increased it soon became manifest that a larger and more substantial jail was necessary and on July 5, 1832, the board "ordered that a jail for the county of Cass, in the town of Logansport, be built of the following dimensions: Twenty by thirty-eight feet square, two stories high and each story eight feet in the clear; first story of good hewn rock, front walls two feet thick, the balance equally strong. Three apartments: Criminal, fourteen feet square; middle, 8x14 feet; for female criminals, 8x14 feet."

Proposals were to be received on July 21 following, but the record does not show any bids received and on January 14, 1833, another effort was made and the following plan submitted: "Hewn timber one foot thick and so long as to make the house 14x27 feet in the clear; partition in center of hewn timber; under and upper floors to be laid with hewn timber, one foot thick, edges straightened and corners completely dovetailed." Roof to be good poplar shingles and the gables to be sided with good yellow poplar weather-boarding. The door to the criminal room was two feet square and placed in the center of the ceiling, this being the only way of ingress and egress by means of a ladder let down by the jailer.

On March 5, 1833, the contract for building this jail as per specifications was let to Thomas Richardson, father of Allen and Wm. Richardson, for the sum of $394.50. The building was completed the following summer, substantially as the specifications required and the work accepted.

At the December term, 1836, the board ordered that the jail be repaired and strengthened by nailing boards over the outside of the criminal room and inside of the debtor's room. At that time the laws permitted imprisonment for debts and two rooms were fitted up in the jail, one the stronger for criminals and the other for debtors.

This hewed log jail continued to be used until about 1842 or 1844, when the court house was completed and jail cells were fitted up in the basement of that building. As time progressed these jail cells became inadequate to meet the increased demands for a prison and in 1870 the present jail with the sheriff's residence, made of brick, stone and

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iron, was erected and completed in the fall of that year at a total cost of $40,011.17. David D. Dykeman was the contractor. Some additions and improvements have since been made until the Cass county jail is one of the best in the state.

Court House

The second public building erected by the county was an office for the clerk, recorder and commissioners. The records do not show the plan of the building, but it was a one story brick building that stood near the southeast corner of the present court house.

Sealed proposals were received for the erection of this building on May 12, 1831, which were as follows:

Samuel Ward	$ 950.00
William Scott	1,297.00
Craddock and Collins	924.87
Horney and Anderson	1,287.87
Turner and Campbell	896.00

Turner and Campbell being the lowest bidders, the contract was awarded to them, with Jordan Vigus and Hiram Todd as sureties for the faithful performance of the work which was to be completed by December, 1831, but the records show that the first meeting of the commissioners' court met in the clerk's office March 10, 1833. This was a small brick structure of two rooms, simply for clerk and recorder's offices and meeting of the commissioners' court, but contained no hall or audience room and did not accommodate the circuit and other courts which continued to hold their sessions in the Old Seminary Presbyterian church on Broadway, between Fifth and Sixth streets, and later in the Methodist church that stood at No. 212 and 214 Sixth street, until the stone court house was completed in 1842 to 1844.

At a special session of the board of commissioners on May 14, 1839, the clerk was ordered to give notice for sealed proposals for the erection of a court house in Logansport according to the plans submitted by Joseph Willis and the record shows that Laselle & Dillon were allowed $3.00 for advertising in the *"Telegraph"* the proposals to build a court house. Prior to this on May 6, 1836, Mr. Willis was allowed $30.00 for making and drawing the plans for a courthouse. Accordingly, on June 15, 1839, notice having been given, the bids were opened by the board and the contract awarded to Joseph Willis for the sum of $13,190.

The specifications called for a building 50x70 feet, built of cut native stone, with two stories and a basement, the latter to be fitted up for a jail with cells for criminals and debtors. The work to be completed December 30, 1841. Later there were some changes and the contract price was increased to $14,666.80. The work dragged along and it became manifest that the contractor could not complete the building in the time specified and his contract was annulled on January 8, 1841, he receiving $4,063.75 for the materials furnished and the work he had done up to that time and the board advertised for bids for the completion of the building and at the March term, 1841, the board let the contract to Job B. Eldridge, Thomas J. Cummings and Isaac Clary for the completion of the work for the sum of $11,598, but the contract was not entered of record until June 10, 1841.

The contract stipulated that the building should be completed by December 1, 1842, but there were further delays and the court house

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was not fully completed until December, 1844, but it was enclosed and the circuit court met there in the fall of 1842 and the record shows that the books of the clerk and recorder were removed from their old office into the new courthouse March 9, 1843, and Joseph Douglass was allowed fifty cents for a half cord of wood for the court house.

A cupola and bell tower with a spire surmounted by a ball and seals emblematic of justice, with other extras, brought the total cost up to $16,392.86, exclusive of interest paid on the bonds, which were issued for part payment and were to run ten years with ten per cent interest.

This first court house erected in Cass county was then considered one of the handsomest and best in the state, but in time it became too small to meet the immense accumulation of business that the increased

COURT HOUSE, LOGANSPORT

population demanded and in 1887 it was necessary to increase the capacity or build a new court house.

PRESENT COURT HOUSE

Previous to rebuilding the present court house there was much discussion as to the advisability of tearing down the old and erecting an entirely new building and the commissioners had concluded to do so and would have carried out their plans had it not been for the attorneys who recognized the fact that the old court room had remarkably good acoustic properties, unsurpassed by any court room or auditorium in the state. This fact led the lawyers to urge the county board not to tear down the old court house but build to it, which plan finally prevailed and the old original building in 1840 was allowed to stand and a front, with wings, was constructed, giving the county our present commodious and handsome court house.

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John S. McKean of Chicago was the architect who drew the plans and superintended the construction of the new court house.

On June 22, 1887, the commissioners opened the sealed proposals, having previously advertised for bids, and awarded the contract to John Medland and John E. Barnes for the sum of $37,500, but changes and extras brought the total cost up to about $40,000. The work progressed rapidly and was pushed to completion in the spring of 1888.

Poor House

From the first organization of the county in 1829 we find the commissioner's court records show a constant and increasing allowance to various persons for boarding, clothing and other aids to the poor and afflicted of the county, proving the adage that "ye have the poor always with you." These constant drains on the county treasury became more frequent and in increasing amounts until it was thought to be, not only more economical, but also more desirable from every standpoint to provide a public asylum for the increased numbers of the unfortunate people of the county. Accordingly, on March 6, 1846, steps were taken to purchase a farm and erect a "Poor House" and the county board closed a contract with Henry H. Helm for ninety acres of land in the south part of the southeast quarter of section 17, township 27 north, range 2 east, situated about three miles northeast of Logansport in Clay township. The consideration was the sum of $1,350. On March 21, 1846, a contract was let to Curtis Long for a suitable frame building. The contract price was $800 and the building was to be completed by the following August and at once occupied and from that day to the present time the county has had an asylum wherein can be comfortably maintained her unfortunate poor and at less expense than before.

The first "Poor House" was a plain, unpretentious affair, but ample to accommodate the small number of paupers at that time, but in the course of time, although some additions had been made, yet it became inadequate to meet the demands of increasing numbers and on March 3, 1874, bids were received for the erection of a new and larger building to be constructed of brick. The contract was awarded to R. D. Stevens and Bros. for the sum of $12,584 for the completion of the work. The building is heated by steam and is fitted up with baths and modern conveniences. Separate departments for different classes of inmates are provided and furnished with special reference to the condition and character of the occupants. The location is healthy and salubrious and no county in the state has an asylum with finer or more pleasant surroundings than has the Cass county infirmary. The farm gives employment to those inmates who are physically able to work, and when well managed by a competent overseer is a source of revenue to the county. The average number of inmates for some years past is about 45 to 50. The present superintendent is J. W. McLain, who receives a salary of $600 and his wife acts as matron for which she receives $100 and in addition thereto the county furnishes their subsistence.

First County Physician

Prior to 1845 the county paid different physicians regular fees for attending the poor but on March 5 of that year, 1845, the board entered into a contract with Dr. Uriah Farquhar to attend the poor of the county for a stipulated amount, the sum being $50.00, he being the first regularly employed county doctor. The following year Dr. F. O. Miller bid in the county practice for the munificent sum of $35.00 and from that day to

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this it has been the practice to employ a county physician for a stipulated annual fee. At present the Cass County Medical Society has the contract to attend the inmates of the county house and jail for an annual fee of $300.00 and each member of the society attends two weeks, making no charge and the salary is thrown into the society's treasury to meet the expenses of the local medical organization.

The following is the annual expense for the poor for the years named: 1860, $3,671.09; 1870, $8,372.20; 1880, $14,624,23; 1890, not reported; 1900, $5,451.14; 1910, $3,750.69.

Orphans' Home

About 1875 some of the charitable women of Logansport, realizing that there were many orphan children and some who were not orphans, who were not receiving such training and instructions as a Christian community demands, took measure to supply this demand. The movement met with emphatic approval and under the leadership of Mrs. Minnie Griffith a temporary organization was perfected with Mrs. M. M. Post as president. The following were some of the other prominent charter members: Mrs. D. D. Dykeman, Mrs. Thos. H. Wilson, Mrs. Jane Landis and Mrs. Harriet Tomlinson. On February 1, 1878, a permanent organization was perfected and articles of incorporation prepared and filed with the secretary of state of which the following is a part:

"We, the undersigned residents of the city of Logansport, do hereby associate ourselves for the purpose of organizing and maintaining a benevolent and charitable association for the care, support, discipline and education of orphans and poor children within Cass county, Indiana, and to establish and maintain a 'Home' for the furtherance of the aforesaid objects of said association.

"The corporate name of this association shall be 'The Orphans' Home Association.'

"The corporate seal of this association shall be the impression of the words, 'The Orphans' Home Association of Cass County, Ind.,' in the form of a circle, within which circle shall be the words 'Feed My Lambs.'

"Any one may become a member by subscribing to its articles and paying the sum of $3.00 annually towards its support.'

"There shall be each year 12 directors elected in whom shall be reposed the care and management of the affairs of the association and its property and finances. These directors shall have no power to borrow money on the credit of the association or its property by mortgage or otherwise, for the payment of money, but in other respects shall have full power to contract for and transact the business of the association.

"Of these directors, one shall be elected President, two Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer and a Secretary, and said directors shall meet monthly on the first Wednesday of each month. The directors shall elect the above named officers at the first annual meeting after the election of said directors.

"There shall be no sectarian or religious discrimination in the management of the association."

The association first opened rooms for the reception of children in the second story over 207-209 Sixth street, with Minnie Griffith as matron and three or four children under her care. About a year later the old Judge Stuart home on Wheatland avenue was secured and Julia and Mary Faucett were put in charge and they successfully conducted the home with increasing inmates a few years when the quarters were

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moved to the south side of Melbourne avenue west of Heath street, which place was occupied until the present quarters were secured.

Under an act of the legislature passed about this time, which provided that the county commissioners may establish an orphans' home in the several counties, the board of commissioners purchased the Lewis Chamberlain brick residence, situated on the north side, on Pleasant Hill street. The purchase was made October 18, 1882, for a consideration of $2,500. The building, a substantial brick structure, was improved at an additional cost of $500 and occupied at once. Additions and improvements have been made from time to time and thoroughly modernized, heated by steam, connections made with the west side sewer, until the present orphans' home is a sanitary and up-to-date building, and situated as it is, on the hill, one hundred and fifty feet above the river, with its salubrious surroundings, overlooking the city and valley of the Wabash and Eel rivers, there is not a finer, better equipped and more healthful home in the state. The additions and improvements made during the year 1903 totaled an outlay of $7,236.

The home has been unfortunate in that it has suffered from two fires, the last very destructive, wholly destroying the main portion of the building. The fire occurred April 3, 1906. The county board, however, took prompt measures to rebuild and repair the damage and had it completed and ready for occupancy in January, 1907, at an expenditure of $8,235. Architect J. E. Crain drew the plans and superintended the reconstruction. In the meantime the children were cared for at the Mexico home in Miami county. The board of managers have exclusive control over the institution, but for many years, or since the county purchased the building, the association receives an allowance from the county of $1.50 to $2.00 per week for each inmate.

The home has been very fortunate and but little sickness has appeared among the children and only three deaths have occurred in the past thirty-seven years of its operation.

Dr. J. B. Shultz was the first attending physician and M. B. Stewart is the present home doctor.

The following legacies have been bequeathed to the home by the parties herein named, towit: Noah S. Larose, $1,000; Thos. H. Wilson, $1,000; John Dodson, $2,000. These donations were given as a permanent fund or endowment and by careful management of the directors have been increased until the interest on the fund is a great help in running the financial affairs of the institution.

The purpose of the association is not only to shelter and administer to the physical wants of the unfortunate children, but also to look after their moral and spiritual training, and as soon as the proper homes can be found, to place the children in permanent homes by adoption and the directors have been fortunate in securing the placement of many boys and girls in Christian homes where they receive the same care and education as their own children.

A public orphanage, be it ever so well conducted, is not like a private home and this feature of the association's work is certainly most commendable and should receive the highest plaudits of a grateful community.

The present number of inmates is 33 and the average number for some years past has been about 22 (Dec., 1912).

Since the recent establishment of the juvenile courts and the organization of the Associated Charities, that organization and the court have been quite active in sending children to the Orphans' Home and also in securing the permanent homes for them, thus relieving to some extent that part of the home association work, yet working in harmony,

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each supplementing the other's work and reclaiming many poor and unfortunate children and placing them where they can be brought up in a wholesome, moral and Christian atmosphere.

The present officers are: Mrs. Harriet Tomlinson, president; Mrs. John Tipton, first vice-president; Mrs. Harry Thompson, second vice-president; Mrs. Otto Kraus, secretary; Mrs. W. A. Osmer, treasurer. The following matrons have had charge: Minnie Griffith, Mary Faucett, Mrs. McLucas, Mrs. J. C. Morris, Maria Denbo, Mrs. Metsker, Mrs. James A. Craighead, Mrs. Rebecca Carney since 1897.

Home for the Friendless

This is a charitable institution, brought about by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in the spring of 1892, Mrs. Ashton, Mrs. Mary Stevenson, Mrs. Caroline Taylor, being the prime movers. The first officers were: Mrs. Esther L. Grable, president; Mrs. Joseph Barker, vice-president; Mrs. W. T. Giffe, secretary; Mrs. Harriet N. Kanauss, treasurer. The association was at once incorporated, whose objects and purposes are set forth in the articles of association in part as follows:

"We, the undersigned, voluntarily associate ourselves together pursuant to the laws of Indiana for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a home for the care and support of aged women who cannot support themselves by their own means and industry, and for the care and support of crippled persons who cannot support themselves, and they hereby adopt as a corporate name of the association, 'The Logansport Home for the Friendless.' The seal of the corporation shall be a disk with a star in the center and the words, 'The Logansport Home for the Friendless in His Name' around the margin of the disk. The business of the home is managed by a board of trustees consisting of seven men and a board of managers consisting of nine women, to be elected annually by the members of the association."

During the summer of 1892 the city of Logansport gave the association a lot situated on the northwest corner of Seventh and Race streets and also an old frame building that stood on the northwest corner of Seventh and Broadway that the school board was moving to make room for the present high school building. The home association removed this old house to their lot on Race street, enlarged and improved it, and converted it into the present commodious Home for the Friendless at an outlay of over $2,000.

The institution was opened October 15, 1892, with Mrs. Girton as its first matron and two inmates, Mrs. Thompson and Chappel. The home has been in operation ever since and for many years past has constantly had on an average of 12 to 14 inmates.

About ten years ago Harry Neal, who died in Denver, Colorado, left a bequest of about $22,000 as a permanent endowment to the home and in 1907 Wm. E. Haney added $6,000 more to the fund, so the association is in better shape financially than in the first years of its existence and for some years past the county donated $500 annually toward the support of the institution, which is doing a noble, Christian work in Logansport by giving home and comfort to many unfortunate old women who otherwise would suffer for necessary care and attention. The present officers are: Mrs. Esther L. Grable, president; Mrs. Catherine A. Howe, vice-president; Mrs. Elizabeth A. Troutman, secretary; Mrs. Jane E. Cornwell, treasurer; Miss Jessie Ballou, matron.

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NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE—LONG-CLIFF ASYLUM

Pursuant to an act of the legislature passed March 21, 1883, Gov. Albert G. Porter appointed a commission, of which Dr. Joseph G. Rogers was the medical adviser, to select a site and erect suitable buildings in the northern part of the state.

This commission selected Logansport and on October 4, 1883, purchased of Andrew G. Shanklin 160 acres of land, paying therefor $14,500 and received a donation from the citizens of Cass county of 121.86 acres adjoining, making a total of 281.86 acres. This place lies on the south bank of the Wabash river about one and one-half miles west of Logansport. Its surface is broken by a rocky ledge running east and west through the center, hence the name usually applied to the whole institution, "Long-Cliff." The ground below the cliff is level, as is also that above, comparatively so, and from the cliffs affords a remarkably commanding view across the valley of the Wabash to the city of Logansport and the hills beyond. Quite a large creek flows through the farm, affording plenty of water as well as drainage into the river. About half the tract is a beautiful woodland and the building site is adorned by a fine maple grove. The Vandalia railroad passes through the southeast corner of the place, as does also the Lafayette interurban line. A stone road passes along the south line and a good gravel road along the river on the north to the city of Logansport, thus affording ample, rapid and easy access to the institution.

The board adopted the plans of E. H. Ketchem, architect, and on May 26, 1884, let the contract for the erection of necessary buildings to McCormick and Hege of Columbus, Indiana, for the sum of $362,802.29, to which was added the cost of boilers, heating, lighting plumbing, etc., making the total original cost about $400,000. The work was commenced on July 1, 1884, under the superintendency of Dr. Joseph G. Rogers. The work progressed slowly from various causes and the institution was not opened for the reception of patients until July 1, 1888.

The Northern Hospital, upon completion of the original building, consisted of the administration building, four ward buildings for men and four for women, a rear central building, boiler house and laundry. At the opening of the asylum in 1888, the only institution of the kind in the state, was at Indianapolis and the wards were at once filled and there were demands for extensions which the legislature has granted from time to time until the capacity of the institution now reaches one thousand patients, together with over a hundred attendants and officials, making a colony of nearly twelve hundred housed under the roofs of Long-Cliff asylum, and the total cost for permanent construction amounts to about $750,000.

Dr. Joseph G. Rogers served most acceptably as superintendent from the time of opening the institution in 1888 until his death April 11, 1908. Since then Dr. Fred W. Terflinger, who was assistant physician, has creditably filled the position as medical superintendent.

The dozen or more ward buildings are independent of each other, these, with the administration building of handsome architectural design, the opera house, dining rooms, kitchen, boiler and engine houses, waterworks, power house, morgue, stables, storage houses, with other buildings, make quite a town and located as it is on a cliff nearly a hundred feet above the Wabash river, the grounds artistically laid out and beautified by flower beds and shrubbery, altogether presents a most beautiful and pleasing appearance, which can hardly be duplicated in the state and Cass county may well take pride in this handsome, healthful and

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salubrious place the state has provided for the distressed and unfortunates that crowd its wards.

Old Settlers' Society

Every new country draws people together from many lands strangers at first, it may be of different nationalities, but the wild surroundings, rough life they are compelled to live, lack of refined entertainments and many "et ceteras" of older civilizations, bring all the pioneers of a new country on a commoner plane and soon their hardships and privations are shared by each other and new and lasting friendships are formed that death alone can sever. And after the forty years of association in pioneer life, when many had passed over the dark river, and others were necessarily approaching the brink, those left on this side were wont to gather together and talk over the trials, privations and hardships of pioneer days, and to facilitate and give opportunity of a rehearsal of anecdotes of the first settlement of the county, and in 1870 an association of old settlers was formed. After due notice had been given, a few of the early settlers met in the court house on February 9th. Geo. T. Tipton presided and Anthony F. Smith acted as secretary. A committee was appointed to secure a list of pioneers whose settlement in Cass county antedated 1832. The meeting then adjourned to meet February 26, 1870, at which time a permanent organization was effected. The first officers were: Daniel Bell, president; Anthony Barron, Geo. T. Tipton, David Patrick, Job B. Eldridge, Cyrus Vigus, vice-presidents, and Chas. B. Lasselle, secretary. Meetings were held annually at which great interest was manifested in relating their trials incident to pioneer life. The original projectors of the movement soon fell by the wayside, when N. B. Barron and Anthony Smith headed the society, later Maj. S. L. McFaddin, then James T. Bryer, who wrote an interesting booklet in pamphlet form in 1892, giving many incidents of early life and a list of persons who had resided in the county over fifty years, which booklet is found in the archives of the Cass County Historical Society. These annual meetings were kept up with marked interest for many years, but finally the old pioneers having nearly all joined the silent majority and the younger generation, knowing nothing of their fathers' hardships and not bound by the ties of pioneer life, ceased to take interest and the society held its last meeting in Spencer park in August, 1908, with W. H. H. Tucker president and Wm. Hilton secretary. Like many other affairs of this life, this society died for want of material to subsist upon or carry it forward.

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CHAPTER IX

FINANCIAL AND OFFICIAL

Finances of the County—List of County Officials—Population

The early records are incomplete and fragmentary and it is impossible to give an absolute correct statement of the receipts and disbursements of the county in the first few years of its existence. Some of the reports were never recorded, whilst others were crude and unintelligible. During the first few years of the county's existence the principal source of revenue was from the sale of town lots in Logansport which were donated to the county by Chauncey Carter, the owner of the town site, in consideration of the seat of justice being located there.

A further source of revenue was from licenses issued to parties engaging in business. Be it remembered, that up to about 1850 all kinds of business was taxed an annual fee, the same as our saloons are today. Persons engaged in any kind of mercantile business had to take out a license for which they paid from $5 to $25 annually, according to the character and extent of the business.

It is interesting to run through the old records and see the early business firms who were granted licenses to conduct their business in the midst of the forests infested by Indians and wolves. Dr. Hiram Todd seems to have been the first to take out a license to run a grocery store after the organization of the county in 1829 and Alex. Chamberlain to conduct a hotel in his double hewed log cabin on the south bank of the Wabash river. After the first year the receipts rapidly increased as is shown by the following statement of the receipts and disbursements of Cass county for the years shown:

Date	Receipts	Disbursements
1829	$ 61.44	$ 54.00
1830	368.90	367.65
1840	4,828.55	4,137.19
1850	13,182.08	11,007.35
1860	73,252.21	63,932.59
1865	169,287.53	134,560.99
1870	214,836.00	176,633.00
1880	280,259.27	238,605.34
1890	278,965.86	256,938.53
1900	616,503.57	442,527.16
1910	1,104,912.83	860,125.93

The report for 1910 includes the city of Logansport as under the new law, the county treasurer collects the city tax. The figures show the extent of public utilities and the great increase.

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Present Indebtedness of County

The county is practically out of debt and on a sound financial basis. The following bonded debt has been recently incurred:

Bridge bonds, to erect the Georgetown bridge	$40,000
Refunding bonds	30,000
Total	$70,000

The various townships, however, have been building gravel roads quite extensively during the past ten years and they have incurred a large indebtedness for that purpose which now amounts to $563,728. This is a bonded debt and is paid in annual payments. It is a good investment and shows the public spirit of our farmers and the great development of the road system of the county. The general expenses of the county are now met by a direct tax upon the appraised valuation of all property, both personal property and real estate, within the county. To show the rate of taxation in the townships and incorporated towns and the various funds and purposes we give the following tabulated statement for the year 1912, which is self-explanatory:

The total appraised value of all property within the county returned for taxation in the year 1912 was $26,721,000.

List of County Officers from the Organization of the County 1829 to 1912

Circuit Judges

Bethuel F. Morris, 1829; John R. Porter, 1830; Gustavus A. Iverts, 1833; Samuel C. Sample, 1836; Chas. W. Ewing, 1837; John W. Wright, 1840; Horace P. Biddle, 1847; Robt. H. Milroy, 1852; John U. Petitt, 1853; John M. Wallace, 1855; Horace P. Biddle, 1861; Dudley H. Chase, 1873; Maurice Winfield, 1885; D. B. McConnell, 1891; Moses B. Lairy, appointed 1895; D. H. Chase, 1897; John S. Lairy, 1903 to 1915 and re-elected for third term.

Associate Judges

Hiram Todd and John Scott, 1829; Robert Edwards, 1834; H. Lasselle, 1835; Geo. T. Bostwick, 1836; Job B. Eldridge, 1840; Hewit L. Thomas and Jesse Julian, 1845; James Horney, 1847.

Probate Judges

John Scott, 1829; Chauncey Carter, 1833; James McClung, 1835; Henry La Rue, 1836; Thos. J. Wilson, 1837; John S. Patterson, 1845; Robt. M. Graves, 1848; John F. Dodds, 1849; James M. Laselle, 1851; Alvin M. Higgins, 1851; Henry M. Eidson, 1852; Robt. F. Groves, 1853; Sam'l L. McFaddin, 1857; Cline G. Shryock, 1861; D. D. Dykeman, 1863; T. C. Whiteside, 1867; J. H. Carpenter, 1870; D. P. Baldwin, 1871; John Mitchell, 1873, when court was abolished.

Clerks

John B. Durett, 1829; Noah S. La Rose, 1856; Horace P. Bliss, 1865; Noah S. La Rose, 1873; S. L. McFaddin, 1877; Chas. W. Fisk, 1884; Chas. W. Fisk, 1886; John M. Bliss, 1890; Andrew T. Flynn, 1896; J. F. Lienamann, 1898; Harry Elliott, 1902; Ed. H. Haukee, 1908; Thos. McElheny, 1910.

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RATE OF TAXATION ON EACH $100 VALUATION. 1912

TOWNSHIPS	State Tax	Benevolent Institutions	State School	Educational Institutions	State Debt Sinking Fund	County	Turnpike Fund	County Sinking Fund	Poor	Township	Tuition	Special School	Building Fund	School Bonds	Road Tax	Additional Road Tax	Township Gravel Road	May Installment	November Installment	Total each $100 Valuation	Rate on Each Poll: State Poll	State School Poll	County Poll	Total Poll	Corporation Tax: Total Levy	Poll	Male Dog	Female Dog
Boone	09	05	136	0275	.015	2715	11	01		12	20	15			25		80	1.24	99	2.23	50	50	1.00	2 00				
Royal Center	09	05	136	0275	.015	2715	11	01			25	50	50				70	1.98	1 98	3.96	.50	50	1.00	2.25	130	.25	1.00	2.00
Harrison	09	05	136	0275	015	2715	11	01		16	30	50			15	07	1 01	1 56	1 34	2.90	.50	50	1.00	2.00				
Bethlehem	09	05	136	0275	.015	2715	11	01		13	30	40			25	10	66	1 45	1.10	2.55	.50	50	1.00	2.00				
Jefferson	09	05	136	0275	015	2715	11	01	01	28	48	38			20	10	70	1 58	1 28	2 86	.50	50	1.00	2.00				
Noble	09	05	136	0275	015	2715	11	01		11	14	12			30	10	30	1.09	69	1.78	.50	50	1.00	2.00				
Clay	09	05	136	0275	015	2715	11	01		21	30	40			30	10		1 21	.81	2.02	.50	50	1.00	2.00				
Adams	09	05	136	0275	.015	2715	11	01		15	36	26	05	25	30	10		1.29	.89	2.18	.50	50	1.00	2.00				
Miami	09	05	136	0275	.015	2715	11	01	04	15	35	20			30	06	23	1 20	84	2.04	.50	50	1.00	2 00				
Clinton	09	05	136	0275	.015	2725	11	01	01	12	15	40			25	06	45	1.23	.92	2.15	.50	50	1 00	2.00				
Eel	09	05	136	0275	.015	2715	11	01	03	22	22	27			10	10	07	.96	.76	1 72	50	50	1.00	2.00				
Logansport	09	05	136	0275	.015	2715	11	01	02		30	38					06	1.36	1.36	2.72	50	50	1.00	3.00	1.25	1.00	2.00	5.00
Washington	09	05	136	0275	.015	2715	11	01	02	08	11	11			25	08	51	1.10	.77	1 87	50	50	1.00	2 00				
Tipton	09	05	136	0275	.015	2715	11	01		15	20	18			20	06	58	1.17	.91	2.08	.50	50	1.00	2.00				
Walton	09	05	136	0275	.015	2715	11	01			50	50	25				56	1.56	1.56	3 12	.50	50	1.00	2.23	60	25	1.00	1.00
Deer Creek	09	05	136	0275	.015	2715	11	01	01	10	27	50			15	05	51	1 25	1.05	2.30	.50	50	1 00	2.00				
Jackson	09	05	136	0275	.015	2715	11	01	02	10	25	50				10	58	1.18	1.08	2.26	.50	50	1.00	2.00				
Galveston	09	05	136	0275	.015	2715	11	01	03		20	50	25				56	1.30	1.30	2.60	.50	50	1.00	2.00	85			

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Auditors

John B. Durett, 1829; Jay Mix, 1841; John F. Dodds, 1851; D. W. Tomlinson, 1862; W. G. Nash, 1866; John F. Dodds, 1870; Geo. W. Blakemore, 1875; R. R. Carson, 1878; Harry Torr, 1882; Harry Torr, 1886; Samuel S. Helvie, 1890; J. G. Powell, 1894; J. G. Powell, 1898; Obed Gard, 1902; Geo. W. Cann, 1906; John E. Wallace, 1910.

Recorders

John B. Durett, 1829; Thos. Jones, 1844; Wm. Lytle, 1848; David Douglass, 1849; Wm. K. Koutz, 1856; Horace M. Bliss, 1860; J. C. Kloenne, 1864; Nelson F. Howard, 1868; S. P. Sheerin, 1872; John W. Markley, 1878; Jacob J. Rothermel, 1882; Henry Hubler, 1886; Henry Hubler, 1890; Jacob W. Wright, 1894; Geo. F. Felker, 1898; Chas. A. Shaff, 1902; James W. Shinn, 1906; Harry E. Burkit, 1910.

Treasurers

Cyrus Taber, 1829; Jordan Vigus, 1830; John E. Howes, 1841; Ed. B. Strong, 1851; A. M. Higgins, 1860; Chauncey Carter, 1862; Geo. E. Adams, 1866; John B. Stultz, 1870; Jacob Hebel, 1874; W. T. S. Mauly, 1876; Robt. Reed, vacancy; Thos. Pierce, 1880; A. Grusenmeyer, 1884; Chas. L. Woll, 1888; John Fox, 1892; B. F. Keesling, 1894; I. N. Cash, 1896; C. F. Obenchain, 1900; Owen A. McGreevy, 1904; Matthew Maroney, 1906; M. M. Minnick, 1910-12.

Sheriffs

Wm. Scott, 1829; James H. Kintner, 1830; Job B. Eldridge, 1834; James Horney, 1838; Wm. L. Ross, 1840; Abijah Van Ness, 1844; James Spear, 1848; W. K. McElheny, 1852; Job B. Eldridge, 1858; Willard G. Nash, 1862; John Davis, 1866; James Stanley, 1870; W. T. S. Manly, 1872; W. P. Louthain, 1876; Isaac Himmelberger, 1880; Henry Snyder, 1882; James Stanley, 1884; James Stanley, 1886; John Donaldson, 1888; John Donaldson, 1890; N. A. Beck, 1890; Chas. Homburg, 1892; I. A. Adams, 1894; Chas. Homburg, 1896; N. B. Richason, 1898; N. B. Richason, 1900; Lewis E. Beckley, 1902; W. B. Enyart, 1904; L. E. Beckley, 1906; Warren J. Butler, 1908; Warren J. Butler, 1910; J. B. Stanley, 1912.

Prosecuting Attorneys

W. W. Wick, 1829; E. A. Hanagan, 1830; A. Ingram, 1832; J. B. Chapman, 1833; Sam'l C. Sample, 1834; J. L. Jernegan, 1836; Thos. Johnson, 1837; John W. Wright, 1839; Lucien P. Ferry, 1840; Spier S. Tipton, 1842; Wm. Z. Stuart, 1844; D. M. Dunn, 1846; Chas. B. Lasselle, 1848; Geo. Gordon, 1852; Isiah M. Harlin, 1853; Orris Blake, 1856; Chas. B. Parish, 1858; R. P. De Hart, 1859; M. H. Kidd, 1861; T. C. Whiteside, 1862; D. H. Chase, 1865; Alexander Hess, 1871; James M. Justice, 1873; Thad C. Rollins, 1874; Chas. B. Pollard, 1874; D. B. McConnell, 1877; Simon Weyand, 1878; E. S. Daniels, 1880; M. D. Fansler, 1884; J. W. McGreevy, 1888; Frank M. Kistler, 1892; Chas. E. Hale, 1894; Geo. S. Kistler, 1896; Willard C. Fitzer, 1900; Geo. W. Walters, 1902; Geo. A. Custer, 1906; Michael L. Fansler, 1910, re-elected in 1912.

Surveyors

Chauncey Carter, 1829; A. E. Van Ness, 1831; C. Carter, 1844; Noah La Rose, 1846; A. E. Van Ness, 1849; J. C. Kloenne, 1869; S. M.

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Delameter, 1872; J. C. Brophy, 1873; G. W. Neill, 1876; W. A. Osmer, 1878; W. A. Osmer, 1884; Geo. M. Cheney, 1886; G. M. Cheney, 1888; N. Beck, 1890; N. A. Beck, 1892; A. B. Dodd, 1894; H. W. Troutman, 1896; H. W. Troutman, 1898; James A. Beal, 1900; J. A. Beal, 1902; Joseph Vernon, 1904; J. A. Beal, 1906; Chas. R. Lybrook, 1908; C. R. Lybrook, 1910; Lenon L. Porter, 1912.

Coroners

Hugh B. McKeen, 1829; James Horney, 1832; DeHart Booth, 1836; John Yopst, 1838; Geo. Weirick, 1840; Levin Turner, 1841; Harvey Brown, 1842; Henry Barker, 1844; J. W. McGaughey, 1854; Jos. Dale, 1860; B. A. Mobley, 1862; Hugh O'Neal, 1864; James Henry, 1866; Jos. H. Ivins, 1873; B. C. Stevens, 1876; J. W. Irons, 1878; D. N. Fansler, 1880; M. A. Jordan, 1884; M. A. Jordan, 1886; J. W. Ballard, 1888-90; F. A. Busjahn, 1892; J. A. Downey, 1894; F. A. Busjahn, 1896; J. W. Ballard, 1898; Chas. D. Smith, 1900; G. D. Miller, 1906-08; A. L. Palmer, 1910-12.

Commissioners

First District—James Smith, 1829; Alexander Smith, 1832; Daniel Neff, 1833; A. Smith, 1836; D. Neff, 1839; Wm. Dixon, 1842; Richard Tyner, 1845; B. Buchanan, 1851; John Myers, 1857; H. M. Kistler, 1860; Daniel Kistler, 1863; R. G. McNitt, 1866; B. Buchanan, 1869; Jos. Penrose, 1872; D. Foglesong, 1875; Geo. Renbarger, 1878; Jas. Buchanan, 1884; J. Buchanan, 1886; Richard Winn, 1890; R. Winn, 1892; Daniel Woodhouse, 1896; D. Woodhouse, 1898; R. M. Elliott, 1902; R. H. Barnett, 1904; Frank Davis, 1908; F. Davis, 1910;.

Second District—Moses Thorp, 1829; Samuel Ward, 1831; Jesse Julian, 1837; Robt. Edwards, 1841; Geo. W. Walker, 1847; A. B. Knowlton, 1869; Jos. Uhl, 1872; Dennis Uhl, 1874; Wm. Chase, 1880; A. J. Sutton, 1882; Montraville Britton, 1884; M. Britton, 1886-88; John Dunn, 1892; J. E. Crain, 1894; Terrence McGovern, 1898; T. McGovern, 1900; Jonathan F. Grable, 1904; J. F. Grable, 1906; Julius F. Lienamann, 1910-12.

Third District—Chauncey Carter, 1829; Robert Wilson, 1832; John McGregor and John Miller, 1833; Nathaniel Williams, 1835; Wm. Scott, 1843; Wm. Weeks, 1845; Moses Barnett, 1848; Nathan Julian, 1851; Jos. Penrose, 1861; Sam'l Panabaker, 1864; Dr. J. A. Adrian, 1870; John Campbell, 1871; John Hynes, 1874; Henry A. Bickel, 1876; Wm. Holland, 1880; John Campbell, 1881; Henry Schwahn, 1882-84; H. T. Girton, 1888; James T. Graves, 1890; Abraham Shidler, 1894; Washington Neff, 1896; Henderson Fickle, 1900; H. Fickle, 1902; Andrew F. Gray, 1906-08; Oliver P. Erbaugh, 1912.

State Senators

Daniel W. Worth, 1829; O. L. Clark, 1831; Geo. W. Ewing, 1836; Williamson Wright, 1840; Wm. M. Reyburn, 1843; Cyrus Taber, 1846; Geo. B. Walker, 1849; Wm. C. Barnett, 1852; Chas. D. Murray, 1856; R. P. DeHart, 1860; John Davis, 1862; N. P. Richmond, 1864; Chas. B. Laselle, 1868; Milo R. Smith, 1872; D. D. Dykeman, 1874; Chas. Kahlo, 1878; Rufus Magee, 1882; A. R. Shroyer, 1886; Rufus Magee, 1890; M. W. Collett, 1894; Maurice Winfield, 1898; J. G. Powell, 1902; Frank M. Kistler, 1906; re-elected in 1910.

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Representatives

Anthony L. Davis, 1829; Jos. Holman, 1830; Walter Wilson, 1831; Gillis McBean, 1833; C. Carter, 1834; Gillis McBean, 1835; G. N. Fitch, 1836; Job B. Eldridge, 1837; G. N. Fitch, 1839; James Butler, 1840; N. D. Grover, 1841; C. Carter, 1842; G. W. Blakemore, 1843; Cyrus Taber, 1845; Wm. S. Palmer and Harry Brown, 1846; Corydon Richmond, 1847; G. W. Blakemore, 1848; Chas. D. Murray, 1849; D. D. Pratt, 1850; Wm. Z. Stuart, 1851; D. D. Pratt, 1852; D. M. Dunn, 1854; Wm. J. Cullen, 1856; John W. Wright, 1857; Chas. B. Knowlton, 1858; Chas. B. Lasselle, 1862; S. L. McFaddin, 1866; Wm. M. Gordon, 1870; Chas. W. Anderson, 1872; John A. Cantley, 1874; Isaac Bumgarner, 1876; B. F. Campbell, 1878; John M. Cantley, 1880; Dr. James Thomas, 1882; J. C. Loop, 1884; L. B. Custer, 1886-88; Joseph Gray, 1890; Jos. Guthrie, 1892; Chas. B. Longwell, 1894; Frank Sense, 1896; Geo. Burkhart, 1898-00; Frank Berndt, 1902-04; C. W. Kleckner, 1906-08; Wm. Fitzer, 1910-12.

Joint Representatives

James F. Stutesman, Cass and Miami, 1894; Peter Walrath, Cass and Miami, 1896; James A. Cotner, Cass and Miami, 1898-1900; John B. Smith, Cass and Fulton, 1902; Annanias Baker, Cass and Fulton, 1904; Geo. W. Rentschler, Cass and Fulton, 1906-08-10; Harry M. Gardner, Cass and Fulton, 1912-14.

Population

The following figures taken from the United States census reports show the gradual increase of the population by decades from 1830 to 1910.

Population of Cass county, 1830, 1,162; 1840, 5,480; 1850, 11,021; 1860, 16,843; 1870, 24,193; 1880, 27,611; 1890, 31,152; 1900, 34,545; 1910, 36,368.

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CHAPTER X

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

First Farmer—Trials and Difficulties—Crude Implements—Progress—Modern Improvements—Agricultural Society—First Fair—Gardening—Green Houses—Horticulture—Dairy and Live Stock.

This is preeminently an agricultural county and the principal occupation of the majority of its people; and the beginnings of agriculture dates back to the first permanent settlement of the county, about the year 1826. Although there were missionaries passing down the Wabash a half century before and some Indian traders located at the mouth of Eel river a few years prior to this date. Probably the first man to settle in the county and clear the native forest and cultivate the land, in other words, the pioneer agriculturist was William Newman. He entered the east half of the northeast quarter of section 33, township 27 north, range 1 east, situated about two miles west of Logansport, on the south bank of the Wabash river in Clinton township on Dec. 1, 1825, at the Crawfordsville land office, but it was not until the spring of 1827 that he built his cabin, cleared the ground and planted his crop and probably the summer of 1827 saw the first fruits of the agriculturist, produced by the white man, within the bounds of Cass county.

William Newman, the county's first farmer, only remained four summers, when he sold out the pioneer farm to William Neff, who occupied the place for many years.

As to the personal history of Mr. Newman, his pioneer experience in Cass county little is known, but Adam Porter, late of Carroll county, knew him in Marion county and says he was a man of generous impulses, possessing habits of industry although greatly enfeebled by long continued attacks of the "Wabash shakes" or fever and ague, which was the principal cause of his removal. Mr. Porter speaks of an accidental meeting with his friend as follows: "On making a trip through the Wabash country, who should I meet but my friend Newman and the last man I was thinking of. I was invited to his cabin and treated like a prince." Others speak of this pioneer agriculturist of Cass county in similar terms of commendation. This place, now owned by John Hedde, was the first improved farm within the limits of Cass county. Mr. Newman was soon followed by others and the next five or six years saw settlers locating in every township in the county, chiseling farms out of the forests, sowing seed and planting orchards. Agriculture, however, was slow in developing in this section, because of the dense forests that had to be cut down and removed and the stumps that dotted the fields remained for nearly a generation, and were a great annoyance to the pioneer farmer, for be it remembered, dynamite, by which the farmer of today removes stumps, was unknown to the pioneers. Again, there were no markets and no inducements to raise anything beyond

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the requirements of the family. Stock, however, required but little provision for winter. Hay grew luxuriantly on the prairies and marshes and could be had for the cutting. The forest abounded in mast and shrubs where cattle and hogs could range almost the winter through, requiring but little from the crop raised by the farmer. The forests also abounded in game of many kinds and it was easier for the first agriculturist to supply the wants of his family with the rifle or trap than with the plow. Farming implements were crude; the old wooden "moul-board plow" or the "Jumpin'-shovel plow" did little more than skim the surface of the ground and was difficult to manage on account of the clumsy make, so that the farmer did no more plowing than was necessary to insure enough wheat, corn and potatoes to carry him through to the next season. There was little encouragement to raise a surplus because in a country with neither wagon roads nor railroads there was practically no market. Logansport was only a village and but little demand for farm produce and the market outside of the county was wholly inaccessible, hence the pioneer farmers of Cass county simply supplied their own wants and spent their time in felling the forests and looking forward in the hope of a better day.

The wheat was sown broadcast by the hand, cut with a sickle, thrashed with a flail or tramped out by horses or oxen and winnowed in the wind. The grain being cleaned, was in the very early days ground in a hand mill or between slabs of stone, but soon the old water grist mill replaced the hand mill and the farmer would take his grain on horseback to the mill, probably ten or more miles distant, and wait his turn for his grist. Then came the laborious process of the pioneer mother of converting the flour or meal into bread in the day when stoves and ovens were unknown, when the bread was baked on the hearth of the fireplace or in an old cast-iron dutch oven covered with coals in the open fireplace.

For the first ten years after the settlement of Cass county the farmers almost entirely maintained themselves from what they raised on the farm and from the chase as there was no demand for their produce, no mills or factories in the county and difficult to purchase any goods even had they money, and the latter was as scarce as the mills. Thus the early agriculturist was left almost entirely to his own resources, but necessity made them resourceful and self-reliant. The good housewife would spin, weave, knit and make clothing for the family, often skins of animals would supply material for pants, coats, mittens and moccasins; all household furniture and many farm implements, as rakes, hoes, plows, handles, etc., were improvised by the pioneer. These facts reveal at a glance that the pioneers were an independent class. The farm furnished the raw material and the home was the factory. What need had they for stores or woolen or cotton mills? In this primitive way the pioneer farmers began to develop Cass county, but when the Wabash and Erie canal was opened up for traffic in 1839, a new era began to dawn; the farmer could ship his products to Toledo by canal boat and receive in return manufactured and other goods. There was an incentive to produce more than supplied his wants, better farm implements could be procured and better methods adopted. The sickle gave way to the grain cradle and the fanning mill was introduced, materially reducing the labor and expediting the harvesting and preparing the grain for the market. Flouring mills, sawmills, woolen and other factories were erected in different parts of the county; new appliances and implements enabled the farmers to greatly increase their acreage and multiply the output at a saving of time and labor over former methods. The home became less a factory and the women, instead of being weavers

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of dress fabrics, became patrons of the town merchant for the goods that she had formerly made in the home. The farmer no longer relied on the wild grasses, the forest mast and browsing for live stock, but timothy, red top and clover began to be grown, crops became more diversified, stock-raising more profitable; a general change from pioneer methods and a gradual uplift. Whilst the canal produced a wonderful change and was hailed with rejoicing, yet the advent of the railroad in 1855 was a still greater boon to the farmers, and people generally of Cass county. This brought a quick and ready market for all agricultural products as it also supplied him in exchange for anything he needed or demanded. About this time new and greatly improved farm implements made their appearance, such as grain drills, reaping and mowing machines, hay rakes and forks, the "old caver" for thrashing wheat, soon followed by the large thrashing machine separator, run by horse power. The building of railroads in all directions throughout the county has developed towns in nearly every township so that the farmer has a ready market at his door, where he can easily ship his livestock without driving them for miles over execrable roads on hoof. Improved live stock began to appear. Wide awake farmers began to realize that thoroughbreds were better and more profitable than scrub stock, and today the Cass county farmer will make a nine or ten months' old hog weigh over two hundred pounds, when fifty years ago the "razor breed" would require twice as long to develop the same weight. Similar advancement and improvements have been made in the breeds of sheep, cattle, horses and poultry. The farmer of today is also awake to the fact that there are many varieties of grains, grasses and vegetables, and it pays to plant the best, which he is doing, being aided therein by the government agricultural experiment stations and Purdue university.

The past third of a century has seen a marvelous change in the methods of farming in Cass county, and if Mr. Newman, the first farmer in the county in 1827, could return and see the transformation, he would certainly think he was in fairyland. Then, he made his own furniture and farm implements, planted his corn by hand, hoed it or plowed it with a single shovel plow, cut his wheat with a sickle, flailed it out and winnowed it in the wind, etc. Now the steel riding plow and disk harrow prepares the ground, the grain drill or corn planter plants the seed, the riding cultivator tends the corn, the binder or the corn cutter cuts and binds the wheat or corn as the case may be; the thresher with a traction engine threshes his wheat and stacks the straw and the shredder husks his corn and converts the fodder into hay for his stock, all performed by machinery. But we can't particularize, simply refer the reader to a well-stocked agricultural implement dealer in Logansport and see the great variety of all kinds of farm implements and labor-saving machines with which the farmer of today is surrounded. Compare these with the simple home-made tools of the pioneer farmer of eighty years ago, then say that the farmer of Cass county is not progressive. Take a drive through the country and notice the change since 1827. Then there was not an improved road in the county, the fences were worm-rail, the houses round log, or perchance a well to do farmer would have a hewed log house, not a buggy or carriage and no use for one, as roads were not yet opened. Today you see the wire fence with cement posts, gravel or stone roads, fine modern houses, heated by a furnace, large, elegant barns and silos filled with hay, grain and shredded fodder, a tool house filled with farm implements that would tax the pioneers ingenuity to decipher their uses; take down the telephone and talk with a friend or summon a

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doctor miles away, and notice the farmer driving at a 25-mile gait in a machine that has no "pushee" or "pullee," and then dispute the statement that Cass county farmers have progressed. Again, nearly every township in the county holds a semi-annual farmers' institute and the whole county meets annually in Logansport to interchange ideas and discuss the best methods of conducting a farm, improving the breeds of stock, the most profitable crops for certain soils, in fact, everything that pertains to farm life, both indoors and out. The agricultural department of the state and nation assist and encourage these institutes and often send out lecturers of great erudition on farm topics to instruct our farmers, and with the rural mail service, delivering daily mail to the farmer's door, keeps him well posted on all lines of knowledge, and today Cass county farming is carried on along scientific and practical lines. During the past thirty years the improvements in agricultural implements and machinery have been so numerous and of such vast importance that the manual labor required on the farm has been reduced to the lowest point ever known. While large areas are cultivated and while scientific methods of culture has increased the product, yet the number of hands required to raise and harvest the crops is less, hence one cause for the trend of the population to the cities.

Agricultural Progress

As a resume of the progress made by our farmers and the conveniences and luxuries they now enjoy, we will mention the telephone which reaches every neighborhood in Cass county, the interurban cars pass many farmers' doors, and every house is supplied with daily mail by the rural carriers, agricultural societies, domestic science instruction, the art of rural adornment, better district schools and township high schools and such social and educational influences as they bring; where the self-binder, the reaper and mower, the riding plow, the steam thresher, gasoline engines, electric power and numerous other inventions and devices for reducing labor, houses fitted up with all modern improvements,—light, water, bath, sewerage, heat, etc.—with automobiles and rubber tired buggies, in which they can travel swiftly over stone or gravel roads to every part of the county, adding greatly to the ease, comfort and convenience of life, are in sharp contrast to the primitive existence and methods of cultivation known to the pioneer farmer of Cass county. We give the following statistical reports of farm produce in Cass county for the year 1910:

Wheat	Acres—	30,500	Bushels—	588,000
Corn	" —	53,000	" —	1,935,000
Oats	" —	18,000	" —	388,000
Hay—all kinds	" —	22,300	Tons —	29,450

Agricultural Society

The legislature early recognized the agricultural interests of the state and recommended the organization of societies to that end. Pursuant to the provision of the law enacted in 1834, a meeting was held in the old seminary May 30, 1835, and the matter was discussed, but no action taken and the only result of the meeting was an awakening of an interest in the advantages of an agricultural association. There were a few advanced thinkers on the the subject of scientific farming, but the majority of the farmers did not believe that the quantity or

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quality of farm products could be improved beyond the experience of their fathers and nothing came of the first effort at organization. However, in September, 1840, the county commissioners appropriated $25.00 to encourage and assist the organization of an agricultural society and the following year or the beginning of 1842, steps were taken to perfect an organization, and H. L. Thomas was made president and Dr. John Lytle, secretary and James Horney, treasurer, and on the first Saturday in January, 1842, a premium list was arranged and published in the Logansport *Telegraph*, February 26, 1842, for the first Cass county fair to be held the following September. We copy some of the articles therein mentioned. After offering various premiums for the best stock, grains and vegetables, we note that a premium was offered for the best ten yards of jeans, best ten yards of home-made fulled cloth, best pair yarn socks, best pair of yarn mittens, best saddle made in the county and best piece of home-made furniture. In the fall of 1842, this, the first agricultural fair was held on the west side of Second street, where St. Joseph's Catholic school is now located. There was a fine display of all kinds of agricultural products and home-made articles. Burl Booth relates an amusing incident connected with this fair. He was then a boy of ten summers and had a fat pig he exhibited. In driving this pig to the grounds, he had to cross the overhead canal bridge, that then spanned the canal on Broadway, and his pig became stubborn and jumped off the bridge into the canal, and boy-like, he began to boo-hoo, as he expected his pig would be drowned in the murky waters of the raging canal that ran through Fifth street; but to his great delight his pigship took to water like a duck, and soon was safe on the other side, washed and perfectly clean ready for the exhibit and he attributes his success at the fair to this incident and he captured the prize of fifty cents in silver coin, and the proudest boy in Hoosierdom. While there was quite a display of products of the farm and home-made articles and considerable interest manifested, yet the numbers who were active were too few, and the fair was not repeated for many years. The society was reorganized in 1854-5 and held several fairs in the east end on ground leased of George T. Tipton, and about 1860 grounds were leased and improved on the east side of Michigan avenue, south of Honey creek, where annual fairs were held for a number of years, but interest again waned, and the society became extinct or dormant until April 26, 1873, the Cass County Agricultural & Horticultural Association was formed with a capital stock of $20,000 to be divided into shares of $25.00 each. The purpose, as set forth in the articles of association was "to promote and improve agriculture, horticulture, the mechanic, manufacturing and household arts throughout Cass county; and to this end to buy, sell and deal generally in such real and personal estate as may be necessary to the successful prosecution of said business."

A tract of land in the northeast quarter of section 29, township 27, north range 2, east, situated east of the city, now comprising Spencer park, was purchased as a fair ground. The necessary buildings were soon after erected and the grounds enclosed with a high board fence and the first fair was held on these grounds from September 9-13, 1873. J. G. Seybold, James Buchanan, W. D. Pratt, D. W. Tomlinson, J. W. Markley, G. W. Haigh and others were the prime movers in the organization, and successful county fairs were held annually for fifteen or twenty years, when interest began to lag; other and larger expositions in nearby metropolitan cities so eclipsed the local fair that it again became dormant and finally disbanded, although in its day it was productive of much good by creating a spirit of rivalry among farmers,

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thus improving their varieties of stock and other farm products that has left a permanent impress upon the whole county for good.

Market Gardening

With the rapid increase in the population of Logansport, creating a local demand for garden and vegetables and also the quick and easy shipment of the same to larger cities, market gardening has been greatly developed in and around our city within the past ten years to meet this increased demand and of recent years has become quite an industry. This industry is not carried on only in the summer season as formerly, but the "greenhouse" has made it possible to produce the ordinary garden vegetables the year round so that our people are now supplied with fresh vegetables at reasonable prices every day in the year.

The first vegetable greenhouse, steam heated, in Cass county was erected in 1906 on the north side by Charles F. Markert. His plant occupies 7,500 square feet of ground, enclosed in glass, heated by hot water, so that a summer temperature can be maintained in zero weather, thus supplying the city and surrounding towns with perennial fresh vegetables. The same or following year Keisling & Sons erected a similar vegetable greenhouse on the west side and this new industry reminds one of winter in Florida, were it not for the snow and sleigh bells outside.

If our good pioneer mothers could return and eat a Christmas dinner with us today, with the table supplied with fresh lettuce, radishes and tomatoes, they would certainly open their eyes in wonderment, but our farmers are "progressives" and can transform the frigid zone into a temperature or tropical climate and make the earth yield up its treasures of summer fruits and vegetables all times in the year.

Horticulture

The soil and climate of Cass county was early found to be well adapted to fruit culture and we find the pioneer farmer setting out orchards of apple, pear, peach and cherry trees with some of the small fruits as soon as the forests could be felled and the ground prepared. Possibly John Fidler, who settled in Miami township, near Lewisburg in 1830 or '31, was the first to set out fruit trees and start a nursery in the county. It is known that Henry Kreider, of Bethlehem township, as early as the fall of 1837 or spring of '38 purchased apple trees at the Fidler nursery. In the early settlement of the county there was an abundance of wild fruit such as plums, grapes, blackberries, huckleberries and strawberries, which furnished the settlers with fruit until their orchards could be grown, but it was the custom of the pioneer to bring with him a bag of all kinds of seeds, including those of fruits, and to plant the same as soon as a little clearing could be made around his cabin. These were, however, seedling trees and the fruit was at first of an inferior character until later years, grafting, budding and other methods of improving the quality of the fruit was introduced. For many years after the orchards had become bearing there was an abundance of peaches, pears and apples, but there was no demand outside the home market and our farmers only raised sufficient for domestic use and often the fruit would rot in the orchard ungathered. In later years, however, when the forests were cut down, there came a change in climatic conditions. Severe winters or late spring frosts affected the orchards unfavorably. Fruit failures became frequent. Fruit growers came to regard horticulture as an uncertain occupation. Then came the horde of insect pests and fungi which damaged the fruit or destroyed the trees. This was owing somewhat to the extermination of the birds

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by clearing the forests and breaking up their habitat and also by sportsmen and hunters. As birds decreased, insects increased. The result was that orchards were neglected or allowed to die. Farmers being discouraged did not set out new orchards. Fruit growing became only a side issue and only enough for home consumption was attempted, until within recent years more attention has been paid to horticulture. Our cities have rapidly developed, creating a greater demand, shipping facilities have been greatly improved with new methods of preservation of fresh fruits by various processes of refrigeration, new scientific processes of spraying trees and killing insect pests; grafting, budding, pruning, cultivating and mulching trees and retarding early spring budding until late frosts are past, have all tended to the rapid development of horticulture in Cass county within the past fifteen years, until we have many fine orchards of apples, peaches, pears, cherries and plums with acres of small fruits and berries which not only supply the local demand but some of our fruit growers, notably the Flory Bros. and J. M. Cantley, ship out large quantities to outside cities. These conditions are brought about and horticulture made a success, however, by orchardists waging incessant war against diseases that afflict fruit trees and the insect pests that prey upon them greatly aided by the scientific experimental stations of the state and nation with which our farmers are in close touch by means of daily free rural delivery of mail and by a closer relationship and interchange of ideas and experiences by the facilities afforded by farmers' institutes and associations that have been organized in recent years, thus placing farming and fruit culture on a scientific basis.

A company has been recently organized in Logansport for the purpose of selling pumps and spraying material to farmers for pruning fruit and shade trees, spraying the same and caring for orchards on the shares and practically instructing horticulturists how to care for orchards and make them productive of good and marketable fruit.

David N. Flory, Sr., of Miami township, was probably the pioneer in grafting and budding the more improved varieties of fruit upon seedling trees, until this process has become quite general and has been the means of greatly improving the quality as well as bringing new varieties into being. The banana-apple originated in this way and has become world famous. To call it a "winter maiden blush" would accurately describe it.

The first small fruit grower in a commercial way was the late J. A. Cantley, of Clinton township, who came from Hendricks county in 1866. He produced a superior berry, marketed them in wooden buckets, but later in trays at a uniform price of twenty cents per quart.

The business of small fruit growing that started in 1866 with one-half acre has developed until hundreds of acres are now occupied with this industry. Crates and boxes are brought by the car load and today fruit is shipped from Cass county to many of the surrounding cities. L. B. Custer was also a pioneer nurseryman and did much to improve and develop the industry.

Horticultural Societies

The first horticultural society in the state was organized in October, 1843, at Indianapolis with Henry Ward Beecher as its secretary, but this society had a precarious existence and ceased to exist. In 1860 the Indiana Horticultural Society was organized with Reuben Regan as its first president and William M. Loomis, secretary, and has kept up its organization to the present time with increasing interest and efficiency.

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Cass County Horticultural Society

The Cass County Horticultural Society was organized in Library hall, Logansport, March 11, 1911, with thirty-five charter members and a present membership of 121, all parts of the county being represented. The officers are: A. E. Flory, president; L. B. Custer, vice-president; Slate Kline, secretary; executive committee, W. P. Martin, Robert Barnett and B. F. Campbell. The society has held frequent meetings, which have been addressed by eminent entomologists and professors from Purdue Agricultural College and December 9, 1911, Ex-Vice-President Fairbanks addressed the meeting. All of these men spoke on scientific and practical subjects of vital interest to the farmer and of special interest to the fruit grower, touching on the best varieties of fruit, methods of planting, cultivation, mulching and spraying of trees to kill and prevent the ravages of the San Jose scale and other insect pests, the bane of the modern horticulturist.

The society is an active working body and the interchange of experiences among its members with occasional addresses by scientific investigators has had a decided influence among our horticulturists as shown in the better grades and increased output of all kinds of fruits.

Dairy and Live Stock Interests

Cass county is not a distinctively dairy district; our farmers in the development of the county only produced sufficient dairy products for home consumption; but with increased demand for milk and butter, by our growing urban population, our farmers have in recent years begun to develop this industry and there are many dairy farms in different sections of the county supplied with modern dairy machinery for separating the cream and manufacturing butter. It has become a profitable industry and each year finds more of the farmers engaging in the business, and thus diversifying the farm products with mutual advantage to all concerned. Some dairymen separate the cream, utilize the skimmed milk by feeding it to their calves and hogs; others sell the milk to the central dairy, but in either case butter is seldom made by the old method of souring the milk before taking the cream. The old has given way to the new process of separating the cream at once, while the milk is fresh, thus yielding a larger per cent of cream and leaving your skim milk sweet for other purposes. The pioneer milk crock or pan for the gradual rising and separation of the cream, long rows of which could be seen at the spring house, has gone to keep company with the sickle and the flail.

Although Cass is not considered a dairy or live stock county, yet it raises large numbers of cattle, hogs, sheep and horses.

Almost the entire acreage of Cass county is under cultivation, there being only a small proportion of waste land. The agricultural interests are so diversified that the acreage devoted to any one industry is not as large as in some counties where farming is confined to a single staple crop, but this diversity of crops makes our farmers more independent, as they do not rely on any one product.

Statistics

Number of horses in Cass county, 1908	7,615
Number of milch cows in Cass county, 1908	5,228
Number of gallons of milk produced	2,180,125
Number of beef and stock cattle	10,805
Number of hogs in Cass county	59,606
Number of sheep in Cass county	16,094

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CHAPTER XI

SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION*

SCHOOL FUNDS—LOG SCHOOL HOUSES—PIONEER METHODS—EARLY TEACHERS—TEXT BOOKS—PROGRESS—GRADED SCHOOLS—ARBOR DAY—STATISTICS—COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS—SMITHSON COLLEGE—BUSINESS COLLEGES—PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS—PRESBYTERIAN ACADEMY.

The Ordinance of 1787 declares that "religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to the government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." Thus the United States government in its organic law encouraged and fostered education among its people, and Congress, when it carved the state of Indiana out of the Northwest territory set aside one section of land (usually the sixteenth) in every Congressional township for school purposes and this land or the proceeds thereof was given over to three trustees who were elected by the township to manage this fund and up to 1859 each township had three trustees, but in that year the law was changed and since that day we have only one township trustee, but this congressional school fund is still kept intact and separate from other school funds, as the United States supreme court has decided that each township has the exclusive right to, and control over this fund. The aggregate congressional township fund in Indiana amounted, in 1910, to $2,476,297.44. Besides this, Congress gave to the state two entire townships for the use of the State Seminary; also certain unsalable swamp and saline lands and in 1836 distributed to the states the surplus revenues then in the United States treasury, of which Indiana's share was $860,254, of this $573,502.96 went into the permanent school fund.

The state by its constitution and subsequent acts of the legislature has provided a permanent endowment fund, the various sources of which are as follows: congressional township fund, saline fund, county seminary fund, delinquent tax fund, bank tax fund, sinking fund, surplus revenue fund, swamp land fund, contingent fund, Michigan road fund, seminary fund.

As previously stated the congressional township fund is handled separately but all the other funds are bunched together and are known as the Common School Fund.

These funds are gradually increasing year by year and in 1910 the total endowment school fund of the state amounted to $11,208,343.54. The total enumeration for that year was 754,972, giving to each child of school age in the state, $14.84.

Whilst the United States government thus early laid broad and deep foundations for the education of its people and the state pursued the same policy, and nearly every governor in his message to the legislature has referred to the subject, yet it required many years to develop our

* Complete general review, but schools of each township and city are found in their respective places.

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present grand and efficient system of free schools, where the poorest child or orphan can acquire a liberal education, yea, not only may, but is compelled to attend school a certain period. Indeed, education has been the leading topic agitating the public mind of the Hoosier state and we will notice some of the steps and processes in its gradual evolution from the round log school house up to the modern high school, from the district schoolmaster who taught only the three R's, "Reading," "Riting" and "Rithmetic," up to the modern professor of science, philosophy and *belles lettres* of today. But few, if any of Cass county's pioneers possessed a higher education. They could read, write and figure a little, and this was all that was of any practical utility in early days. The business of the pioneer was making a home in the impenetrable forest and all else was subordinate to this object. Yet he was not unmindful of educational and spiritual training of his children and early began to arrange for schools but let it be remembered the pioneers were dropped down so to speak in the midst of dense forests, with no roads or means of communication with the outside world, hence their first schoolhouses were built entirely of wood and dirt and were of the crudest form. They were small structures made of round logs or poles covered with clap-boards, weighted down with poles, puncheon floors, door of same material, pinned together by wooden pins and hung on wooden hinges and fastened with a wooden latch. Nearly the whole of one end of the house was cut out for a fireplace and chimney which were constructed of nigger heads, sticks and mud. Into this fireplace the big boys would roll logs for the fire. A window was made on one side by cutting out one log and pasting oiled paper over the opening or the district might have the luxury of some 8x10 inch window glass, which would be fastened to the log above and below by sticks and mud or wooden pins. Under this window would be placed the writing desk made of puncheon, smoothed down with ax and later when saw mills were started a slab would be used.

On each side and in front of the fireplace in triangular form would be placed benches for the pupils to sit upon, and while your face would burn, your back would freeze. These benches were made of split timbers smoothed down with an ax and resting on four wooden pins. The benches had no backs nor desks and were all the same height. This afforded the little fellows an opportunity of taking physical exercise while studying their lessons, they swinging their feet almost perpetually, and with as much precision as a regiment of soldiers keep step when on dress parade. There was another bench of similar kind under the writing desk, where the pupils would take turns at writing with a pen made of a goose quill and using poke-berry juice for ink.

This is no fancy picture for many of Cass county's first schoolhouses were of this pattern. There were no conveniences or aids to study; no blackboard, wall maps or charts, in fact, for some years in most of the pioneer country schools, geography was not on the curriculum, only spelling and the three R's as they were usually termed, "Reading," "Riting," "Rithmetic." Text books were scarce and usually one book would answer for several pupils in the same family. There were no grades, and no text books for different years. The first year student in arithmetic would use the same text book as the twelfth year. A pupil must learn to spell well, before attempting to read. The testament was the only reader in the primitive schools of Cass county. There was no uniformity in books, every school had its own, and no two schools used the same books; in fact, different text books were used by the different scholars in the same school and it made no difference to teacher or pupil, for there were no classes, the teacher hearing and instructing each pupil in his school separately, beginning with the first pupil that came in the morning

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and keeping busy until night with only an intermission at the noon hour. The patrons requiring the teacher to put in full time as does a daily laborer. For many years, even after the days of stoves, the big boys were required to saw or chop the wood and the teacher to come early and build the fire in the mornings. The pioneer teacher was usually exacting and a strict disciplinarian and went on the principle "no lickin" "no larnin" and did not spare the rod on the slightest provocation. The playtime at noon was looked forward to by the scholars as a season of great enjoyment. The sports usually indulged in were "bull-pen," "town-ball," "cat," "fox and hounds."

From these primitive schools there has been a gradual development. The law required three trustees to be elected to manage the school lands and the funds arising therefrom. Again three trustees to manage the civil affairs of the township with a clerk and treasurer, the former to receive seventy-five cents per day of actual service. There were conflicts and disagreements between the members of the board; there was but little or no public money; each district had authority higher than the trustees and built schoolhouses where and when they chose, and employed and discharged teachers at their will. There was no uniformity, no standard, no system until after the adoption of the new constitution in 1852. The free school system of Indiana first became practically operative the first Monday in April, 1853, when the township trustees for school purposes were elected, throughout the county and state.

The new law gave them the management of school affairs of the townships, but only as directors and subject to the action of the voters; in other words the "referendum." Although there was much confusion and conflict of authority between the board of trustees themselves and also between the trustees and the people, yet system and order began to appear, greatly aided by W. C. Larrabee, the first superintendent of public instruction, under the new law of 1855-6, townships began to be arranged into districts more systematically, schoolhouses erected and better teachers employed. It was not, however, until the law of 1859 abolished the board of three township trustees and placed the township affairs in the hands of one trustee that complete order in school matters was perfected. It required, however, some years and numerous amendments to the law and it was not until 1877 that the township trustees assumed full and entire control over the schools of the township. Prior to that the patrons of the districts met in school meetings and selected their teacher and many estrangements and enemies were made by the rival candidates for pedagogic honors.

In the early history of our schools no license was required, any one could teach and the majority of teachers were employed during the winter because they had nothing else to do. Improved laws giving the superintendent of public instruction supervision over the public schools and insuring uniformity throughout the state; the county superintendent having the same power over the county schools; normal schools for training of teachers and teachers institutes have all had their influence in bringing our schools out of the round pole cabin with its crude methods, and placing them on the highest plane of any schools in Christendom.

Prior to 1859 there was very little public funds and the schools were quite generally maintained by private subscriptions and in the country the teacher boarded around among the scholars. The term was seldor longer than sixty days and never beyond three months.

Marvelous changes have taken place in our schools since 1865; when, even at that late day there were 1,128 log schoolhouses in the state while in 1910, the last report, there were only three in the entire state and

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today we have not one log schoolhouse in Cass county, but we have seventy-five brick and thirty-seven frame or a total of 112 modern schoolhouses in our county, valued at $558,800. Total number of teachers employed in the county, 225. Total amount expended last year for school purposes, $220,366.10.

The county now has a complete system of graded schools in all the townships under the general supervision of the county superintendent; there being eight grades in the common schools and four in the high school, requiring one year's work to pass through each grade, eight years in the common school and four in the high school.

The following table shows the number of pupils in each grade for the year 1910 as reported by the superintendent of public instructions, also the total enumeration for that year:

Enumeration in Cass county for the year 1910: In the townships, 4,396; in the towns, 571; in Logansport, 4,853; total in Cass county, 9,820.

Enrollment by grades for 1910: First grade, 938; second grade, 851; third grade, 788; fourth grade, 779; fifth grade, 761; sixth grade, 734; seventh grade, 548; eighth grade, 573; total in grades, 5,972.

High school: First year, 308; second year, 267; third year, 162; fourth year, 103; total enrollment, 6,812.

Number of pupils enrolled in Cass county in 1910 in parochial schools, 690.

Our township schools have been making rapid advancement and doing higher grade work within the last few years, and nine of the out townships have established high schools, to-wit: Adams, Bethlehem, Boone, Clinton, Deer Creek, Harrison, Jackson, Miami and Tipton townships, leaving only four townships without a high school and these being contiguous to Logansport are easily accommodated in the city school or elsewhere; so that every district in Cass county is now supplied with the advantages of the high school, with all the modern conveniences and equipments that was possessed by our colleges eighty years ago, when our pioneer forbears were fighting Indians and chiseling out a hole in the forest in which to erect the first primitive temple of learning in Cass county.

What transformations have occurred
'Tis pleasant for us to know
Since the first log house was built
Over eighty years ago.

The total current expenses for all the high schools in Cass county in 1910 was $21,345.90, or an average of $28.57 for each pupil enrolled. In the non-commissioned high schools the average per pupil was $48.16.

The average wages paid teachers in Cass county in 1910 was $3.27 per day. The highest wages paid in the city was $6.17 per day.

The lowest wages paid in the county, $2.74 per day.

Average length of schools in the district, 141 days; average length of schools in the towns, 167 days; average length of schools in Logansport, 180 days.

Cass county paid to its teachers during the year 1910, $716.60 for every day of school taught, an amount equal to the annual allowance for the county in pioneer days.

Consolidation

Within the past five years some of the country schools have been consolidated. The smaller district schools have been abandoned and

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the children hauled to the larger central building where they can have advantages of all the grades and usually more efficient teachers, and, where it is claimed a greater interest on the part of the pupil will be excited and maintained, than in the small school. Seven different townships in the county have thus abandoned one or more district schools and consolidated them with the larger central school. The total number of district schoolhouses abandoned to date in the county is sixteen and as many wagons are employed to haul the pupils of those districts into the central school, at an average daily cost for each team and driver of $2.50. These seven trustees in as many townships, all give favorable reports as to the working of the system, both as to efficiency and economy and the consolidation of schools is likely to be continued and extended.

Industrial Schools

The world seems to be progressing and in nothing has it made more progress than in its schools and they are still clamoring for more practical teaching of practical subjects, and today agriculture is taught in 670 schools in Indiana; domestic science in 70, and manual training in 178, and the past year a teacher of manual training has been added to our Logansport schools and the probability is that ere long all these practical industrial branches will be placed in the curriculum of our public schools. Live and practical subjects seem to dominate the public mind, the conservation of our resources and the best methods of reclaiming and restoring the waste, unproductive and exhausted lands and the forests that have been so ruthlessly destroyed should be restored and agriculture made more attractive. To this end one day in each year has become recognized as Arbor day when our schools usually celebrate it with the planting of trees and appropriate ceremonies.

Origin of Arbor Day

The first suggestion of the annual planting of trees by children is attributed to Hon. B. G. Northrop, secretary of the Connecticut board of education, in 1865. In 1876 he offered prizes to the children to stimulate tree planting. The setting aside a day for the annual planting of trees by the state originated with Hon. J. Sterling Morton, secretary of agriculture who induced the governor of Nebraska to issue a proclamation appointing a day for tree planting throughout the state. In 1872 Arbor day was made a legal holiday. It is now calculated that 800,000,000 Arbor day trees have been set out in Nebraska alone.

Minnesota's first Arbor day was observed in 1876 and Kansas followed Nebraska's example in 1878. Iowa, Illinois and Michigan passed Arbor day laws in 1881, and Ohio in 1882 and since then Arbor day has been encouraged and recognized by more than forty states.

The first Arbor day in Indiana was held in April, 1884, but the day was not generally observed until October 30, 1896, and since then has been observed regularly on the last Friday in October. (State report, 1900, p. 156.)

With abundant public funds provided by the state, with our present perfected system of graded schools conveniently located in every township, with instruction in industrial and useful arts and a corps of educated and experienced teachers, guided and directed by county and city superintendents who devote their entire time and energies to educational matters, Cass county may well be proud of her public schools which are excelled by none in the state or nation.

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First school teacher in the State of Indiana was M. Rivet, a French missionary, who opened a school in Vincennes, in 1793.

The first school teacher in Cass county was John McKinney, who taught in the Old Seminary, northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets in the spring of 1829.

A short write-up of the local schools will be found in the history of each township and the city of Logansport.

Prior to 1870 there was no county superintendent, but in that year the office was established. There was, however, an examiner part of the time to examine teachers, but the duties were not specifically laid down and the office was mere perfunctory.

List of Examiners and County Superintendents

Rev. M. M. Post, 1853.
Wm. P. Kouts, March 5, 1856; three years, three months.
Thos. B. Helm, June 17, 1859; eight months.
John F. Dodds, March 14, 1860; one year, two months.
John T. Purcell, June 4, 1861; two months.
John F. Dodds, September 3, 1861; ten months.
T. B. Helm, July 9, 1862; four years, ten months.
J. C. Brophy, June 12, 1867; two years, seven months.
Peter A. Berry, January 27, 1870; three years, four months.
H. G. Wilson, June 2, 1873; six years.
P. A. Berry, June 2, 1879; four years.
D. D. Fickle, June, 1883-1889.
H. A. Searight, June, 1889-1891.
J. H. Gardner, June, 1891-1895.
J. F. Cornell, June, 1895-1899.
Robert C. Hillis, June, 1899-1903.
Wm. H. Hass, June, 1903-1911.
A. L. Frantz, June, 1911-1915.

Smithson College

This institution was an outgrowth on the part of the Indiana State Convention of Universalists to establish within the limits of the state an institution of higher learning, which, while it was in no sense sectarian, yet was to be under the supervision and control of that body. The school was named after Joshua Smithson, of Vevay, Indiana, who bequeathed a portion of his estate in trust for the building and maintaining an institution of higher education than the public schools afforded. The state convention was looking around for a location when Mrs. Elizabeth Pollard, widow of Philip Pollard, of Logansport, proposed a donation of $20,000 on condition that the grade of the institution should be a college or university and that it should be located in Logansport. This proposition was accepted and Mrs. Pollard deeded to the State Universalist Convention of Indiana ten acres of ground, embracing a beautiful site on the hill at the north end of Sycamore street, overlooking the entire city of Logansport. This ground was then estimated to be worth $10,000. Plans were at once adopted for the erection of a commodious four-story brick building; the contract let and the corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies on May 9, 1871. The buildings were completed during the following summer and fall at an outlay of $80,000, and on January 2, 1872, Smithson College was opened for the reception of students, with bright prospects. The course of instruction was excellent and the president and faculty fully equal to the task

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imposed upon them. For a time the prospects were auspicious and success seemed to be assured. The matriculates were never numerous and a few years of hard work taught the managers that a great educational institution cannot be built up without large endowment funds, and there are only room for a limited number of such at best, and they saw the futility of their enterprise and in the spring of 1878 Smithson College closed its doors never to open again under that title.

American Normal College

After standing idle for some years, the American Normal College leased the old Smithson College buildings in January, 1883, and opened the school under the management of Prof. J. Fraise Richards, as principal, and a corps of teachers. The attendance was quite large. The following year Prof. Walter Saylor became principal; J. E. Garrett, professor of languages; W. S. Harshman, of mathematics; A. H. Beals, of sciences; Mary E. Jackman, of belles-lettres; C. B. Miner, commercial department; Mrs. Mattie Saylor, music; Florence Borradaile, fine arts; Ida Washburn, common branches; Elizabeth Branson, phonography and typewriting.

At the close of the college year, 1885, Professor Kircher succeeded to the principalship with the same corps of teachers, with the addition of B. B. Bigler, the latter became a Presbyterian minister and occupied the pulpit of the First Presbyterian church in 1909.

The school was conducted with varied success until August, 1888, when through disagreements of its managers, small patronage and financial embarrassments the school was compelled to close its doors. In the meantime the buildings and ground fell into the hands of an eastern insurance company to whom it had been originally mortgaged by the Smithson College management.

Michaels Business College

During the year 1895, Prof. Geo. W. Michaels, a native of Harrison township, Cass county, but who had been a professor in an Ohio college, purchased of the insurance company the old Smithson College buildings and grounds on the north side, repaired and improved them and in the fall of that year opened the same for the admission of students of which there was a goodly number and successfully conducted the school until October 6, 1896, when the buildings were completely destroyed by fire and were never rebuilt but the property converted into private residences and Professor Michaels opened a business college at 310-12½ Broadway, for a time, when he sold out and his school was merged with Hall's Business College and Mr. Michaels moved West.

Hall's Business College

This institution was established in Logansport in 1867 by E. A. Hall, who came from Ashtabula, Ohio. At first it commenced in a small way in a building on the corner of Market and Third streets in the fall of 1867. The school soon increased in numbers and in 1873 larger quarters were secured on Fourth street and a few years later the institution located in the third story on the northwest corner of Pearl and Market streets, where it remained until about 1892 when the school was again removed to the third story in the Keystone building, northwest corner of Sixth and Broadway. About this time Mr. Hall retired and C. F. Moore and others assumed control of its management. About 1902 Hall's

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Business College and Michael's National Pen and Art Hall were merged into the Logansport Commercial high school with rooms over 321-25 Fourth street and in June, 1902, was purchased by what is now known as The Indiana Business College which is an incorporated institution that has branched out since its opening in Logansport ten years ago, until it is now operating commercial schools in a large number of cities in the state.

The officers and managers are: President, J. D. Brunner; secretary, R. F. Cummins; treasurer, Charles C. Cring; field secretary, M. D. Cring.

Logansport has thus had a first class business college for nearly fifty years. Hall's Commercial School was known all over northern Indiana and its influence extended to surrounding states and its successors with the present Indiana Business College has sustained the reputation of the older institution and the graduates of Logansport's business colleges are numbered by the thousand and are holding lucrative and responsible positions all over our state and many in distant states. The courses of study include all the common school branches with practical business, shorthand, telegraphy, civil service, salesmanship courses; in fact, everything that is necessary to qualify a person to fill any position in the business world. All the newest and latest counting machines, stenotypes and typewriters are found in the equipment of Logansport's business college. At this time about seventy day and twenty night students are in attendance.

Parochial Schools

German Lutheran School

In 1884 the St. Jacob's Lutheran congregation purchased a lot on the northwest corner of Sixth and Market streets and erected a commodious brick school building at an expenditure of over $15,000. Prior to this the congregation maintained a parochial school in the old church on Railroad street. The first teacher employed in this school was Bruno Barthers.

St. Vincent de Paul Catholic School

For many years this church has maintained a school for boys. In 1885 the present handsome brick school building was erected, superseding an old frame building. It is a two story structure and sufficiently large to accommodate the pupils of St. Vincent de Paul church, where competent teachers instruct them in all the common branches as well as the Christian doctrines of the Catholic church.

St. Bridget's Parochial School

St. Bridget's Catholic church was erected in 1875 on the corner of Wheatland and Wilkinson streets. This is a two story brick structure, and the first story is used for school purposes together with an assembly hall built later on the same grounds. Here the children of this congregation are instructed in the lower grades of school work.

St. Joseph's Parochial School

This school was opened soon after the organization of the church in 1869 and now has one of the largest and finest school buildings of its kind in the county, which is located on the northwest corner of Second

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and Market streets where the large and increasing number of children of this congregation are taught all the common branches and the doctrines of their church. They have recently added a commercial department. The present new school building was erected in 1892. Total enrollment, 275.

Holy Angels' Academy

This school is finely located on the southeast corner of Ninth and Broadway and is in charge of the Sisters of the Holy Cross. This is the oldest parochial school in the county, having been established about fifty years ago.

Here are taught all the common studies and also the higher academic branches. According to the reports for 1910 there were 690 students being instructed in the five parochial schools of Cass county.

Presbyterian Academy

Rev. J. C. Irvin, under the guidance of the Presbyterian church, opened an academy for higher learning in the building still standing on the northeast corner of 7th and Market streets about 1865 and the year following, Rev. Hughes became the principal of the school and a year or two later Rev. James Matthews took charge and ran a very successful institution of higher education which was well patronized for some years.

Mr. Matthews was a scholarly man and surrounded himself with a corps of most excellent teachers among whom was Prof. John M. Coulter, now of Chicago University, and his mother. But from various causes the academy closed its doors about 1873. This institution was at first started under the name of Logansport Female College and often was referred to under this appellation.

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CHAPTER XII

COURTS, LAW AND LAWYERS

ORGANIZATION OF CASS CIRCUIT COURT—FIRST JURY—HARRISON MURDER TRIAL—EARLY JUDGES—PIONEER LAWYERS—PROBATE COURT—SUPERIOR COURT—LIST OF ATTORNEYS—ANECDOTES, ETC.

The first law passed after the adoption of the constitution in 1816 was for the creation of a supreme court. The second act was one creating and defining the powers of the circuit court, the third concerning proceedings in suits at law and chancery and the fourth act was one regulating the jurisdiction of justices of the peace.

As constituted by an act of 1824 circuit courts consisted of three judges, a president and two associate justices.

ORGANIZATION OF CASS CIRCUIT COURT

The circuit court of Cass county first met and organized on May 21, 1829, in the Old Seminary, a one story brick building, the first public building erected in the county, which stood on the lot at the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets, the place designated by section 5 of the organization act for holding courts for the time being in Cass county.

Bethuel F. Morris, of Marion county and judge of the fifth judicial circuit composed of the following fifteen counties: Hendricks, Morgan, Monroe, Bartholomew, Johnson, Marion, Hancock, Shelby, Decatur, Rush, Henry, Madison, Hamilton, Carroll and Cass, presided.

The associate justices were Hiram Todd and John Smith. Judge Bethuel F. Morris of Marion county directed the sheriff, Wm. Scott, to make proclamation that the first session of the Cass circuit court was then open and ready to transact business. The record shows the following proceedings pertaining to the organization: May term, 1829; at the first term of the Cass circuit court in the fifth judicial circuit of the state of Indiana, held on Thursday, May 21, 1829; Bethuel F. Morris produces his commission as president judge on which is endorsed a certificate that he has taken the oath required by the constitution of the state and takes his seat as the president judge of said Cass circuit court. William Scott now produces his commission as sheriff and makes proclamation that the first session of the Cass circuit court is now open. Hiram Todd and John Smith each produce their commission as associate judges and take their seats as such.

John B. Durett produces his commission as clerk of said court with a bond in the penal sum of $25.00 with Alexander McAllister and Gillis McBean as sureties, all of which is approved by the court. Albert S. White, of Tippecanoe county, and afterwards a United States senator, Andrew Ingram and Henry Cooper are severally admitted to practice as attorneys and counselors at law at the bar of the court and are

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each sworn as prescribed by law. The clerk produces in court an official seal of the Cass circuit court which is ordered to be used in all official acts. With these proceedings the first term of the Cass circuit is adjourned *sine die* by B. F. Morris, judge.

This first official seal of the Cass circuit court, an impression of which may be seen on the left hand margin of page 2 of order book No. 1, in the clerk's office of Cass county, has a rudely engraved device or insignia, representing the busts of two human figures, a white man and an Indian in costume, surrounded by a circle inclosing the words, "Cass Circuit Court of Indiana." The device on the seal had its origin from the treaty between the United States and Pottawattomie Indians at the mouth of the Mississinnewa on October 16, 1826, where Lewis Cass represented the United States, and Aubbenaubbe, the principal chief, represented the Indian. The figures in the device represent these two leading spirits in the act of concluding the compact by shaking hands.

On the 15th of August, 1842, a new seal was adopted, the device of which represented the same idea as the first bust in a more artistic form, yet commemorative of the same event, and the same design is still used by the clerk in the attestation of official papers. The first term of the Cass circuit court thus passed into history, its proceedings consisting entirely in its organization, the adjustment of the official ermine, and prescribing the routine of business. Soon, however, cases began to be docketed for disposal at the next and subsequent terms and the Cass circuit court was firmly established.

First Grand Jury

The first grand jury convened on November 19, 1829, consisting of John Scott, Samuel Ward, Daniel Bell, Ephraim Dukes, Cyrus Taber, John R. Hinton, Moses Barnett, Anthony Martin, James Newbrow, Edward McCartney, Samuel Bock, Wesley Johnson, Alexander Chamberlain and Nicholas D. Grover.

The grand jury returned thirty-nine indictments at the November term of court; one for murder, against Ho-zan-de-ah, an Indian; one for larceny against George W. Hicks; five for assault and battery; eight for gaming; twelve for betting; seven for retailing and five for vending merchandise. Of these but two were disposed of by trial—convictions in both; one for gaming; fine 37½ cents for the use of the Cass County Seminary; the other for betting, fine $7, which also went into the exchequer of the seminary.

The grand jury made the following report: "That the jail is in an unfinished condition and altogether unfit for use. The grand jury believe that the jail begun, when finished in the manner designed, will be of little value and not calculated for a public prison."

Second Term of Cass Circuit Court

The second term of court convened on November 19, 1829, in the "Seminary" with Bethuel F. Morris, present judge; John Smith and Hiram Todd, associate judges; John B. Durett, clerk; James H. Knitner, sheriff, and Wm. H. Wicks, prosecuting attorney, present. At this session Wm. W. Wicks, Thomas J. Evans, Calvin Fletcher, Aaron Finch, David Patten and Benjamin Hurst were, on motion of Albert S. White, admitted to practice in this court.

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First Case Tried

The first cause in which proceedings were had was one represented by Thomas J. Evans on behalf of Jean Baptiste Cicott, for partition of certain real estate between himself, Sophia and Emily Cicott, and Chauncey Carter, John Scott and Alexander Wilson were appointed commissioners to divide the land. The first notice by publication in this county in a court proceeding was in this case. The official notice was published in the *Pottawattomie and Miami Times*, the first newspaper published in Cass county by John Scott and the first issue appeared August 15, 1829.

The First Jury Trial

The first case submitted to a jury in the Cass circuit court was on the second day of the November term, 1829. The case was an action for debt, wherein Charlott Ewing, executrix, was plaintiff and Thomas Robb, defendant. The cause was submitted to the following jury, the first ever called in Cass county: Alexander Wilson, George Smith, Joseph Guy, Jacob R. Hall, Silas Atchison, Aaron Speaks, Samuel D. Taber, James Wyman, Joshua Merriman, Ira Evans, David Patrick and Wm. Speaks. The jury heard the evidence but before a verdict was rendered, the parties agreed upon a judgment of $12 against the defendant and the first petit jury ever called together in the county was discharged without rendering a verdict, in November, 1829.

After a session of three days in which fifteen civil cases were heard and decided the second term of the Cass circuit court adjourned, November 21, 1829.

Third Term of Court

The third term opened April 26, 1830, the Old Seminary still being occupied as a courthouse, with John R. Porter, president judge of the first judicial circuit and Edward A. Hannegan, prosecuting attorney and afterwards a United States senator from Montgomery county. George Lyon, Porter A. Patterson, James Rariden of Wayne county, Thomas D. Brown, Wm. M. Jenness, David Wallace of Warren county and one Tatman were admitted to practice. This term occupied only three days and adjourned April 28, 1830.

The same judges appear at the November term, 1830, and April term, 1831. The first indictment for assault with intent to kill was returned at this term against "Kaw-bose," an Indian.

The first appeal to the court from a justice of the peace was at this term, also the first action for a divorce although not decreed until October 25, 1831. This first divorce case was Stephen A. Brown vs. Delia Brown.

The first action in chancery was begun at this term and was entitled John Hall vs. Zachariah Cicott, et al., and was brought to enforce a contract for the sale of real estate at Georgetown.

At the October term, 1832, the court received the report of an election held on September 5, 1832, to determine whether Logansport should be incorporated or not. The returns showed forty-five for incorporation and two against.

At this term also, prison bounds, that is the district in which certain prisoners might be permitted to go at will, were fixed as follows: Commencing at the north bank of the island in the Wabash river opposite the south end of Walnut, now Third street, thence along Walnut street to the south bank of Eel river and to a point opposite the north end

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of Fifth street, thence along Fifth street to a point opposite the north bank of the island, thence to the place of beginning.

This prison zone was more especially applicable to persons imprisoned for debt and Mr. Pratt speaks of a pitiable case of Andrew Waymire, a millright, who constructed a number of the first mills in Cass county but misfortunes overtook him on the journey of life and when his hair was white, in his declining years, he was cast into the Cass county jail because he was unable to pay his creditors. Mr. Pratt writes feelingly of Mr. Waymire strolling slowly around this prison zone in 1836, or sitting in the old log jail with a Bible in his lap, reading the precious promises of that other life on whose brink he stood "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest." He mentions another case where a fond parent was prevented from following the remains of a loved child to the grave because it was outside the jail bounds. Mercifully in 1843 the jail limits were made co-extensive with the lines of the county by legislative enactment. It will scarcely be credited that the barbarous law disgraced the statute books of Indiana until the year 1851, when it was abolished by the new constitution.

At this term also was had the first proceeding for the sale of real estate of a minor.

At the spring term, April 22, 1833, Gustavas A. Everts became president judge and John W. Wright and J. A. Liston were admitted to practice. July 17, 1834, Samuel C. Sample and James B. Niles, of St. Joseph county, were admitted to the bar and the following day Hyacinth Lasselle, James W. Dunn, Daniel G. Gormeley and Spier S. Tipton. The late Anthony F. Smith became deputy clerk of the court September 8, 1834, and continued in that capacity for nearly fifty years.

John Pettit, afterwards United States senator and judge of the supreme court, was admitted to practice February 16, 1835. Williamson Wright, August 10, 1835; John W. Patterson, February 8, 1836, and George W. Blakemore, February 10, 1836. Samuel C. Sample became president judge with George Bostwick and Robert Edwards associate judges August 8, 1836, on which day Rufus A. Lockwood and Joseph L. Jernegan were admitted to practice. On August 9, 1836, James Dennison, Daniel D. Pratt and William Z. Stuart were admitted; in 1838, John F. Dodds; in 1840, Horace P. Biddle and John B. Dillon; in 1843, Chas. B. Lasselle. These were all the prominent lawyers of Cass county admitted to practice prior to 1850.

Up to 1834 Cass county had been in the fifth judicial circuit, but in that year it was assigned to the eighth and Robert Edwards became associate justice. The fifth judicial circuit as constituted in 1829 when the court was first established in this county was composed of the following fifteen counties: Hendricks, Morgan, Monroe, Bartholomew, Johnson, Marion, Hancock, Shelby, Decatur, Rush, Henry, Madison, Hamilton, Carroll and Cass.

At this early day the state was sparsely settled and the counties comprising this district were heavily timbered, with no railroads, interurbans, or even gravel roads, and in Cass county the Michigan road had not yet been opened and the judge visiting these fifteen counties in his circuit had to go on horseback over dirt roads, and often wagon roads were not opened through the forests and he had to follow Indian trails and carry his law library in his saddle bags strapped to his saddle. There were, however, but few text books and but few decided cases and it was no hardship for the lawyer or judge to take his law library with him, consisting of Blackstone's commentaries, Pleading and Practice and Digest.

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Harrison Murder Trial

This being the first conviction for murder in Cass county excited a great deal of interest at the time and some incidents connected therewith may be of general interest to posterity. On Saturday night, February 10, 1838, the community was shocked at the wild rumor that David Scott had been fatally stabbed by Jeremiah H. Harrison. The homicide had occurred on the north bank of Eel river, a short distance east of the Sixth street bridge, where, at that time, there was a tavern, into which Harrison, a shoemaker by trade, had moved from Rising Sun, Indiana, the previous fall. Harrison knew Daniel D. Pratt in Rising Sun in 1833 and sent for him at 9 o'clock the night of the murder and Mr. Pratt describes the scene: "I found Mr. Harrison in the bar or east room where Scott lay bleeding on the floor in an insensible condition, with pools of blood about him. There were two other men in the room, but they were too drunk to give any information. Harrison stated that he had a sick wife in an adjoining room. Scott and the other men came in drunk and made a noise and disturbance, that he tried to quiet them but could not and ordered Scott out of the house; he resisted and he defended himself with his shoe knife with fatal results to Scott as was plainly manifest."

Coroner Yopst held an inquest on the following Sunday and Harrison was arrested and confined in the county jail, a building made of hewed logs and standing at the southwest corner of our present courthouse. On Monday, February 19, 1838, the circuit court met in the "Old Seminary" with Charles W. Ewing president judge, Thomas Johnson, of Ft. Wayne, prosecuting attorney, and James Horney, sheriff. A grand jury was impaneled consisting of Jesse Julian, foreman; Abraham La Rue, John A. Calvin, Daniel Bell, John Clary, John Adams, Jonathan Martindale, William Murphy, David Patrick, Thomas Kinneman, John Kistler and Alexander Gray. The grand jury returned an indictment on February 21st, charging Harrison with murder in the first degree. The trial began on Tuesday, February 27th, Williamson Wright assisting the prosecuting attorney, Thomas Johnson, and the court appointed Daniel D. Pratt and William Z. Stuart to defend the prisoner as he was not able to employ an attorney.

The "Old Seminary" being small and in a dilapidated condition, the court adjourned to meet at once in the Presbyterian church, which still stands on the back end of the lot on the south side of Broadway, between Fifth and Sixth streets. Here a jury was impaneled composed of the following persons: Lewis Johnson, Jos. Galbreth, Christian Arma, Peter Berry, Robert Bryer, John Rush, John McMillen, Richard Tyner, John Adair, Joseph Corbet, Thomas McMillen and Joseph Ballew.

The trial lasted two days. The jury was out just half an hour and returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. Motions for a new trial were overruled and on March 2, 1838, sentence was pronounced. Mr. Pratt in his reminiscences states that the verdict was a foregone conclusion, as Harrison was not known and Scott enjoyed a high degree of popularity among pioneer settlers. "He was a farmer and had influential brothers, and possessed a happy wit which made him a welcome presence in any crowd. When 'half seas over'—a condition common to him whenever he came to town—he was in his happiest vein, and public sentiment was indulgent to this one bad habit." Had the trial been postponed six months and the public excitement subsided, the verdict would have been different. Mr. Pratt made two trips to Indianapolis on horseback to present a petition to Governor Wallace for a reprieve, but only succeeded in delaying execution and because

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of this activity in behalf of his client he was hung in effigy in front of the Vigus tavern, corner of Third and Market streets.

"The early risers were struck with astonishment," says Mr. Pratt, "on seeing a figure resembling my own, but eight or ten feet in height, and the legs extended like the Colossus of Rhodes. I was indebted to the friendly hand and heart of John B. Dillon, Indiana's historian and one of the sweetest poets, for taking down the image and denouncing the outrage."

Mr. Pratt was allowed a fee of $20.00 for his services. This munificent sum may provoke a smile from the present generation of lawyers. The prisoner was finally condemned to be hung on Friday, June 1, 1838. The sheriff had erected a gallows near Tenth street, between North and Broadway, then in the woods, but on the night of May 31st, the prisoner hanged himself in the old log jail by twisting into a rope the silk handkerchief his wife had left in the cell. He formed a noose and fastening it to the wall on a peg in the log, bent forward as if in prayer, and met his doom. As the stars were fading out before the approach of day, his soul went forth into the vast expanse of its journeyings. A multitude, estimated at five thousand people, came from far and near on the day preceding the execution. All the livelong night, the crowd outside the jail had added to the horrors of the prisoner's condition by the uproar, its unfeeling jests, its cruel revilings, and the band that was to precede the procession next day to the place of execution, practiced the dead march in close proximity to the jail. When it was known that the prisoner had cheated the gallows, the crowd was furious at its disappointment. They would not be convinced that he had anticipated the executioner's work until his body was brought forth and each man could satisfy himself by lifting the stiffened limbs or placing a finger upon the marble cold cheek. For many months, until bleached by sunshine and storm, the gallows stood, a ghastly spectacle on the hillside north of Broadway, near Tenth street. Thomas Richardson erected the gallows and the record shows he was allowed $20.00 for its construction at the September, 1838, term of commissioners' court. Also that William Sellers and Christian U. Kreider were allowed $135.00 for guarding the prisoner, Harrison.

The suicide's body was buried outside of the old cemetery, near the northeast corner, where his shoemaker's sign marked his grave for many years, but its identity was finally lost and when Tenth street was improved about the year 1894, the writer, then in the city council and chairman of the cemetery committee, removed the bones of many unknown and unclaimed human remains to Mount Hope cemetery, and no doubt all that was mortal of this unfortunate victim of drink was included among them.

There have been a number of murders in Cass county since the above case, but the murderer has always escaped the hangman's noose, although Brooks and Carr, who knocked Mr. Slater down and killed him in his little grocery near Twelfth street in April, about 1872, were convicted, and the former paid the penalty of death, yet the trial was held at Delphi, on change of venue, and the execution took place there, thus relieving Cass county of such an extreme penalty.

Again in 1880, Andy Monehan was convicted of the murder of one Jackson on the south side, and the extreme penalty was pronounced and Sheriff Himmelberger had erected the gallows in the courthouse yard, just outside the jail, but at the last moment Gov. James Williams commuted the sentence to life imprisonment, again saving Cass county the unenviable act of executing the death penalty.

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Probate Court

Probate courts were established by an act of the general assembly of January 23, 1829, to consist of one judge but not required to be a lawyer or to possess a professional or legal education.

This court was given exclusive original jurisdiction in all matters involving the probate of wills, granting letters testamentary, administrators, guardianship and settling estates. The act went into effect August 1, 1829. The term of the judge was for four years. There were four terms a year: February, May, August and November.

The first judge was John Scott, who was elected in August, 1829. He had been a judge in Wayne county, previous to locating here.

The first term of the probate court was held in the Old Seminary on Monday, November 2, 1829. The first case was that of Francis Godfrey, administrator of the estate of Francis Lafontaine, by Thomas J. Evans, his attorney, wherein he petitioned for the sale of real estate to pay the debt of said estate, and Chauncey Carter and Hiram Todd were appointed to appraise the real estate of said Lafontaine.

The first letters of administration issued in this county were granted on November 2, 1829, to James Nixon. "Of the goods and chattels, rights and credits, moneys and effects which were of Asa Davis, late of Cass county, who died intestate." On the same day letters of administration were granted to Jacob R. Hall to settle the estate of John Hall, deceased.

These two cases comprised the recorded transactions of the term, which occupied only one day. The second and third terms in February and May, 1830, were no longer than the first. This court continued to transact the probate business of the county until 1852, its last session closing on August 15th of that year, when the court was abolished by an act of the legislature passed May 14, 1852, under the new constitution and its business was transferred to the newly created court, the common pleas court.

Common Pleas Court

By the provisions of an act approved May 14, 1852, the court of common pleas was established and its powers defined. Its jurisdiction was similar to the old probate court which it superseded and related to the probate of wills, guardianships and settling of estates of descendants; also had jurisdiction over criminal cases which did not amount to a felony. An appeal lay to the circuit or superior court, direct, at the option of the appellant. The judges could practice law in all courts except their own. The clerk of the circuit court and the sheriff of the county served also the probate and common pleas court. The Cass common pleas court was organized January 7, 1853, with Robert F. Groves as judge. The first case was one for retailing liquors without license. This court continued to have jurisdiction of probate business generally and the class of civil and criminal cases, as in the act prescribed until February 18, 1873, when by an act of the general assembly the court was abolished and its business transferred to the circuit court, where the jurisdiction over probate business still rests, the business of that class, in part, being transacted by a "probate commissioner," whose duties are to examine probate business and report to the circuit judge for final adjudication.

The constitutional convention of 1851, of which Judge Biddle was a leading member, and in which he took a prominent part, provided that the circuit court should consist of but one judge instead of three, and

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by act of the legislature of 1852 it was provided that there should be ten districts in the state and Cass was assigned to the eighth circuit along with Miami, Howard, Wabash, Fulton, Pulaski, White, Jasper and Carroll counties. The term of the circuit judge was fixed at six years, and John U. Pettit was the first judge after the triple judgeship was abolished.

Court of Conciliation

This court was established by an act approved June 11, 1852, and vested with jurisdiction over claims and controversies, submitted for the purpose of compromise or conciliation or for determination of cases by the judge of the court of common pleas, who was made ex-officio judge of this court. Causes involving actions for libel, slander, malicious prosecution, assault and battery and false imprisonment, were designed to be first submitted for conciliation as a means of settlement at small cost. But few cases were brought to this court and the act was repealed November 30, 1865. It had been practically a dead letter in the statutes.

Superior Court of Cass County

This court was created by an act of the general assembly approved March 3, 1877, and was organized March 12th of that year with John C. Nelson as judge, who continued as judge until the court was abolished by act of the legislature approved April 2, 1881. This court had original and concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court and was created to relieve the crowded condition of the circuit court docket. It did good work and served a useful purpose but it was no longer a necessity and was abolished.

Courtroom

From the organization of the court in 1829 until February, 1838, the sessions of the court were held in the old seminary located on the northeast corner of Market and Fourth streets from that time until November, 1840, the Presbyterian church which stood on the south side of Broadway, east of the alley, between Fifth and Sixth streets, and at this writing still stands in the rear of No. 521 Broadway, and is used as a storeroom—was occupied as a courtroom. From April, 1841, until August, 1842, court was held in the old Methodist church that was then located at what is now known as No. 212 and 214 Sixth street, between North and Broadway.

The contract for building the old courthouse was let in 1839 but was not completed until 1844, but court was held there in the uncompleted building in the fall of 1842 and thereafter. In 1888 this old building was remodeled and enlarged into the present commodious structure. A bit of local history is connected with the rebuilding of the courthouse.

Jail

The first county jail was erected in 1829 near where the present jail stands. It was a simple hewed log building twelve feet square. This simple structure was replaced in 1833 by a two-story building 14 x 27 feet, made of hewed logs twelve inches square, and this was superseded by prison rooms in the basement of the courthouse in 1842 to 1844. The present sheriff's residence and jail were erected in 1870 and later remodeled and improved.

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Judges of the Cass Circuit Court

Hon. Bethuel F. Morris, of Marion county, as president judge of the fifth judicial circuit, composed of fifteen counties heretofore enumerated, was the first judge to open court in Cass county in the old seminary on May 21, 1829, when the organization of the Cass circuit court was perfected as elsewhere shown. He also presided at the November term with Hiram Todd and John Smith as associate judges. But little is known of Judge Morris' personal characteristics further than is disclosed in the court records. These show a methodical disposition, ready in the settlement of issues and clear in the enunciation of decisions. Before the commencement of the third term of the Cass circuit court a re-adjustment of the districts took place and this county became a part of the first judicial circuit, composed of the counties of Vermilion, Parke, Montgomery, Fountain, Warren, Tippecanoe, Carroll and Cass, and later Clinton and St. Joseph were attached.

Judge John R. Porter

Came to the bench as president judge of this circuit April 26, 1830, with Hiram Todd and John Smith associates. The sessions of court were held in the seminary, corner of Fourth and Market. Like his predecessor, we know but little of Judge Porter. The records show a lack of method and a non-observance of strict rules of procedure and practice. He was more practical and not technical. He occupied the bench in this county until the close of the October term, 1832.

Judge Gustavus A. Everets began his judicial work in Cass county at the April term, 1833, and closed it with the February term, 1836. At the first term Hiram Todd and John Smith continued to act as associate justices but in 1834 Robert Edwards and Hyacinth Lasselle, Jr., took their seats as associates. This, the eight judicial circuit, was then composed of the counties of Carroll, Cass, Miami, Wabash, Huntington, Allen, Lagrange, Elkhart, St. Joseph and Laporte.

Judge Everets was a man of great tact, fine address, astute in the management of witnesses, but not remarkably studious or learned in the law. He could arouse the emotions and touch the feelings of a jury, but appealed more to their passions than their understanding. As a teller of amusing stories he was inimitable and always had a fund of ready anecdotes.

Judge Samuel C. Sample

In August, 1836, when Judge Sample held court in Cass county he was a resident of South Bend, where he died in middle life. Dr. Geo. T. Bostwick and Robt. Edwards were his associates; J. L. Jernagan, prosecuting attorney, and Job B. Eldridge, sheriff. Judge Sample was raised in Connersville, Indiana, where his father and several brothers occupied high positions in society. He was an ordinary man; plain, but practical. At the bar and as judge he stood high. He later represented his district in congress with ability. He had a fine physique, large forehead and dark hair.

Judge Charles W. Ewing

Came upon the bench of the eighth judicial circuit in February, 1837, holding court in the old seminary with the same associates as his predecessor, with Thomas Johnson as prosecutor. Judge Ewing was a lawyer of superior ability and stood high in his profession. As a judge,

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he was ready in grasping facts and seldom committed an error. He was deservedly popular. His term of service as judge of the Cass circuit court closed with the February term, 1839. His untimely death was a source of regret to all his acquaintances. He died by his own hand January 9, 1843, in the meridian of life.

Judge Henry Chase

Was the sixth judge of the Cass circuit court. He was appointed August 20, 1839, by Gov. David Wallace, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Charles W. Ewing.

At this time the eighth district was composed of the counties of Cass, Miami, Wabash, Huntington, Whitley, Noble, DeKalb, Steuben,

Judge Horace P. Biddle

Lagrange and Allen. Judge Henry Chase taught school in St. Clairville, Ohio, in 1825, and studied law. He practiced in Adams county, Mississippi, in 1828, and moved to Carroll county, Indiana, in 1830, and settled in Logansport in 1834. He was a ready pleader, never asking time to prepare his papers; had a clear and logical mind. As judge he was dignified and self-reliant. His style was brief yet reliant. He left Logansport in 1845 and located in New York City and in 1852 settled in Sheboygan, Wisconsin, and died there in July, 1854, aged fifty-four years. He was the father of Judge D. H. Chase.

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Judge John W. Wright

Was elected president judge of the eighth judicial circuit by the legislature of 1839-40. He began his first term of court in Cass county, May 14, 1840, with Dr. Bostwick and Mr. Edwards as associates and continued on the bench until August, 1846. He was a man of marked peculiarities; not a profound lawyer but ready in arriving at conclusions and prompt in announcing them. The business transacted during his term was unusually large and yet few appeals were taken from his decisions. Later he was mayor of the city of Logansport and became interested in the construction of the first railroad into our city. In this field he was very active and influential. Later in life he moved to Washington, D. C., where he died many years ago.

Judge Horace P. Biddle

Was the successor of Judge Wright and began his first term of court in this county February 24, 1847, with Hewitt L. Thomas and Jesse Julian as associates. The latter, however, soon after died. In 1852, he was elected a delegate to the constitutional convention to revise the state constitution and was one of its most influential members. After his term of service expired he returned to the practice of law until 1860, when he was again returned to the bench and served two terms of six years each until 1872. In 1874, he was elevated to the supreme bench of the state, serving six years and leaving that high position full of judicial honors. Judge Biddle has also become known in the literary world as a versatile writer of prose and poetry. He died in 1900.

Judge Robert H. Milroy

Came to the bench in 1852 and served one term. He was then a resident of Delphi and the ninth circuit was composed of the counties of Lake, Laporte, Porter, St. Joseph, Marshall, Starke, Fulton, White, Cass, Pulaski, Howard, Carroll and Miami. Judge Milroy was a lawyer of considerable ability, wide experience and high integrity, which qualities he exhibited on the bench in a marked degree, leaving no stain upon his judicial ermine.

He possessed a military instinct and attended a military school at Norwich, Vermont. On the breaking out of the war with Mexico in 1846 he raised a company and served as its captain. During the Civil war he also raised a company but was later commissioned colonel of the celebrated "Bloody Ninth."

Judge John Upfold Pettit

Was the tenth judge of the Cass circuit court, which belonged to the eleventh judicial district, and assumed judicial honors in April, 1853, and closing in April, 1854, when he resigned and was elected to the thirty-fourth congress in the lower branch of the national legislature. He was again elected to congress in 1865 and became speaker of the house, which position he filled with distinction and credit and he was one of the most polished presiding officers that ever filled the speaker's chair.

He studied law in the office of D. D. Pratt in this city and was admitted to the local bar in February, 1841. In 1842 he settled in Wabash, where he continued to reside until his death, March 21, 1881. He was professor of law in the State University in 1850 and served his country with honor for two years as consul at Maranham, Brazil.

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Judge John Brownlee

Was judge of the Cass circuit court at the October term, 1854, having been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. John U. Pettit. He was a lawyer of fair ability and made a creditable judge. He resided in Grant county.

Judge John M. Wallace

Was a native of Franklin county, Indiana, and was elected from the eleventh judicial district, which at that time included Cass county. His first service in this county began April 16, 1854, and he served one full term of six years. He ranked high both as a lawyer and judge. As a man he was gentlemanly in manners and of easy address. He served with credit in the Mexican war and was commissioned colonel of the Twelfth Indiana Infantry in the Civil war and later became paymaster in the regular army. He died in Grant county, Indiana, some years ago.

Judge Dudley H. Chase

Was the immediate successor of Hon. Horace P. Biddle as judge of the eleventh judicial circuit, composed of the counties of Carroll, Cass, Miami and Wabash. His first term began in this county, November 11, 1872. He was re-elected in 1878 and thus served twelve years, when he declined a renomination in 1884 and resumed the practice of his profession; but in 1894 he was again elected over his opponent, Moses B. Lairy, and began his third term of six years in November, 1896, thus occupying the bench of the Cass circuit court for eighteen years. Few judges of his age acquired so high a reputation for soundness in the knowledge of the law and careful application of its principles. Fortified by his convictions of right, he seldom committed errors and his decisions were generally sustained by the higher courts. As a lawyer he was a safe counselor and judicious practitioner.

Judge Maurice Winfield

Succeeded Judge Chase and began his term on November 3, 1884, and resigned the judgeship in February, 1889, to resume the practice of law. He was admitted to practice in Cass county, December 17, 1868, and stands high as a lawyer and jurist and his opinions were regarded as sound and ably presented. When the superior court was abolished in 1881, Cass county was made a circuit to itself and has been known since that date as the twenty-ninth judicial district.

Judge Dyer B. McConnell

On the resignation of Judge Winfield in 1889 the governor appointed D. B. McConnell to fill out his term, which did not expire until November, 1890, but prior to this, in 1888, Mr. McConnell had been elected as judge of the Cass circuit court for the full term of six years beginning November, 1890. Judge McConnell declined to run for a second term in the election of 1894 and Judge Chase was asked to stand for the judgeship, but hesitated to do so owing to the fact that the election occurred nearly two years before he would begin the term. Accordingly Judge McConnell had an understanding with Chase that in case of his election in 1894 that he, McConnell, would resign with the recommendation that Chase would be appointed at once. Mr. Chase was elected in

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November, 1894, and Judge McConnell resigned April 5, 1895. During the election of 1894 party spirit ran high and Moses B. Lairy, a Democrat, who was beaten by Judge Chase, brought influences to bear upon Governor Matthews and had himself appointed instead of Chase to fill the unexpired term of Judge McConnell.

Mr. McConnell was a dignified judge and by his conduct and decisions maintained the high standing of the Cass circuit court, which it had gained through the decisions of Judges Biddle, Chase and others.

Judge Moses B. Lairy

As above portrayed, Judge McConnell resigned on April 5, 1895, and Claude Matthews, then governor of Indiana, appointed Mr. Lairy to fill out the unexpired term extending from April, 1895, to November, 1896, which he did with credit and honor to himself and the appointing power, which was later recognized by his elevation to the judgeship of the appellate court of the state, which will be noticed later on. Following Judge Lairy, Judge Chase occupied the bench for a third term from November, 1896, to November, 1902, as previously mentioned.

Judge John S. Lairy

At the election of 1900 Judge Chase was again a candidate for re-election but was beaten by John S. Lairy and the latter assumed the duties as judge of the Cass circuit court (the circuit consisting of only the one county of Cass) November, 1896. He was re-elected, defeating George A. Gamble in 1906 and was elected to a third term in 1912, being opposed by George W. Funk on the Republican and Charles H. Stuart on the Progressive ticket. If he lives to fill out his term of office, Judge John S. Lairy will have occupied the bench for eighteen consecutive years, an honor not accorded to any other judge of a Cass county court. Judge Lairy is a brother of Moses B. Lairy, who filled the unexpired term of Judge McConnell, as previously mentioned. He is a Cass county production, having been born and reared in Harrison township and the county is thus doubly honored. As a jurist he is courteous yet dignified, fair in his rulings and his decisions are generally correct and sustained by the higher courts.

Judges of the Probate Court

As noticed on another page this court was commenced in Cass county in 1829 and was discontinued by a revision of the judicial system of the state under the constitution of 1851, the entire probate business being transferred to the court of common pleas which was then established. The following persons, some of whom were not professional lawyers, have acted as probate judges: John Scott, 1829-32; Chauncey Carter, 1833-34; James McClurg, 1835; Henry La Rue, 1836; Thos. J. Wilson, 1837-44; John S. Patterson, 1845-47; Robt. F. Groves, 1848; John F. Dodds, 1849-50; J. M. Lasselle and Alvin M. Higgins, 1851; Henry M. Edison, 1852.

Judges of Court of Common Pleas

As elsewhere stated the common pleas court superseded the probate court in 1852 and was discontinued in 1873 and its work transferred to the circuit court under the direction of a probate commissioner. Their names and terms of service are as follows: Robert F. Groves,

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1853-56; Samuel L. McFaddin, 1857-60; Kline G. Shryock, 1861-62; David D. Dykeman, 1863-65; Thomas C. Whitesides, 1866-69; James H. Carpenter, 1870; Daniel P. Baldwin, 1871-72; John Mitchell until the court was abolished in 1873.

Judges of the Supreme and Appellate Courts

Cass county has been honorably and ably represented in the higher courts of the state by the following judges:

William Z. Stuart

Was admitted to the Cass county bar February 20, 1837. He was one of the most learned men that ever practiced in our local courts. He was a close, logical and judicious pleader and his papers were prepared with great skill and caution. He was prosecuting attorney in 1844-45. He occupied a seat on the supreme bench from 1853 to 1857. Returning to private practice he was the attorney for the Wabash Railroad for many years prior to his death, which occurred May 7, 1876.

Horace P. Biddle,

Who as circuit judge is mentioned elsewhere, served a full term of six years from 1874 to 1880 on the supreme bench, leaving that high position full of judicial honors.

George E. Ross

Served as judge of the appellate court of the state one full term from January, 1893, to 1897, after which he returned to private practice and is now acting as legal adviser of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Logansport. The appellate court was created in 1887 to relieve the congested docket of the supreme court.

Quincy A. Myers

Was elected to the supreme bench of the state in 1908 and is at the present time an honored member of the supreme court.

Moses B. Lairy

Became a member of the appellate court at the election of 1910 and is ably representing Cass county as judge in that court.

Kenesaw Mountain Landis

Judge of the federal court, was born at Millville, Ohio, November 20, 1866. Educated in the public schools of Logansport, Indiana. Graduated from Union College of Law in 1891; married July 25, 1905. Private secretary to Secretary of State Gresham. Appointed judge of the United States courts for the northern district of Illinois March 28, 1906, and still holds the judgeship, which is a life appointment or during good behavior. Judge Landis was admitted to practice in the Cass circuit court July 13, 1889, and rose rapidly in his profession until he finally received a life appointment on the federal bench, which position he has filled with honor and credit to himself and the county where he was educated and reared.

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Prominent Early and Deceased Attorneys

We will give a brief mention of some of the more prominent lawyers who have practiced at the Cass county bar during the early days and those who have passed to their reward. It will be impossible to speak of all, and many worthy and equally prominent men may be omitted as it is our expectation to only mention a few of those whom we have heard spoken of most frequently and prominently.

Hon. Albert S. White

Was the first lawyer to be admitted to practice in the Cass circuit court at its organization May 21, 1829. He was a resident of Lafayette. Although he never became a resident of this county, yet his scholarly attainments and professional acumen have been so well and favorably spoken of that he is entitled to be mentioned as the senior member of the local bar. He was a small, wiry, wide-awake, nervous man, with aquiline nose, thin visage and near sighted. He was learned in his profession and of literary tastes. He afterwards became congressman and United States senator and judge of United States district court.

Calvin Fletcher,

Although a resident of Indianapolis, was among the first practitioners in our courts and was one of the bright lights in his profession and often honored our courts with his presence in pioneer days when Cass county belonged to the Indianapolis circuit.

James Rariden,

Of Wayne county was early admitted here and recognized in his day as one of the ablest attorneys in the state. He was a congressman from his district in 1838-39.

Edward A. Hannagan,

A resident of Montgomery county, was prosecuting attorney of this judicial circuit in 1830-31 and one of its most distinguished lawyers. He was United States senator from 1843-49.

David Wallace

Was a prominent attorney in the local courts and stood high in his profession. He was governor of the state from 1836 to 1840.

William Wick

Was the first prosecuting attorney of our circuit court in 1829, was a good lawyer and later a representative in the lower house of congress.

George Lyon,

One of the earliest attorneys admitted to the bar, was a man of scholarly attainments and was the second school teacher in the county. He opened a school in the old brick seminary, northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets, November 8, 1829. He was the first deputy prosecutor of the Cass circuit court.

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THOMAS J. EVANS

Prepared and filed the first cause upon which action was had in the Cass circuit court in November, 1829. He was a man of eccentric character, but a bright lawyer.

JAMES W. DUNN

Was one of the early attorneys, but was elected to the office of justice of the peace, which he held for many years, and his practice in the higher court was limited.

SPIER S. TIPTON,

Son of Gen. Tipton, was admitted to the bar February 3, 1835. He had

a military education and when the war with Mexico broke out he raised a company and was sent to Mexico; was engaged in many battles from Vera Cruz to Mexico City, but died there and never returned.

WILLIAMSON WRIGHT,

Brother of Judge John W. Wright, became a member of the Cass county bar August 10, 1835, and rose to be a successful and popular attorney. For many years he and John S. Patterson controlled a large portion of the legal business of the county, but gave up active practice many years before his death, which occurred in 1896.

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George W. Blakemore

Was one of the old-time lawyers, possessing only ordinary ability, but had a fair practice in his day. He was county auditor for one term and represented Cass county in the legislature two terms.

Hon. Daniel D. Pratt

Studied law in the office of Calvin Fletcher, of Indianapolis, and in 1836 located in Logansport. He was studious, careful and painstaking in the preparation of his cases and deservedly rose to become the most prominent and forceful lawyer in Cass county. He frequently secured verdicts at the hands of a jury by skillful and logical arguments which were presented with great magnetic force. He served one term in the legislature and represented Indiana in the United States senate from 1869 to 1875. He died in Logansport June 17, 1877.

Hon. William Z. Stuart

Came to Logansport in 1837; was prosecuting attorney in 1843-44, judge of the supreme court 1853-57, and attorney for the Wabash Railroad for many years prior to his death, which occurred May 7, 1876. Mr. Stuart was very thorough and methodical and logical and ranked among the best lawyers in the state.

Hon. Horace P. Biddle

Judge Biddle was admitted to the Cass county bar in 1840 and became one of the most distinguished lawyers of the state and as a local judge and on the supreme bench was well and favorably known throughout the state as a judge and lawyer of high repute. He died in 1900.

Hon. John P. Dillon

Became a member of the Cass county bar May 14, 1840, but never practiced his profession to any extent. He was a close student, a deep thinker and forcible and fluent writer, both of prose and poetry. He was editor of the Logansport *Canal Telegraph* for several years in the early forties, but his greatest work was his History of Indiana. He moved to Indianapolis, where he died in 1879.

Hon. Charles B. Lasselle

Studied law in the office of D. D. Pratt and was admitted to the bar in 1842. In 1847 he was elected prosecuting attorney. From 1862 to 1866 he represented Cass county in the lower house of the state legislature, and from 1868 to 1872 in the state senate. He was also mayor of the city in 1863-65. Mr. Lassalle was not a brilliant lawyer, but patient and painstaking and his faculty of writing and preserving papers and documents relating to local history of early times was commendable and Cass county owes much to Mr. Lassalle for records of the past. At his death, which occurred September 28, 1908, the state library purchased Mr. Lasselle's collection of old papers and manuscripts, paying therefor $250.00. This was a valuable collection of old papers, including the *Pottawattomie and Miami Times*, the first paper published in Logansport in 1829. This collection should have been retained by the Cass County Historical Society, but we were then only just organized and not in a position to buy or store the papers.

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HON. JAQUES M. LASSELLE,

Brother of Charles B., was admitted to practice September 1, 1841. Had only limited success as a lawyer. In 1851 he served a part of one term as probate judge. Ill health, which ended in death, prevented the complete fulfillment of the term.

BENJAMIN W. PETERS

Was a student in the office of his uncle, Horace P. Biddle, and was admitted to practice in 1845 and soon became a partner in the firm of Bid-

CHARLES B. LASSELLE

dle & Peters, which continued until his death, May 22, 1857. He was buried in Mt. Hope cemetery and his monument was the first to be erected in that burial ground. Mr. Peters as a lawyer compared favorably with the Cass county bar. He showed his patriotism by enlisting with the Cass county volunteers at the breaking out of the Mexican war in 1846.

DAVID P. JENKINS

Was a small, precise and refined appearing man; admitted to the bar about 1865. He was a creditable lawyer, but his practice was not large and he went west locating in Spokane, Washington, where he became quite prosperous and died there.

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Lewis Chamberlain

Mr. Chamberlain came from New York state in 1851. By his critical knowledge of the law, his energy, tact and logic he soon occupied a high position among the leading lights of the profession in the state. Later in life, however, and in the midst of a lucrative practice, a shadow passed over his intellectual horizon, shutting out its light forever. He died in the Central hospital for the insane at Indianapolis in 1874, a comparatively young man. His afflictions were largely due to dissipation, it is said. Thus was eclipsed one of the brightest intellects that ever appeared at the Cass county bar.

Hon. Samuel L. McFaddin

Studied law in the office of W. Z. Stuart and admitted to the bar May

Samuel L. McFaddin

10, 1852, was soon after elected district prosecutor in the common pleas court and in 1856 judge of that court and served one term of four years. Later he was elected to the legislature and mayor of the city and in 1876 clerk of the circuit court and re-elected in 1880. As a lawyer, he did not excel but as a good natured, convivial story teller he was unexcelled.

Stephen C. Taber

Studied law in the office of Hon. D. D. Pratt and was admitted to practice November 9, 1852, and soon after entered into a partnership with

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his preceptor under the firm name of Pratt & Taber, and the firm had an extensive practice, but on the death of his father, Cyrus Taber, in 1855, he retired from active practice to take charge of the extensive estate left by him. He died July 16, 1908.

David Turpie

Studied law in the office of Daniel D. Pratt in 1849 and later moved to Monticello, but in 1868 returned to Logansport where he continued in practice until 1872 when he moved to Indianapolis and died there April 21, 1909. Mr. Turpie was a profound lawyer, able speaker, erudite writer and a rare linguist, being master of seven languages. He was a judge, member of the legislature and United States senator and one of the ablest lawyers that ever practiced in the Cass county courts. He was a Democrat in politics.

Hon. David D. Dykeman

Probably the most energetic and forceful lawyer at the Cass county bar, to which he was admitted February 5, 1855, came from the state of New York the year before and studied law in the office of his uncle, D. D. Pratt. As a criminal and jury lawyer, he had few superiors. He was not a close student, but energetic and resourceful and sometimes not over scrupulous in his methods. He was a born leader and exercised this faculty in his party (Democratic) in the city council, state senate and other positions which he filled. He died February 23, 1911, from the effects of repeated strokes of paralysis of which he was seized for several years prior to his demise.

John Guthrie,

Who was admitted to practice May 10, 1859, was a prominent attorney for many years, but moved to Kansas and later to Oklahoma when that territory was about to assume statehood and laid out the town of "Guthrie," named in his honor and now the capital of that state. Later he returned to Topeka, Kansas, where he had already become a prominent attorney and was serving his second term as postmaster when he died in August, 1906.

DeWitt C. Justice,

Son of Dr. J. M. Justice, a graduate of the law department of the University of Michigan, admitted to practice in 1868, was a close student and thoroughly mastered the law and being a cripple, not walking without crutches, had to sit in his office when not in the court room, and became a sitting encyclopedia of legal lore and many of the attorneys on "rogues row" would appeal to him to unravel knotty questions on technical subjects. He died January 5, 1905.

James Monroe Justice

Attended Hanover college and Michigan University law school, admitted to practice in the Cass circuit court about 1865 and was prosecuting attorney in 1873. He was a fair lawyer and a good writer and often wrote for publication. He died at his home, 1015 North street, August 20, 1889.

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William Powell

Was a farmer of Bethlehem township, but studied law and about 1866 was admitted to the bar. He was a great student and constantly poured over his law books for he had plenty of time as his clients were few and far between, and he read law for the love of the subject and he was known as "Common Law Powell." He died July 13, 1905, aged 86 years.

Dudley H. Chase,

Having occupied the bench for eighteen years, is mentioned elsewhere and we will only say that he was a bright lawyer of the strictest integrity, quick of perception, a ready pleader and ranked high as a lawyer.

Aaron M. Flory

Brought up in Cass county, admitted to the bar November 26, 1859, was colonel of the Forty-sixth Indiana Infantry in the Civil war, a leading attorney and prominent citizen until 1882, when he moved to Kansas and died at Emporia in 1893.

T. C. Annabal

Was a small, but spirited man with one lame foot; admitted to practice May 8, 1860. He was full of energy and force and a good lawyer, but, it might be said, he lacked a balance wheel or regulator. He was interested in newspaper work and other business speculations. He moved to Goodland, Indiana, and died there March 17, 1895, and lies at rest in Mt. Hope cemetery. His son, Thomas Wilson Annabal, is a lawyer now practicing in Peru, Indiana.

Henry C. Thornton

Was a Cass county production, tall, slender and sinewy with an acute mind; admitted to the bar July 24, 1865, and rapidly rose to prominence as a lawyer. Having married an eastern woman, he moved near Philadelphia, where he died October 9, 1901, and lies in an eastern cemetery.

Michael D. Fausler,

Son of Dr. D. N. Fausler, studied law in the office of D. B. McConnell, was admitted to practice in 1881 or 1882; elected prosecuting attorney in 1884 as a Democrat. He was a versatile and resourceful lawyer, a free talker and a good pleader. He died May 6, 1896, leaving one son, Michael L. Fausler, who is now serving his second term as prosecuting attorney.

Elmer S. Daniels

Was a native of West Virginia, came to Logansport in the seventies; studied law in the office of S. T. McConnell, admitted to the bar February 19, 1878; prosecuting attorney from 1880 to 1884, and soon after moved to Chattanooga, Tennessee, where he built up a good practice, later he moved to the West where he died about the year 1900. Mr. Daniels was a tall, slender man with dark hair and piercing eyes.

Hon. Daniel P. Baldwin

Graduated from Madison University in 1856 and from Columbia Law School in 1860, and his educational advantages were unexcelled, and being a natural student and possessing literary tastes, was probably the most learned attorney at the Cass county bar. Theoretically, at least,

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Mr. Baldwin had no equal as lawyer and scholar, but in practice others might have outclassed him. He was a forcible speaker and always displayed great care and deep thought in what he said. He was admitted to the bar November 16, 1860, and rose rapidly to leadership in the local courts under the firm name of Pratt & Baldwin. He was appointed judge of common pleas court in 1870, and in 1888 elected attorney general of Indiana, both of which places he filled with credit. He died suddenly at his home in Logansport, December 13, 1908.

Nathan O. Ross, Sr.

While Mr. Ross spent the most of his time in Logansport he claimed Peru as his residence and was admitted to the bar in 1839. He was for

Daniel P. Baldwin

many years the attorney for the Pennsylvania railroad in Logansport. He was not a brilliant man or a great orator, but was a careful, painstaking lawyer; his pleadings were models of simplicity and few had greater power to unravel evidence and lay it before a jury. He was the father of George E. Ross; was born in Kentucky in 1819 and died July 22, 1901.

Frank Swigart

Soon after returning from his army service in the Civil war, Mr. Swigart became a member of the Cass county bar, September 12, 1865, and met with fair success in his chosen profession. He died suddenly, June 7, 1912, at his home, 715 North street, soon after having been elected commander of the G. A. R. of Indiana.

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When Lawyers Rode the Circuit

Prior to 1847 there was not a railroad in Indiana and the first railroad into Logansport was built in 1853. When the Cass circuit court was first organized in 1829 it was a part of the Marion county circuit and extended to the northern part of the state with not only no railroads, but wagon roads were not opened up through the dense forests and it is said that in 1833 there were but two bridges within the state and none north of Indianapolis. Lawyers, like every one else in those days were not over-burdened with "filthy lucre" and could not even afford a horse, but would go on foot in making the rounds of their circuit. Oliver S. Smith, in his "Early Sketches," tells that he and General Noble were eighteen days traveling from Brookville to Washington city in 1827; and Calvin Fletcher, in 1821, was fourteen days on the road from Urbana to Indianapolis.

These poor but plucky young men who came to Indiana to practice law, in courts held in the woods, in settlers' cabins and in log courthouses, were generally educated men, but after a few years men had grown up in the wilderness and began to enter the legal profession, they were called "woods lawyers," and were generally deficient in learning of the schools.

Their fees, too, would provoke a smile of derision on the face of the modern automobile attorney, when it is stated that the fees for making a complete and final administrator's report would be the munificent sum of one to three dollars. But be it remembered that officers' salaries were correspondingly low. The governor's salary was then $1,000 per annum; judges of the circuit court, $700; ministers who received $300 a year were well paid, and Bayard R. Hall, president of the state seminary at Bloomington, received $250 per year. These early lawyers were poor but energetic, and often went on foot, wading streams or ferried across in canoes, and if able to own a horse, would always look out, in purchasing a horse to get one that was a good and fearless swimmer, in order to swim the rivers in high water.

It needs no word painter to present a picture of the toiling incidents to circuit practice in pioneer days. If we will but keep in mind the great distances they had to travel, the execrable condition of the roads, the swollen and bridgeless streams to cross, the dense forests through which to pass, often infested by wolves and other wild animals and wilder and more ferocious Indians, with no road but an Indian trail to guide the way, we may catch a glimpse of the trials, difficulties and hardships of the pioneer circuit rider. The pioneer lawyers may not have been so profound in theoretical law but they were none the less skillful in its practice. Their want of manuals begot in them a spirit of self-reliance and ingenuity that made them formidable as trial lawyers. They were dramatic. They never suffered their cases to drag, nor their juries to nod; but kept up the interest to the end. Their victories were won or lost in short, sharp, dashing encounters and their courtrooms were always crowded with people in early days to listen to the sharp wit and humorous encounters of opposing counsel.

Anecdotes and Incidents

Judge Snores in Court

Judge Gustavus A. Everets was holding court in the old seminary in 1836. He was a convivial man as well as some of the members of the Logansport bar, and did "sleep o' nights." One night his rest had

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been broken and the next day in court he fell asleep while John H. Bradley was addressing the jury. Everets began to snore, Bradley touched him and he awoke. Everets begged pardon, but soon slept and snored again. This scene was repeated, and finally he snored so loud that he startled the whole courtroom. Bradley felt insulted and appealed to the court. The court reprimanded Judge Everets, who on being told what he had done rose to apologize and said: "May it please the court, it was simply an involuntary burst of applause at the gentleman's eloquence."

Judge Whips a Lawyer

During the year 1859 when Samuel L. McFaddin was judge of the common pleas court, Lewis Chamberlain was trying a case, and Judge McFaddin ruled against him concerning the relevancy of a question, but Chamberlain persisted in asking the question and insisted on the witness answering it. McFaddin deliberately came down from the judge's bench and gave lawyer Chamberlain a trouncing. There was a great commotion in the courtroom, but Job Eldridge, who was then sheriff, interfered, not, however, until the judge had beaten the refractory attorney into submission to his rulings. L. B. Custer was an eye witness to this incident and relates the same as an actual fact and not a court yarn.

A "Hoss" in Court

D. B. McConnell in his reminiscences relates a laughable incident that occurred in the court of Judge John W. Wright, when a well-known but corpulent man of the town, somewhat under the influence of "fire water," came into the courtroom during the trial of an important case, fell down on his rotund abdomen, emitting a loud grunt, attracting the attention of the entire court. Lifting himself up with great difficulty, he stared about the courtroom and exclaimed with an oath: "I'm a hoss." The judge turned to the sheriff, Wilson K. McElheny, and said: "Mr. Sheriff, take that horse down and lock him in the stable until his keeper is found, as we are not running a fat horse show."

On the Wrong Side

Lewis Chamberlain was a good pleader and a resourceful lawyer. It is related of him, that while making a very strong argument in a case in which he had been suddenly called, his partner pulled him by the coattail and whispered to him that he was on the wrong side. Having been made to understand that, he straightened up and said: "The propositions which I have just stated are the propositions, as the court will have observed, of the plaintiff. Representing the defendant, I will now proceed to show their utter fallacy," and did so with great power.

Pratt and Biddle

Mr. Pratt was a very large man, while Mr. Biddle was small in stature. They were often pitted against each other and their encounters show great quickness. Their struggle in court often led to much bitterness and frequent quarrels.

"Why, I could swallow you," said Pratt, upon one occasion.

Biddle's quick reply, was: "If you did, you would have more law in your belly than you ever had in your head."

On another occasion, Biddle was incensed at Pratt's abuse and next day he carried with him a sword. Pratt again referred to Biddle in very

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uncomplimentary language and Biddle slapped him in the face with the flat of his sword, and the two men clinched, but Pratt's powerful frame soon stood over his antagonist's frail form in triumph, when the latter unsheathed his sword and was about to thrust it into Pratt's ponderous abdomen when the sheriff (Wilson McElheny) quickly interfered and separated the combatants. The judge, John U. Pettit, fined Biddle $1,000 for contempt of court, but the fine was never collected.

Roll of Attorneys Admitted to Practice

Albert S. White, May 21, 1829; Andrew Ingram, May 21, 1829; Henry Cooper, May 21, 1829; Wm. W. Wick, November 19, 1829; Thos. J. Evans, November 19, 1829; Calvin Fletcher, November 19, 1829; Aaron Finch, November 19, 1829; David Patton, November 19, 1829; Benjamin Hurst, November 19, 1829; Geo. Lyon, April 26, 1830; Peter H. Patterson, April 26, 1830; James Rariden, April 26, 1830; Edward Hannagan, April 26, 1830; Joseph Tatman, April 26, 1830; Thos. B. Brown, April 26, 1830; Wm. M. Jenness, April 26, 1830; David Wallace, April 26, 1830; Hiram Bell, April 25, 1831; J. B. Chapman, April 25, 1831; Henry Chase, April 25, 1831; Chas. W. Ewing, April 25, 1831; Wm. J. Brown, April 26, 1832; Peter J. Vandevier, April 23, 1832; Lazarus Miller, April 23, 1832; J. A. Liston, April 22, 1833; John W. Wright, April 22, 1833; Samuel C. Sample, February 17, 1834; John B. Niles, February 17, 1834; R. D. Skinner, February 20, 1834; James A. Maxwell, August 18, 1834; James W. Dunn, August 18, 1834; Dan. G. Garnley, August 18, 1834; John U. Pettit, February 3, 1835; Spier S. Tipton, February 3, 1835; Williamson Wright, August 10, 1835; Geo. W. Blakemore, August 10, 1835; Isaac Naylor, August 11, 1835; Michael O. Doherty, August 11, 1835; John Huber, February 8, 1836; John S. Patterson, February 8, 1836; Rufus A. Lockwood, August 8, 1836; Joseph J. Jernegan, August 8, 1836; James Denison, August 9, 1836; Daniel D. Pratt, August 9, 1836; Thos. Johnson, February 20, 1837; Wm. H. Coombs, February 20, 1837; Wm. Z. Stuart, February 20, 1837; P. A. Cowdry, August 21, 1837; Zebulon Beard, February 20, 1838; Nathaniel Niles, February 23, 1838; Horatio J. Harris, August 21, 1838; Hiram Allen, August 21, 1838; R. J. Dawer, August 21, 1838; John F. Dodds, August 28, 1838; Wm. S. Palmer, August 29, 1839; Lucien P. Ferry, May 14, 1840; Horace P. Biddle, May 14, 1840; John B. Dillon, May 18, 1840; Albert L. Holmes, May 20, 1840; John M. Wilson, May 20, 1840; Chas. B. Lasselle, May 2, 1840; John Bush, May 24, 1841; Jaques M. Lasselle, September 1, 1841; James W. Ryland, February 21, 1842; Thos. J. McCullough, March 2, 1843; Hiram W. Chase, August 23, 1844; Thos. Alex Weakley, August 23, 1844; Chas. D. Murray, December 19, 1844; Benj. W. Peters, August 18, 1845; ———— Baxter, February 11, 1846; Elijah Odell, May 1, 1848; L. Chamberlain, February 17, 1851; Wm. Brown, February 17, 1851; S. L. McFaddin, May 10, 1852; Wm. C. Wilson, May 17, 1852; Stephen C. Tabers, November 9, 1852; Edwin Walker, November 11, 1852; Sidney Baldwin, November 11, 1852; Henry Swift, November 11, 1852; Wm. J. Cullen, April 15, 1853; Wm. P. Koontz, April 16, 1853; Wm. H. Lytl, October 4, 1853; Isaac I. Parker, October 6, 1853; Joseph Sellers, April 17, 1854; Isaac DeLong, October 17, 1854; D. D. Dykeman, February 5, 1855; Orris Blake, April 17, 1855; W. W. Haney, May 13, 1856; T. B. Helm, August 16, 1856; Geo. Gardner, October 30, 1856; Lewis Wallace, April 21, 1857; James W. Eldridge, May 6, 1857; John M. LaRue, May 6, 1857; John R. Flynn October 22, 1857; Harvey J. Shirk, November 3, 1857; Richard P. DeHart, April 21, 1858; Dudley H. Chase, October 20, 1858; D. B. Anderson, November 5,

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1858; Elwood P. Sine, May 9, 1859; N. B. Barron; John Guthrie, May 10, 1859; John Wertz, May 10, 1859; T. C. Annabal, May 8, 1860; Aaron M. Flory, November 26, 1860; Simeon M. Bliss, May 14, 1860; J. Brown Wright, May 9, 1860; Whitman S. Benham, November, 1860; D. P. Baldwin, November 16, 1860; Andrew H. Evans, May 7, 1861; Stewart T. McConnell, December 11, 1861; Wm. L. McConnell, 1864; Dyer B. McConnell, May 29, 1865; Henry C. Thornton, July 24, 1865; Frank Swigart, September 12, 1865; D. P. Jenkins, 1865; Wm. Powell, 1866; Maurice Winfield, December 17, 1866; John A. Chappelow, August 26, 1867; James M. Howard, February 27, 1867; DeWitt C. Justice, July 27, 1868; John C. Nelson, April 3, 1868; Dennis H. Palmer, November 12, 1871; Chas. B. Stuart, September 19, 1873; John R. McNary, April 28, 1873; Thos. J. Tuly, September 1, 1873; Alex. S. Guthrie, March 11, 1874; Wm. Guthrie, October 17, 1874; Philip Ray, March 11, 1874; Thos. A. Stuart, September 7, 1874; E. J. C. Kelly, April 27, 1874; Wm. W. Thornton, February 15, 1875; Emory B. Sellers, February 2, 1875; Frank Herald, May 5, 1875; Jos. Y. Ballou, February 20, 1875; Frank B. Lincoln, March 2, 1875; W. R. Anthony, October 12, 1875; A. B. Leedy, November 1, 1875; H. J. McSheey, September 13, 1875; Willard McDowell, November 22, 1875; Wager Swayne, February 8, 1876; Phil H. Greele, May 9, 1876; W. H. Elliott, February 8, 1876; Willard F. Riggle, April 5, 1876; Elijah Herchberger, September 14, 1876; W. H. Jacks, November 20, 1876; Milton Hanson, November 20, 1876; Robt. Guthrie, May 8, 1876; D. A. Snyder, December 6, 1876; Chas. E. Hale, March 17, 1877; John C McGregor, April, 1877; Rufus Magee, June, 1877; Fred W. Munson, 1878; Geo. E. Ross, 1878; Patrick H. McGreevy, May 13, 1878; James J. Shaffrey, May 29, 1878; James W. Conine, May 1, 1878; E. S. Daniels, February 19, 1878; Simon P. Sheerin, June 6, 1879; Hugh J. Crawford, December 2, 1879; Michael D. Fansler, 1881; G. W. George, September 15, 1880; M. S. Coulter, September 7, 1880; W. D. Owen, February 18, 1881; Asbury E. Steele, May 19, 1884; Weldon Webster, December 24, 1884; Calvin R. Booker, November 7, 1884; C. B. H. Moon, November 15, 1884; Thos. McSheehy, December 1, 1885; P. W. Bartholomew, September 18, 1885; Chas. E. Merrifield, March, 1886; Geo. T. Hatley, September 13, 1886; A. G. Jenkins, 1883; W. S. Wright; Frank L. Justice; E. G. Wilson; Joseph P. Gray; J. T. Tomlinson; John R. O. Conner, June 24, 1887; Frank M. Kistler, September 6, 1887; M. B. Lairy, September 19, 1888; Geo. W. Fender, March 24, 1888; Douglass B. Stevens, April 4, 1888; Edgar B. McConnell, March 6, 1888; K. M. Landis, July 13, 1889; Geo. W. Walters, June 16, 1889; Chas. N. Jeffres, November 7, 1889; Benj. F. Methoven, July 18, 1889; Geo. W. Kistler, September 27, 1892; O. P. Kistler, May 23, 1892; John B. Smith, April 15, 1892; James T. Petty, April 7, 1892; Fred Landis, September 11, 1893; Willard C. Fitzer, September 21, 1893; Claude C. Bishop, September 12, 1894; James A. Bryer, April 22, 1894; James A. Cotner, November 5, 1894; Geo. A. Gamble, June 19, 1894; Michael A. Martin, January 16, 1894; Robt. Cromer, February 4, 1894; Geo. P. Chase, September 3, 1895; James C. Newer, February 1, 1895; Thomas B. Reeder, September 3, 1895; John S. Lairy, September 3, 1895; Thos. A. Peden, June 18, 1895; Alfred Raber, September 3, 1895; Maurice J. Winfield, September 2, 1895; B. B. Richards, September 20, 1895; A. F. Stukey, May 30, 1881; F. A. Briggs, June 10, 1897; Web. P. Matthews, September 6, 1898; N. O. Ross, Jr., December 20, 1897; J. Wesley Jones, January 20, 1900; F. W. Schneeberger, June 8, 1898; Adelbert P. Flynn, October 17, 1900; Frank A. Jones, January 23, 1900; B. C. Jenkins, November, 1900; Walter S. Coppage, October 10, 1900; Wm. C. Dunn, November 29, 1901; Chas. A. Stuart, September 20, 1901;

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Geo. E. Ross, April 23, 1902; Sidney C. Rosenberg, January 28, 1902; O. B. Conant, March 10, 1903; Michael F. Sullivan, January 13, 1902; John H. Stephens, December 16, 1903; Fred G. Six, November 3, 1903; Wm. B. Sanderson, September 7, 1904; Thos. C. Bradfield, June 22, 1904; Chas. A. Barnhardt, June 19, 1905; Chas. Beebe, September 27, 1905; L. J. Burdge, April 6, 1905; Frank R. Campbell, November 13, 1906; Willard C. McNitt, September 21, 1906; Edgar B. Goodnow, March 19, 1907; Robt. C. Hillis, February 4, 1907; Erritt B. Dill, May 3, 1907; Walter W. Foskett, March 28, 1907; Herbert Miner, June 25, 1908; Samuel G. Gifford, December 21, 1908; Ross J. Hazeltine, March 11, 1909; Chas. A. Seleague, September 8, 1909; H. H. Howell, November 10, 1910; Ernest R. Wilkins, June 25, 1910; Roscoe Grabble, November 7, 1910; Louis P. Erny, September 7, 1911; Jas. D. Douglass, December 22, 1911; Michael L. Fansler, September, 1905; Alfred R. Hovey, January 22, 1912.

The Present (1912) List of Attorneys

S. T. McConnell, Dyer B. McConnell, M. Winfield, Rufus Magee, John C. McGregor, John C. Nelson, John W. McGreevy, John G. Meck, Wm. T. Wilson, Thos. H. Wilson, Chas. E. Hale, George E. Ross, Joseph T. McNary, Quincy A. Myers, Geo. C. Taber, Charles E. Taber, D. D. Fickle, Geo. W. Funk, A. G. Jenkines, B. C. Jenkines, Frank M. Kistler, J. A. Chappelow, J. T. Tomlinson, Geo. W. Fender, M. F. Mahoney, E. B. McConnell, Geo. W. Walters, Jesse Taber, M. B. Lairy, Peter D. Smith, John W. Harvey, John B. Smith, Geo. S. Kistler, Willard C. Fitzer, Geo. A. Gamble, F. V. Guthrie, Geo. A. Custer, J. A. West, B. B. Richards, D. C. Arthur, J. H. Neff, C. E. Yarlott, James F Fry, Chas. H. Stuart, Geo. E. Ross, Jr., O. B. Conant, B. F. Long, John H. Stevens, M. L. Fausler, L. J. Burdge, Robt. C. Hillis, T. C. Bradfield, Walter W. Foskett, Frank Campbell, E. B. Dill, Paul M. Souder, Webb Matthews, Samuel G. Gifford, Virgil Berry, H. H. Howell, Roscoe Grable, Joseph M. Rabb, Ernest R. Wilkins, Louis P. Erny and James D. Douglass.

Law Firms in 1912

Some of the partnerships in legal business are the following firms: McConnell, Jenkines, Jenkines & Stuart; Rabb & Mahoney; Kistler & Kistler; Long, Yarlott & Souder; Wilson & Wilson; Fausler & Foskett; Hillis & Bradfield; Howell & Conant; Fickle & Arthur.

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CHAPTER XIII

MILITARY HISTORY

OLD TOWN BATTLE—BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE—BLACK HAWK WAR—IRISH RIOTS—INDIAN DISTURBANCES—MEXICAN WAR—LOCAL MILITIA—WAR OF THE REBELLION—PUBLIC SENTIMENT—FIRST ENLISTMENT—LIST OF VOLUNTEERS—ROLL OF HONOR—INCIDENTS—G. A. R.

The citizens of Cass county and country in general are a law-abiding and peace-loving people. Their greatness is shown by their obedience to civil law and their engaging in industrial pursuits, yet their inborn disposition to defend the right and chastise the wrong has always predominated, inciting them to take up arms in the support of the one and to oppose the other.

Cass county has ever been ready and willing to do her full duty in times of war, rebellion, insurrections or where the civil law has been set at naught by any foe of civil liberty.

There have been seventeen American wars: Dutch, 1673; King Philip's, 1675; King William's, 1689; Queen Ann's, 1744; French and Indian, 1753; American Revolution, 1775; Indians, 1790; Barbary, 1803; Tecumseh, 1811; War of 1812; Algerine Pirate, 1815; First Seminole, 1817; Black Hawk, 1832; Second Seminole, 1845; Mexican, 1846; Southern Rebellion, 1861; Spanish American, 1898.

Of these wars Cass county has participated actively in only the three latter, besides furnishing militia for various infractions of the civil law in the county and state.

Long before Indiana was carved out of the Northwest territory and made into a state and many years before Cass county was settled by whites, the red men built a town, composed of rude huts or wigwams on the north bank of Eel river extending from the east side of Twelve Mile creek in Adams township, thence west across that creek and Mud branch about two and a half miles westward to a bluff just east of the Layton farm to the east line of section 11, Clay township. The Indian name of the town was "Ki-na-pa-com-a-qua." It was also known as "Eel River Town." The French called it "L'Auguille," but it was generally known to the Americans as "Old Town." One hundred and twenty-one years ago it was a very important town and a great factor in the affairs of the Indians of the upper Wabash, being one of the headquarters for assembling, organizing and despatching Indian expeditions and forays against the white settler along the borders of Kentucky and Virginia. These attacks were so frequent and savagely brutal they could be submitted to no longer. In 1791, General Knox was secretary of war and ordered Gen. James Wilkinson to destroy "Old Town" Indian village and capture or scatter its savage occupants. Gen. Wilkinson's force consisted of 525 men, mostly Kentucky troops who left Fort Washington on August 1, 1791, and pushed forward through almost impenetrable forests to the Wabash river, which he crossed about seven miles east of the

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present city of Logansport on August 7, 1791, and marched north to the rising ground supposed to be the land now known as the Walker and Kidd farms in section 18, Miami township. Gen. Wilkinson in his report to the secretary of war says: "I crossed the Wabash river and followed the Indian path a north by east course. At the distance of two and a half miles my reconnoitering party announced Eel river in front and the town on the opposite side. I dismounted, ran forward and examined the situation of the town as far as practicable without exposing myself, but the whole face of the country from the Wabash to the margin of Eel river, being a continued thicket of brambles, blackjacks, weeds and shrubs of different kinds, it was impossible for me to get a good view without endangering discovery. I immediately determined to put two companies on the bank of the river opposite to the town and above the ground I then occupied, to make a detour with Maj. Caldwell and the second battalion until I fell into the Miami trace and by that route to cross the river above and gain the rear of the town, and leave directions with Maj. McDowell, who commanded the first battalion to lie 'perdue' until I commenced the attack, then to dash through Eel river with his corps and the advance guard, and assault the houses on the front and left. When I was about to put this arrangement into execution, word was brought me that the Indians had taken the alarm and were flying. I instantly ordered a general charge, which was obeyed with alacrity. The men forcing their way over every obstacle, plunged through the river with great intrepidity. The enemy was unable to make the smallest resistance. Six warriors were killed. Thirty-four prisoners were taken. Two men of Gen. Wilkinson's force were killed, and one wounded. He encamped in the town that night and the next morning cut up the surrounding corn, then scarcely in the milk, burned the town, mounted the young warriors, squaws and children, and started for the Kickapoo village on the prairie." The power of the Indians was broken. Many relics have been picked up on this battleground and one old sword found there by Israel J. Berry was presented to the Cass County Historical Society, and is now found among its collections.

The society is now negotiating for and hopes to secure the Old Town battleground and make it a permanent public park and erect a monument thereon to commemorate the brave deeds of Gen. Wilkinson and his heroic band.

Bold Hill Battle

Tradition tells us that in 1791 an engagement took place on Bold Hill, in the southern part of Miami township, a mile or more west of Lewisburg. A sergeant and eleven men encamped on "Bold Hill." A band of Indians, superior in numbers, attacked the sergeant's forces, wounding several. Ever since this battle, the hollow into which the Indians were driven and defeated, has been known as "Bloody Hollow." At the time it was supposed the Indians belonged at Ki-ua-pa-com-a-qua; a part of a band sent out on a foray before Gen. Wilkinson's arrival and the white troops was an advanced guard of Gen. Wilkinson's expedition.

Battle of Tippecanoe

While this battle was fought before Cass county was settled by white men, yet many of the soldiers engaged therein became prominent pioneers of the county and a brief sketch of this battle is worthy of notice in our county history.

Tecumseh, the great Shawnee chief and warrior, for several years prior to 1811, was endeavoring to form an Indian confederacy of all

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the tribes in this region of the country of which he would be the head and chief personage. The declared purpose was to drive the white settlers from west of the Ohio river. He held that the great spirit had given these lands to the Indians for a hunting ground and no tribe could cede their right to the whites without the consent of all the other tribes, and that the white settlers had no right or title to the land but were usurpers and should be driven off. Tecumseh was ably assisted by his brother, the Prophet, and they had great influence with the Delawares, Wyandots, Miamis, Kickapoos, Pottawattomies, Winnebagoes, Chippewas and others.

Gen. William Henry Harrison, governor of Indiana territory with headquarters at Vincennes, saw impending trouble and had several conferences with the wily Shawnee chief. At these conferences Joseph Barron, later a pioneer of Cass county, acted as interpreter. He, with Walter Wilson, was sent by Gen. Harrison with messages to the Prophet, who disregarded the flag of truce and held the messengers as prisoners and condemned them to death and would have executed the sentence had not Tecumseh interfered. This was one noble trait of Tecumseh, he never violated a flag of truce. The differences were only partially adjusted. Tecumseh went south to perfect the confederacy. Gen. Harrison, however, was prepared for the worst, but the Prophet contrary to Tecumseh's instructions, attacked Gen. Harrison, who with 700 men was encamped on the Tippecanoe river, above Lafayette a few miles, on the morning of November 7, 1811, but was repulsed and routed. Gen. Harrison's loss was thirty-seven killed, twenty-five mortally wounded and one hundred and twenty-six wounded. The Indians left thirty-eight killed on the field of battle and the number of their wounded will never be known for, as was their custom, they were carried off.

The following old Cass county pioneers of whom further sketches will be given were engaged in the Battle of Tippecanoe: Gen. John Tipton, Gen. Walter Wilson, Maj. Daniel Bell, Joseph Barron, Sr.

Black Hawk's War

In the spring of 1832 the renowned Sac chief, Black Hawk, refused as per treaty, to leave his lands in western Illinois and move beyond the Mississippi, and made war on the settlers in Illinois and western Indiana.

On Sunday morning, May 18, 1832, the people on the west bank of the Wabash were thrown into a state of great consternation on account of the report reaching them that a large body of hostile Indians had approached within ten miles of Lafayette and killed two white settlers. There was great excitement and old men, women and children to the number of over 300 flocked into Lafayette. There was much uneasiness on the part of the settlers in Cass county lest the Pottawattamies of this section should go on the war path and the few citizens of Logansport organized a small company of militia, but were never called on for active service as the Illinois troops in which the immortal Lincoln bore an honorable part ran down and captured Black Hawk and his band on the banks of the Mississippi near Prairie du Chien, August 2, 1832.

The following additional Indian fighters are accredited to Cass county, but we find no record of their particular services: Capt. A. M. Higgins, Black Hawk war, William Atwood, Simon Kenton, Geo. Mott.

Riots of the Irish Laborers

About July 12, 1835, while the Wabash and Erie canal was being constructed, the rival parties of Irish laborers known as the "Fardowns"

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and "Corkonians," engaged upon that work, became involved in riotous proceedings and used their "shelalaghs" upon each other, and threatening a general devastation along the line of the canal, necessitating the intervention of the military power of the state. Upon the call of the governor, Gen. John Tipton, of Logansport, was put in chief command and his son, Capt. Spier S. Tipton, with a company of Cass county militia, left immediately for the scene of the riots near Peru, and soon restored order and quiet, and the Irish combatants went back to work. The following is a list of the names comprising this company of militia: Capt. S. Tipton; Stanilaus Lasselle, lieutenant; Jacob Hull, ensign; Samuel B. Linton, first sergeant; Daniel Sparks, second sergeant; John Sellers, third sergeant; Daniel Clary, fourth sergeant; Joshua Shields, first corporal; Amos Roe, second corporal; Cam. Moore, third corporal; Geo. Myers, fourth corporal; privates: D. D. Pratt, Wills Buzan, Thos. G. Davis, Isaac Booth, John Blackburn, James Young, Wm. Dickey, Austin Pate, Martin O'Brien, Philip Leahey, Daniel McCarty, Jeremiah Green, Hugh Ensby, John Goldsberry.

Pottawattomie Indian Disturbances

In September, 1836, when the annual payment of the Indians was made, there arose differences among them in reference to the distribution of the money and some of the braves having partaken of too much "fire water" became quite belligerent. Col. Abel C. Pepper, then Indian agent, as a means of preserving the peace and suppressing disorder, notified G. W. Ewing, colonel of the Seventy-eighth Regiment of Indiana Militia, who at once called out the Peru Grays, under the command of Capt. A. M. Higgins, and the Logansport Dragoons, under the command of Capt. G. N. Fitch. The timely arrival of these troops poured oil on the troubled waters and all differences were amicably adjusted without bloodshed.

Capt. G. N. Fitch's company was composed of the following persons: George Weirick, first lieutenant; James Dunn, second lieutenant; S. K. Weymore, cornet. Privates: Geo. Rush, James T. Miller, David Johnson, Andrew Rube, Jesse Evans, B. O. Spencer, Edwin Davis, J. McClary, R. C. Weirick, John Howard, J. H. Myers, J. P. Gaines, J. Medary, C. B. Fitch, Jay Mix, M. Washburn, Philip Pollard, John B. Dillon, J. Lemon, Wm. Conner. The company was mustered into service September 25, 1836, and discharged October 1, 1836.

Revolutionary War and War of 1812

Cass county had no existence but was only the habitat of the wild Indians and wilder animals, at the time of the Revolutionary war and War of 1812. It is, however, entitled to the honor the following soldiers lent to it by making it their last home and resting place.

Revolutionary Soldiers

James Buttler; Peter Bowyer; Christian Krider, died 1847; John Pulee; Alexander Scott, died 1844; John Ward; David Douglass, died 1839.

Soldiers of the War of 1812

Gen. Richard Crooks, died 1842; James Troutman, died 1847; David Douglass; Thomas Skinner, died 1881; Darius Lunsford; Alexander Jennings, died 1866; John Griffin, died 1861; John Enritt, died 1870; Isaac Caw, died 1870; Joel Black, died 1883; Jacob Bookwalter, died 1896; Christian Kreider, died 1839; Geo. Lowman, died 1872; Reuben

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Perry, died 1875; Geo. M. Fickle; David Scott shot and killed by Harrison, February 12, 1838; Benjamin Jones, died 1852; Joseph Sellers; John Hill; Ebinezer Bridge; Mr. Hammond; Joseph Hammerly; Robt. Murray, died 1872; Daniel Hale; Gen. Hyacinth Lasselle, died 1843; David Douglass, died 1845; Wm. Cooley, colored, was servant of Gen. Andrew Jackson; Geo. Weirick, died 1851; Col. I. N. Patridge, died 1847; Gen. Richard Crooks, died 1842; Benjamin Purcell, died 1859; Jordan Vigus; N. D. Grover, died 1875; Samuel Chappel, died 1839; Joseph Barron, Sr., died 1843; Sidney Baldwin; Dr. Fred Fitch, died 1850; Thos. Jones, died 1847; Robt. McCanliss, Sr.; James McDonald, died 1846; Dixon McCoy; Dr. Samuel C. McConnell; Geo. Davis; Jeptha York, died 1846; John R. Chilcott, died 1875; Wm. Kline, died 1855; Wm. R. Coone, died 1864; Peter Berry, died 1855; John Watts; James Hood; David Hillhouse; Joseph Venard; John Long; Henry Conrad; Nathaniel Williams.

Mexican War

Differences between the United States and Mexico having assumed a hostile attitude, the president of the United States, James K. Polk, by proclamation, May 11, 1846, announced that a state of war existed between this country and Mexico. Congress at once authorized a call for 50,000 volunteers and upon this authority the president issued his call on May 13, 1846. James Whitcomb, the governor of Indiana, on May 23d, issued a proclamation directing the enrollment of volunteers in conformity with the president's order. The news of the declaration of war and the governor's call for volunteers soon reached Logansport. Capt. Spier S. Tipton immediately began the enlistment of men for the war. Military enthusiasm ran high and a complete company was soon enrolled and on the 8th of June, 1846, the company left for the seat of war under the command of Capt. Spier S. Tipton. For several days previously, it had been noised about that the company would leave on that day, and as a consequence the town was full of people, from all sections of the county, to witness their departure and wish them God speed. At this time there were no railroads in the state and the boys left by the way of the Michigan road south to Indianapolis, thence to New Albany, the place of rendezvous for all the Indiana soldiers, before taking transportation by way of the Ohio and Mississippi for the seat of war. The First Indiana Regiment, containing the Cass county contingent, was stationed at Camp Whitcomb (named after Governor Whitcomb), near New Albany, until Sunday, July 5, 1846, when they took passage on the steamer, "Grace Darling" for New Orleans, and from there they embarked on a government ship and were landed at Point Isabelle, near the mouth of the Rio Grande, and became a part of General Taylor's command.

Before leaving for the seat of war the ladies of Logansport made a handsome flag and presented the same to the company, the presentation address was delivered on Spencer Square, by Mrs. N. P. Lasselle, who spoke in part, as follows: "The ladies of Logansport present this flag to your company as a testimony of the admiration with which we regard the promptness displayed by you in answering your country's call in the hour of danger. This promptness assures us that you possess the courage to defend with bravery the flag now presented, and that you will return it with honor or return it not at all. Dearly as we love our friends, sooner would we, that their blood should dye the plains of Mexico, and this flag should be their winding sheet, than they should disgrace themselves or it by dastardly conduct. The ground selected to

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present it was chosen on account of its associations. The square (between Ninth and Tenth and Market and Spear streets) on which we stand, bears the name of one of our noblest pioneers, Captain Spencer, who fell whilst bravely fighting for his country upon the battlefield of Tippecanoe. And upon this square rest the remains of General Tipton (Tipton was buried on Spencer Square, but later removed to Old Cemetery, then to Mt. Hope), the father of your captain. He was an inferior officer in the company of the gallant Captain Spencer, and when Captain Spencer and other superior officers had fallen, Tipton took command of the company with such coolness and courage that he was promoted to the rank of captain immediately after the action; and we doubt not that the son is worthy of the sire. Not far distant (in the Old Cemetery) lies the father of Lieutenant Lasselle; he, too, was in the War of 1812, and it is a strange coincidence that he should have borne at that time the same rank which his son now bears in your company. He was noted for his bravery, and we trust, indeed, we know the same spirit which animated him now animates his son that is with you today. In conclusion, if it will add to your courage on the battlefield, or cheer you in the weary marches you have to encounter in Mexico, I can assure you, that the aspirations of the hearts of those by whom this flag is presented, will ascend daily to the God of Battles to protect you in the hour of peril and enable you to return with safety and honor to your home and friends."

Captain Tipton's Reply

"In behalf of the Cass County Volunteers, I accept the flag presented by the ladies of Logansport. It is a beautiful offering, evincing at once their taste and patriotism. It shall ever be our purpose to render ourselves worthy of the sacred trust. Your hands have wrought it to be borne in sight of the enemies of our country, in the front ranks of war. So shall it be borne. We promise to protect it at every hazard. It shall remind us when in foreign lands of our home and the fair hands that made it. We are about to leave for the seat of war, some of us in all probability, never to return, but rest assured that whatever be our fate, we will carry this flag in triumph or defeat, but never to dishonor."

At New Albany, Captain Tipton accepted a lieutenantcy in the regular army and Stanilaus Lasselle was elected to the captaincy of the Cass county company. On the 19th of June the company known as Company G, was mustered into the service by Captain Churchill, of the United States army. The following persons composed the company: Captain, Stanilaus Lasselle; first lieutenant, Wm. L. Brown; second lieutenant, David W. Dunn; first sergeant, Jas. H. Tucker; second sergeant, Jacques M. Lasselle; third sergeant, Edwin Farquhar; fourth sergeant, Thomas H. Weirick; first corporal, Henry W. Vigus; third corporal, T. W. Douglass; fourth corporal, Thomas Bringhurst; fifer, Leonard H. Keep; drummer, James M. Vigus; surgeon, Wm. Fosdick; color bearer, J. Stephenson; James Anderson; Geo. W. Blakemore.

Privates: J. S. Armitage, David C. Buchanan, W. B. Buchanan, J. Briscoe, James T. Bryer, Sylvester Berry, L. B. Butler, Wm. Bockover, H. Bowman, J. Bowser, D. Barrett, D. S. Barbour, S. Bailey, O. Bailey, W. B. Buckingham, B. Crawford, G. T. Case, James Cox, W. C. Crumley, S. M. Cotner, G. Coleman, J. Cotter, Peter Doyle, J. Dawson, James W. Davidson, A. Daniels, T. S. Dunn, Robt. Denbo, J. Duel, G. Emerson, I. H. Foreman, Wm. F. Fosdick, A. B. Foster, D. B. Farrington, O. H. P. Grover, Elijah M. Green, John B. Grover, A. D. Graham,

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N. F. Hines, C. B. Hopkinson, A. Hunter, C. Hillhouse, D. W. Johnson, R. L. Kelly, W. B. Kelly, L. H. Keep, J. Kernodle, Joshua S. La Rose, J. Loser, James L. Morse (elected corporal at Mier, Mexico), F. O. Miller, W. Miller, T. P. McBean, W. W. McMillen, J. C. Moore, John Martin, S. L. McFaddin, (elected corporal at the mouth of the Rio Grande), T. Montgomery, E. McGrew, J. Monroe, Wash. Obenchain, B. W. Peters, J. D. Patterson, B. Purcell, J. Pfouts, Max Reese, P. Rector, S. B. Richardson, S. D. Rhorer, W. T. Shepperd, R. L. Stuart, P. C. Smith, S. Thompson, S. L. F. Tippet, W. Thompson, J. M. Vigus, Wm. L. Wolf, L. G. Ward, F. T. Windrick, P. N. Whittingill, and D. Yopst.

There were three Indiana regiments formed at New Albany, the first, second and third. The Cass county company was put in the first regiment with James P. Drake, as colonel; C. C. Nave, lieutenant colonel, and Henry S. Lane, as major.

After their term of service in Mexico the company was mustered out on June 15, 1847, at New Orleans, at which time the officers were Stanilaus Lasselle, captain; Wm. L. Brown, first lieutenant; David M Dunn, second lieutenant; Geo. W. Blakemore, third lieutenant; J. H. Tucker, first sergeant; J. M. Lasselle, second sergeant; T. A. Weirick, third sergeant; H. W. Vigus, fourth sergeant; H. P. Turner, first corporal; T. H. Bringhurst, second corporal; S. L. McFaddin, third corporal; J. M. Morse, fourth corporal; L. H. Keep, fifer; J. M. Vigus, drummer; and E. Farquhar, hospital steward.

When mustered into service the company contained ninety-three men; when mustered out, fifty-seven men, thirty-one having been previously discharged on account of ill health while in Mexico and three died and were buried in Mexico, to-wit: W. B. Buchanan, Dyer Barrett and Caleb B. Hopkinson.

Line of march of Company G, First Regiment Indiana Volunteers in the Mexican war, as reported by T. H. Bringhurst.

Left Logansport on June 8, 1846, with ninety-three members and thirty-three wagons, furnished by the citizens of Cass county. Ate dinner at Deer Creek, furnished by the citizens. Slept at Burlington on the night of the 8th, and at Eagle Village on the 9th. Arrived at Indianapolis on the 10th and encamped in the fair grounds. Left Indianapolis on the 11th and marched to Franklin. Left Franklin on the 12th and marched to Edinburg on the railroad, and from there on railroad to Madison. Left Madison on 13th on steamer "Adelaide," arriving same evening at Louisville and transferred to New Albany, where we remained in Camp Whitcomb until July 5th, when we left on the steamer "Grace Darling," for New Orleans, arriving there on the 11th. Left New Orleans on the barque "Sophia Walker," a vessel of three hundred and fifty tons burthen. Was towed by a steamer to the mouth of the Mississippi river and turned loose in a storm which continued the entire voyage. Landed at Brazos, on the Texas coast July 19th and marched to the mouth of the Rio Grande, arriving there on July 21st. Next day marched up the river to Camp Belknap, near the town of Buerta, nine miles from the mouth. Remained here until August 31st, drilling, etc. It was here that the battle of invalids occurred. The sick in the hospital largely outnumbered the men on duty. One day a fight broke out among the invalids in the hospital requiring all the well men in the regiment to quell the riot. The regiment marched out nearly to Monterey, Mexico, but were ordered back to the Rio Grande for guard duty, but late in January, 1847, Company G was ordered to Monterey in expectation of a battle at Saltillo, but the battle was fought at Buena Vista, while Company G was encamped near Monterey, where

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they spent some time, and until their time expired and they returned to the Rio Grande and Brazos and shipped to New Orleans where they were mustered out and boarded the steamer "Cincinnati" for home, arriving at Logansport on July 4, 1847, where they were honored in a deserving reception by the citizens. After the departure of the company of enlisted men, Lieutenant Tipton returned to Logansport and secured the enlistment of a company of regulars to serve in Mexico or elsewhere as directed by the war department.

This company was soon ordered to Mexico and landed at Vera Cruz and engaged in numerous battles under the command of Gen. Winfield Scott, the hero of Lundy's Lane during the War of 1812. In the investment and capture of the city of Mexico, the Cass county boys were the first to enter the city and the consecrated halls of the Montezumas, and DeWitt C. Weimer first raised our battle flag, the emblem of American liberty, over that nation's ancient capital. In the storming of Chapultepec, the "Mexican citadel," Cass county troops were in the van and first to plant the American flag upon the ramparts of this renowned fortress.

Capt. Spier S. Tipton's Company of United States Mounted Riflemen

Adams, James A.; Bridge, Franklin H.; Boss, Michael; Butterfield, Wm.; Brison, John; Bailey, Isaac I.; Barber, Daniel; Butler, Francis H.; Bear, David; Bancroft, Joel E.; Bean, Robert; Burke, Henry M.; Conckling, Gary H.; Clair, Joseph; Chapman, Wm.; Clifford, Henry; Cumesky, James M.; DeFord, Robert; DeFord, Joseph; Dougherty, Michael; Dale, John; Douglass, Joseph; Ford, Wm. F.; Flynn, James; Franklin, Andrew R.; Freleigh, Andrew; Farlee, Lawrence; Funk, Henry K.; Ferrell, James; Graham, James; Grandstaff, Wm.; Hines, Jonathan D.; Hose, Jacob; Hunter, Joseph; Hammerly, Wm.; Hoor, Obid; Hollingsworth, John; Huntress, Orin; Hackenthorn, John; Haines, Joseph; Kisling, David; Kirkham, Watson; Lequire, James; Lloyd, Benj.; Lopp, John; Myers, Alpheus; Mooney, Chas.; Manary, Chas.; Maurer, Daniel; McGrew, John; Murphy, Wm. C.; McCormick, Thos. B.; Munger, Edson M.; Nattage, Henry; Newton, Frederick P.; Newhouse, Joseph; Pettit, Michael S.; Phipps, John; Preston, John; Purcell, John; Pomroy, Benj.; Pope, John A.; Raney, John W.; Riddle, Isaac B.; Rinehart, Geo.; Sordelet, Francis; Scott, John C.; Scott, Newton G.; Scott, James M.; Shaw, Conrad; Shoe, John H.; Sellars, Isaac; Sortwel, Daniel; Shurrum, John; Symms, James; Snively, John; Steele, Hugh H.; Sires, Thomas; Slusser, John; Sample, Elon A.; Shannon, David R.; Sampson, Geo.; Slevin, Pat. S.; Thompson, Luther; Thompson, Harry; Tenny, Edwin L.; Underwood, Samuel; Vigus, Carter L.; Vigus, Thomas P.; Vanblarigan, Henry; Vandine, Abner; Weimer, DeWitt C.; Wasson, Wm. H.; Woods, Benj. R.; Webster, Milton; Yantis, Samuel L.

The following Mexican war soldiers, while not enlisting in the local companies, yet have honored Cass county by living and dying in the county, and should be listed here, as a part of the military history of the county:

David Stumbaugh; Andrew Mehaffie; Hiram Lott, died 1899; Wm. Miller; William Jones; John Lyons; J. J. Google; Irvin Masters.

Capt. Spier S. Tipton, Gary H. Conkling, Samuel L. Yantis, and Frank Bridge fell victims to war's terrors and their remains now repose on Mexican soil.

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Death of Lieutenant Wimer

DeWitt C. Wimer, the color bearer, who was first to plant our flag upon the dome of the ancient hall of the Montezumas, returned to Logansport where he lived a respected soldier citizen until his death, August 4, 1861, being the day on which the first three months troops enlisted in the Civil war, returned to be greeted with rejoicing and jollification by the people. In the midst of this rejoicing the brave spirit of Ensign Wimer passed to its eternal rest. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Layton, the services were held in Spencer square (between Ninth and Tenth and Market and Spear streets) and was attended by a large concourse of people, including his military associates and the fire companies of the city. To the solemn strains of music his remains were borne to their last resting place and a parting salute fired over his grave by those who esteemed him for his manly conduct in the services of his country.

Only Mexican Soldier Living

Henry Galloway, residing at 403 Clifton avenue, Logansport, is the only Mexican soldier living within Cass county and it is reported that he is the only one in the state. He was born in Kentucky in 1815; moved with his parents to Knightstown, Indiana, and enlisted at Greenfield, Indiana, in Capt. J. K. Bracken's company for the Mexican war and marched from Vera Cruz to the old City of Mexico. Mr. Galloway never went to school a day in his life and had no educational advantages, but was a gallant soldier and a sturdy citizen. He came to Logansport in 1847. Married Mary Ross in 1850; had thirteen children, nine of whom with his wife have been called to the better land. His youngest daughter, unmarried, keeps house for the grim old soldier in their humble home. Mr. Galloway is a brick maker, but unable to work for many years, although he walks down town, unaided.

From a strict view of the comity of nations, the Mexican war was not justified and cannot be defended. It was Gen. U. S. Grant, however, who said, that when your country was once engaged in war, it was the duty of its people to stand by and uphold their country, whether right or wrong, and he who held back, criticized, or aided his country's enemies in time of war should be deemed a traitor. Following this dictum, Cass county responded patriotically to the call of their country and heroically defended the same although the writer has since talked with some of the returning soldiers, who declared that this was an unjust and indefensible war.

It makes not the slightest difference whether the reader approves or disapproves of the Mexican war. He will read descriptions of the victories won by those volunteers over vastly superior numbers, and will rejoice that they were Americans, and that he is an American. The Mexican war made three candidates for the presidency: Taylor, Scott and Pierce. Taylor and Pierce were elected; Scott defeated. A treaty of peace was concluded at Gaudaloupe Hidalgo, February 2, 1848, and President Polk proclaimed it on July 4th and our army was withdrawn and the war with Mexico was ended.

As a balm for the wounded pride of the Mexicans for the loss of territory (Texas, California, etc.), the United States paid Mexico $12,000,000 and assumed debts owing to Americans by Mexico of $3,500,000. The treaty also adjusted the boundary line between the two nations practically as it exists today.

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Local Military Companies

In the later fifties Capt. D. H. Chase was instrumental in organizing a local company of militia known as the "Cecil Grays." The names of this company of would-be soldiers are not now obtainable. In 1859 the Cecil Grays disbanded or was reorganized and name changed to "Zouave Guards." This local company of militia was organized by Capt. D. H. Chase, and on the breaking out of the Civil war in 1861 the "Zouave Guards" were the first company enlisted in Logansport, under D. H. Chase, and served in the Ninth Indiana Regiment, but were never called on for military service, prior to their enlistment in the United States service.

Logan Grays

This was a local company of militia also organized by Capt. D. H. Chase in 1873 and had their armory in Richardson's hall at No. 427 Market street. They were thoroughly drilled in military maneuvers by their captain who was a strict disciplinarian. On October 9, 1874, governor and later vice-president, Thomas A. Hendricks, visited the Grays at their armory and spoke in very complimentary terms of their soldierly bearing and excellent drilling, and promised that the state would furnish them with new and improved guns. On October 5, 1875, the Logan Grays attended a soldiers' reunion at Ft. Wayne and competed for a prize offered for the best drilled company and they, under the command of Capt. Chase, carried off the prize.

For many years the Grays went into camp every summer at "Camp Chase" in the woods on the north bank of Eel river, north of the Davis bridge, where they would drill, practice shooting and perform other duties of real soldiers. The Logan Grays was considered the best drilled and most soldierly appearing company in the state, and appeared in full dress parade on many public and patriotic occasions, such as the clebration or observance of Washington's birthday, the 4th of July or Decoration day.

In 1885 they uniformed and organized a "drum corps" consisting of eight members as follows: Harry Norton, John Tomlinson, Howard Stitt, Charles Swigart, Elmer Worstell, Bert Walters, Robert Bryer and Charles Purcell.

About 1874 or '75 there was a strike and other labor troubles among the employees of the Baltimore & Ohio and other railroads at Indianapolis and south of there. The difficulties became so threatening that the governor called out the militia and the Logan Grays promptly responded and headed by the Cicilian band marched to the depot and took the Panhandle train for Indianapolis, where they overawed the rioters without the firing of a gun and in a few days returned to their homes without the loss of a man. The following members of the company were engaged in this bloodless expedition:

Captain, Dudley H. Chase.

Corporals: James P. Henderson, Geo. Naylor, W. P. Parkin, Lon Bond.

Privates: M. S. Rizer, Frank Comingore, Groves Knowlton, Hugh Hillhouse, Milton Crain, John Dunkle, Mart Morrisey, Ed Neff, Ed Alexander, Will D. Pratt, J. H. Meek, Frank Richardson, John Brisco, Will D. Craig, Thomas Roush, Will Hall, Thomas C. Haire, H. C. Hammontree, Mart Lux, Chas. Ringleben, Simon Oppenheim, John Schwerdman.

The company kept up its organization for about twenty years, but from deaths, removals and other causes it was finally disbanded.

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Boy Scouts

The "Boy Scout" movement in Logansport was brought about through the efforts of Louis Oren Wetzel, an energetic young man who was born and educated in Virginia, but is now a resident of Logansport and is a commercial traveler out of our city, as well as scout master and also holds a commission from the National Council as special field scout commissioner with jurisdiction throughout the entire state of Indiana.

The object of the movement is to teach the adolescent boy the true principles of self reliant manhood. Each boy on admission to the troop promises on his honor to "do his duty to his God and his country, to help other people at all times, and to keep himself physically clean, mentally awake and morally straight." The local troop is chartered by the National Council Boy Scouts of America who exercise jurisdiction over all the troops in the United States. Each boy must observe the twelve rules of the council, which are as follows: 1st, a scout is trustworthy; 2nd, a scout is loyal; 3rd, a scout is helpful; 4th, a scout is friendly; 5th, a scout is courteous; 6th, a scout is kind; 7th, a scout is obedient; 8th, a scout is cheerful; 9th, a scout is thrifty; 10th, a scout is brave; 11th, a scout is clean; 12th, a scout is reverent. This troop is absolutely non-sectarian as are all first-class troops, and the Logansport troop is self-supporting and self-sustaining, and was organized January 6, 1912, and now numbers 112 members, with new members coming in constantly. The troop is divided into two companies, Co. "A" and Co. "B;" the officers of "A" company are as follows: Captain, Chas. Guy; lieutenant, Myron Oppenheimer; 1st sergeant, Daniel Drompp; 2nd sergeant, Kendall Wipperman; 3rd sergeant, Merle Reinheimer; 4th sergeant, Clive McKay. Officers of "B" company are: Captain, John Brickley; lieutenant, John Burdge; 1st sergeant, Marshall Raber; 2nd sergeant, Everitt Crockett; 3rd sergeant, Carl Reinheimer; 4th sergeant, Robert Harrison. Troops meet in G. A. R. hall first three Saturdays of each month. The troop is planning to erect a wireless station as soon as they are able and intend to have one that will be for commercial use as well as for educational purposes. They are also building a log cabin on the Jones farm, northeast of the city, which they will make a sending station and also a place to rest while on trips in this vicinity. Mr. Wetzel and his scouts are doing a noble work and it is reliably stated that they have reclaimed a number of boys who would probably have been in some correctional school had it not been for the teaching of "scout craft."

War of the Rebellion

The presidential election of 1860 was a three-cornered fight. The radical slave holding element of the South supporting John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, the moderate Democrats the candidacy of Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, and the Republican party, Abraham Lincoln. The radical Democrats of the South not only wanted to retain their slaves, but also to extend slavery into the territories; the conservative or Douglas Democrats, trained along between these two extremes, while the Republicans, under Lincoln, maintained that slavery must not be extended but curtailed with a view of final extinction, the government remunerating the slave holders for their slaves. As Lincoln expressed it: "The nation could not permanently exist, half slave and half free." During the campaign of 1860, the South made threats that if Lincoln was elected they would withdraw from the Union and set up an independent government of their own, whose cornerstone was slavery. No sooner had the result of the election been announced and that Abraham

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Lincoln would be the next president, than the southern states began to plan to carry out their threat. Consequently upon the threatening aspect of affairs in the South, and a strong probability that a rupture was likely to occur in the near future, the current of public opinion and expression in Cass county foreshadowed an earnest purpose on the part of the people to give their support to the incoming president (Lincoln) in whatever legitimate way he might propose to steer the ship of state through the breakers obtruding to interfere with the progress and development of that liberal sentiment which characterized the policy of the majority of the American people as expressed at the ballot box in November, 1860. That current of opinion became stronger and more expressive day by day as time advanced toward the inauguration of the new administration. After March 4, 1861, indeed long anterior to that date, the spirit of opposition was so distinctly exhibited in the leading actions of adherents of the late administration of James Buchanan and the belligerent attitude assumed by them, that the peace-loving conservative element of the society at large became a unit on the question of the propriety of maintaining the supremacy of the laws and the constitution.

The condition of affairs during the few days after Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, that preceded the first acts of war, left no doubt in the minds of our people that war would be inevitable and that without delay. When therefore the telegraph announced that Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor had been fired upon, and that the laws of our country had been set at defiance—that open rebellion had been inaugurated, all party distinctions were forgotten in the common impulse to maintain the integrity of the national Union and the determined purpose to meet force by force, if need be, engaged the attention and called forth the energies of all parties in Cass county to aid in the accomplishment of the one grand object—the perpetuity of our country undivided.

The announcement of President Lincoln's proclamation and a call for 75,000 volunteers and a quick response of Gov. Morton tendering the requisite quota of Indiana found the people of Cass county ready for the conflict.

Capt. D. H. Chase of the "Zouave Guards," whose military fervor had long before induced him to organize a company of boys, which he armed and uniformed at his own expense and drilled them until they had become thoroughly disciplined, familiar with the manual of arms and skillful in warlike evolutions, was the first to tender the services of his company. The president's proclamation was issued on Monday, April 15, 1861, the proclamation of Gov. Morton on the 16th and on the same day Captain Chase received a dispatch from Adjt. Gen. Lew Wallace, accepting his tender and ordering him to report his men at headquarters. Almost simultaneously with the movement of Captain Chase, Thos. S. Dunn, who served in the Mexican war, opened an office in the old round corner stone building that then stood at the southeast corner of Fourth and Market streets and succeeded in rapidly enlisting men. The office was opened Wednesday, April 17, 1861, and on the Saturday following he had enrolled 125 men, good work for less than three days.

On Monday the 21st, Captain Chase's company and that of Captain Dunn, went into camp at Indianapolis.

Other recruiting officers were opened and the enlistments continued to be rapid. Captain, afterwards Col. Wm. L. Brown, commenced recruiting on Friday, April 19th, and on Tuesday, the 23d, his company was full. Captain Chamberlain opened a recruiting office on Monday the 22d, and began to enlist men to be called the Union Grays, and the ranks were soon filled. On the same day Col. N. G. Scott, a member of

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the rifle regiment, under General Twiggs, during the campaign from Vera Cruz to the Mexican capital, began to enlist recruits, and the work proceeded rapidly. Although several hundred men had been enlisted in Logansport within the week succeeding the president's call, yet the number of recruits ready and anxious to enlist seemed not to have diminished.

Captain Chase and Dunn's companies left for Indianapolis on Monday, April 22, 1861, and mustered into the service the following day as Company K and D of the Ninth Indiana Regiment, three months men. Prior to the departure of Captain Chase and while they were parading in their armory, preparatory to marching to the Wabash depot, Col. C. C. Loomis, of this city, presented Captain D. H. Chase an elegant pair of epaulets. The occasion was of much interest and particularly gratifying to the company of Zouaves, who under Captain Chase, did do their whole duty in the perilous times which surrounded the nation. In presenting the epaulets, Colonel Loomis said in part: "Yourself with those under you are about to leave your homes to fight for freedom against the enemies of our hitherto peaceable, prosperous and happy country. But in an evil hour an insidious foe has invaded our rights and is now striving to force our nation into anarchy, bloodshed and ruin. The young men of our land, with brave hearts and strong hands, are now called upon, in this hour of our country's danger, to stand up for the rights so gloriously bequeathed to us by those revolutionary heroes who have now gone down to their graves, covered with honor and glory. Our fathers thought it no hardship to risk their fortunes and lives, and all that they held dear, if by any means they could transmit to posterity the liberties which we have hitherto enjoyed.

"Our mothers, too, whom we with pride remember, were willing to sacrifice if necessary, their sons, the pride and joy of their hearts, that tyranny and oppression might be driven from the land. To perpetuate those liberties, you are now called from the homes and friends you love so well, to assist in rescuing the ship of state which has so long withstood the storm, from a treacherous and rebellious crew. May the consciousness that the cause is just, urge you forward and give you courage to stand manfully for the right, uphold the dignity of our country and preserve and perpetuate the Union.

"I now present to you a pair of epaulets, an insignia of your office. Like them may your conduct and valor ever shine; and may you and those under you, again return to your homes, to your kindred and friends, bringing with you such proofs of fidelity and bravery as the cause in which you are enlisted so richly merits."

Reply of Captain Chase

"Please accept my warmest thanks for your kind and opportune present. It shall be my greatest endeavor that no rusty action or tarnished honor ever soils them. With many thanks, allow me to say that I shall endeavor to do my duty faithfully, ever bearing in mind the importance of the cause in which we are engaged."

Presentation of Flag

While Capt. Thos. S. Dunn's company was encamped at Camp Morton (Indianapolis) it was presented by a committee of ladies from Logansport, with a beautiful flag. In accepting the flag, Maj. Wm. M. DeHart, on behalf of the company, made the following reply:

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"Ladies of Logansport:

"I am delegated by the company which is the recipient of your patriotic gift—the stars and stripes—to tender to you their heartfelt thanks, with the assurance that this proud banner, the work of your hands, shall never be lowered to a traitor or foreign foe; never while there is one arm to bear it aloft; never while there is one heart left to pour out the warm tide of its devotion to our country."

Camp Morton, May 11, 1861.

Citizens Meeting.

On Saturday preceding the departure of the first companies and three days subsequent to the reception of the governor's proclamation, a union meeting was held in the courthouse to consider the situation and take such steps in the premises as the exigency seemed to demand.

The proceedings were in all respects harmonious, all parties agreeing that the general government must and should be sustained at whatever cost. The meeting was presided over by Chauncey Carter, who, upon taking the chair, advocated the enforcement of the laws and the unequivocal support of the official head of the government in its efforts to faithfully execute the laws of our country to the end that the birthright, transmitted by our forefathers, be preserved intact.

He was followed by Hon. D. D. Pratt, who said that the war in which we were engaged was not an aggressive one, but was for the defense of the constitution and the laws of our country. Our free institutions, he said, had been attacked; that the stars and stripes must continue to be recognized in the future, as in the past, as an emblem of a perfect Union, and not allowed to be trailed in the dust by unholy hands. If the supremacy of the laws could not be maintained, the result would certainly follow, that our country would be divided into petty rival governments which would ever be at war with each other. The patriotic citizen, who bared his breast and met the common foe on the battlefield, in the defense of his country, would be held in grateful remembrance by his fellow citizens. No civil wreath was ever so glorious as the laurels won on the battlefield by the citizen.

Having concluded his address, Mr. Pratt presented the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The President of the United States has issued his proclamation, announcing to the country that the laws of the United States are opposed, and their execution obstructed in seven states by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by ordinary methods and calling for the militia of the several states, to the number of seventy-five thousand, in order to suppress said combinations and to cause the laws to be duly executed, and appealing to all loyal citizens, to favor, facilitate and aid his efforts to maintain the honor, integrity and existence of our national Union and the perpetuity of popular government and redress the wrongs already endured. Now, therefore,

Resolved, That we, the people of Cass county, laying aside all party distinctions, and ever mindful of the duties of patriotism in the hour of our country's peril, do promptly and heartily respond to this appeal, and applaud the purpose of the administration to protect the property and place belonging to the government.

Resolved, That Cass county will furnish its quota of all volunteers, now or hereafter to be called in aid of these lawful purposes of government.

Resolved, That we will contribute whatever of money and clothes

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are necessary to properly equip the volunteers, and put them in the field; and that we will look after the families of such volunteers as are married or have families dependent upon them for support; and that this duty, gratifying as it is, may be shared in by all according to their means.

Resolved, That the board of commissioners of Cass county be requested to make an appropriation of $5,000 for that object.

Resolved, That while we deprecate all sentiments in our midst, that oppose the present just and patriotic action of the government, and either favor the secession movement or consider the course of the administration as unwise, yet mindful of the constitutional guarantees for freedom of speech, we will abstain from all assaults upon the persons or property of those who differ from us in opinion.

S. A. Hall, editor of the *Democratic Pharos,* was then called for and addressed the meeting. He said he owed allegiance to the government under which he found his state. He was for the "Stars and Stripes." A blow had been struck at that government and he would return blow for blow in its defense.

Short speeches were made by James W. Dunn, Chas. B. Lasselle, A. M. Flory, Chas. B. Knowlton, Stephen C. Taber and others, commending and endorsing the sentiments already expressed. Mr. Taber was especially characteristic. He said: "Whatever I am and whatever you are or have, we owe to our Government; I care not for the causes of the war, I am for my country. I acknowledge no fraternal relations to traitors."

Dr. James A. Taylor was "For the war and would do all in his power to aid the Government. The time was past for party differences. The South thinks there are men in the North who will aid them in their efforts to destroy this Government, but he wanted the people of the South to know that as one man we are against rebellion."

On motion, the chairman was authorized to request the auditor to call the county commissioners together for the purpose of considering the purport of the resolutions passed at this meeting. The auditor at once issued his call to the commissioners, asking them to meet in special session to transact business of great importance to the people of this county.

Accordingly, the board of county commissioners met on Tuesday, April 23, 1861, at 11 o'clock A. M. Present at this meeting were Crabtree Grace, Henry M. Kistler and Joseph Penrose, county commissioners; D. W. Tomlinson, auditor, and Job B. Eldridge, sheriff. The following order and resolutions were adopted by the board as suggested by the citizens' meeting on Saturday evening previous:

Now therefore, Resolved: That the board of county commissioners, sympathizing with the citizens of Cass county in the subject matter of said appeal and approving the suggestions of said resolutions, do hereby appropriate $5,000 from the moneys now collected or hereafter to be collected for county purposes, for the relief of the families of such volunteers resident in Cass county as have enlisted or shall enlist in the service of their country at the present emergency, where such families are dependent for their support upon the personal labor of those enlisting and left in destitute circumstances.

Resolved, That all orders to be drawn by the auditor on the treasurer on account of said appropriation, shall be based on the certificates of the several township trustees, acting as overseers of the poor, which shall have appended to them the recommendation of either Thomas H. Wilson, Chauncey Carter or Daniel D. Pratt. And it is also ordered

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that no more of said appropriation shall be drawn from the treasury than shall be deemed by said Carter, Wilson or Pratt, really necessary for the support of said families of said volunteers.

On Friday evening, April 19, 1861, in advance of the citizens' meeting of Saturday and the action of the board of commissioners just referred to, the common council of the city of Logansport met in special session and appropriated $1,000 for the support of families of volunteers if needed. Thos. H. Wilson, Chauncey Carter and D. D. Pratt were appointed a committee to disburse it.

A meeting of citizens and soldiers was held on Spencer Square on Sunday afternoon, April 21st, at which patriotic addresses were made by Rev. M. M. Post, Rev. Silas Tucker and Rev. Mr. Layton. The meeting was very large and the exercises were characterized by great interest and enthusiasm and a determination to support and uphold the hands of President Lincoln in putting down the rebellion in the South.

As a further expression of public sentiment the stars and stripes were flung to the breeze on the top of the Wabash Railroad depot. Soon after receiving the news of the fall of Fort Sumter and on April 23 our nation's flag was seen floating from the spire of St. Vincent de Paul Catholic church.

The First Enlisted Man

There has been a great deal of controversy about who was the first man to enlist at the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion in April, 1861. Fort Sumter was fired upon on April 14. President Lincoln issued a call for volunteers on the 15th and Governor Morton issued his proclamation on the 16th and Captain Chase the same day tendered his "Zouave Guards." Others anticipating trouble, it is said Wm. M. De Hart of Logansport placed his name on the enlistment roll on April 13, 1861, three days before Governor Morton issued his call for volunteers, but as no authority had been given him to enlist or secure other enlistments his early enlistment was not officially recognized by the war department, although in reality Mr. De Hart was the first man in the United States to enroll his name as a United States volunteer in the War of the Rebellion and his Company D Ninth Indiana Infantry, with Captain Chase's Company K of the same regiment, were the first companies to be mustered into the army at the breaking out of the Civil war.

Whilst Major De Hart is said to have enlisted on the 13th of April, two days before the president issued his proclamation, yet this was not officially recognized by the military on account of the irregularity and C. F. Rand of New York state, who enlisted two days later, has been officially recognized as the first enlisted man after Lincoln's call for 75,000 men.

Major De Hart volunteered an hour after the news of the fall of Ft. Sumter reached Logansport. A few days later his company was mustered in and is entitled to the distinction of being the first to enlist in the great army of 2,778,304 men. Honors have, however, been showered on Mr. Rand as the first claimant. England, Russia, Germany, France, Persia, Mexico, Egypt, India, Norway and Japan have recognized his claim. The United States voted him a medal and a pension as the first enlisted man after the call, but the honor belongs to our fellow-townsman Major De Hart, who enrolled his name before the call was proclaimed and who was later engaged in forty battles and skirmishes and was wounded near Ft. Pillow in 1862.

The Cass county boys forming companies D and K of the Ninth In-

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diana Infantry three months' service, being the first in the service, we will here give a complete roster of the names composing these companies when they left Logansport, although there were some changes later.

Company D Ninth Indiana

Captain, Thos. S. Dunn; first lieutenant, D. C. Wimer; second lieutenant, C. L. Vigus.

Sergeants: O. W. Miles, M. K. Graham, J. Ross Vigus, J. W. Liston.

Corporals: Wm. M. De Hart, S. Purveyance, Perry P. Bowser, Thomas A. Howes.

Drummer: Geo. W. Green.

Fifer: A. U. McAlister.

Privates: Austin Adair, J. M. Armont, Hampton C. Boothe, William Boothe, Granville M. Black, Amos Barnett, Charles Bell, Samuel M. Black, Isaac Barnett, Allen W. Bowyer, Ambrose Butler, John Castle, Isaac Castle, Wm. H. Crockett, Ebenezer T. Cook, John W. Chidester, James C. Chidester, James A. Craighead, Robert Clary, A. B. Davidson, John Douglass, Chas. A. Dunkle, Alex. K. Ewing, David A. Ewing, Theodore B. Forgy, Wm. R. Gurley, Jacob Hudlow, John L. Hinkle, John Howard, Paul Herring, David Jamieson, Joseph Knight, James Linton, John S. Long, Wm. Larimer, Joseph Lindsey, Chas. Longdrose, Alex. Lucas, A. W. Mobley, Geo. Myers, S. H. Mendanhall, John R. Moore, Wm. Martin, Samuel Martin, W. P. Marshall, John Means, Paul B. Miller, Ed. E. Neff, Graham N. Patton, Wm. Patton, John Rush, David Reprogle, Jacob Stover, Austin Sargent, James A. Troup, John W. Tippet, John A. Woodward, James A. Wilkinson, Joseph A. Vickory, Cyrus J. Vigus, John W. Vanmeter, Geo. C. Vanmeter, Geo. S. Vanmeter.

Company K Ninth Indiana Three Months' Service

Captain, Dudley H. Chase; first lieutenant, Fred P. Morrison; second lieutenant, Alexander Hamilton.

Sergeants: Wm. P. Lasselle, Joseph S. Turner, Chris Jeannerette, Garrett A. Vanness.

Corporals: Joseph A. Westlake, John E. Scantling, Wm. Edwards, Joseph W. Randall.

Musicians: James M. Pratt, Joseph H. Oliphant.

Privates: Thomas W. Adair, Andrew Martin, Fred Baldwin, Joseph Barron, Sr., Joseph Barron, Jr., Fred R. Bruner, Ed. Brooks, Chas. Brownlee, Chris Burke, Aaron Boothe, Geo. Boothe, Geo. Campbell, Geo. W. Campbell, Madison M. Coulson, Wm. Carrigan, Nelson P. Cummings, John Cramer, Chas. S. Davis, James Douglass, John F. Dunnbaugh, P. N. Dutcher, Benj. Dwire, J. De Hart, Landon S. Farquhar, Fred Fitch, E. B. Forgy, Michael Gellan, Wm. Griswold, James Gunnison, Michael L. Hare, John Hall, Joel James, Joseph L. Jessey, Lewis W. Johnson, Wm. Kenton, James C. Lanckton, John Maxwell, James P. McCabe, Wesley McDonald, J. C. McNess, A. Farote, James M. Mitchell, John S. Morrison, Thos. H. Musselman, Michael Oliver, J. McLain, Madison Patton, James G. Parish, Wm. H. Perry, Wm. L. Powell, John T. Powell, David Pomroy, Frank Rust, Thomas Ridley, W. Ryon, E. Roderick, Milton Seagraves, John H. Shirk, Geo. Shires (died at Camp Morton May 17, 1861), Isaac Shidler, Samuel Smith, L. Smith, Wm. H. Smith, Joseph Smalley, David R. Sanbards, Geo. Starr, Geo. Turner, N. Turner, Bradley M. Tuttle, Newton W. Tussinger, Geo. W. Updegraph, Isaac Walker, James L. Walker, Elias Welch, Samuel Updegraph.

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The other companies enlisted by Captains Wm. L. Brown, N. G. Scott and Lewis Chamberlain were not then accepted as Cass county's quota was already filled under the president's first call for troops. At a later period, however, the war continuing and the term of service of those first enlisted expiring, regiments were formed and mustered for three years of which the companies previously enlisted formed a constituent part.

Twentieth Indiana Regiment

When Capt. Wm. L. Brown disbanded his company that had enlisted for three months, he soon began to recruit for the three years' service in anticipation of an early call for troops to serve during that period. In a few days his company was full and accepted, notwithstanding many of the members of the company originally enlisted for the three months' service refused to re-enlist because of the long term of service. In the meantime President Lincoln had authorized Colonel Brown to raise a regiment to serve for three years, or during the war.

Some time during the second week in June, when it was becoming apparent that the war would be continued for a longer period than was in the beginning anticipated, other recruiting offices were opened in different parts of the city for the purpose of making further enlistments of volunteers for the extended service.

Col. N. G. Scott had his headquarters in the Wade building on Broadway at what is now known as 417 Broadway. John Guthrie opened a recruiting office and began the enlistment of men. Capt. T. H. Logan, formerly of the "Zouave Guards," also opened a recruiting office in the old Haney building at No. 415 Broadway. Men were being daily enrolled at all of these points, and great excitement prevailed among the people of the whole county. Business was apparently suspended, crowds collected in the recruiting offices to talk over the probable length of the war and its results and listen to the inspiring strains of martial music which echoed from each of the recruiting stations.

Captain Logan's company filled up rapidly and on Monday, July 1, 1861, left over the Wabash Railroad for Lafayette and went into camp, being the second company in point of time to take up quarters there preparatory to the formation of Colonel Brown's regiment at that place. Colonel Wm. L. Brown's regiment of the Twentieth Indiana was filled up by July 24th and went into camp at Camp Vajen, Indianapolis, and soon after received marching orders to go to the front in Virginia. The Indianapolis papers of that date speak very highly of the appearance of the men of the Twentieth Indiana and that a finer regiment has not yet been mustered into the service.

The following is a list of officers and men of the Twentieth Indiana enlisted from Cass county:

Colonel: Wm. L. Brown.

Major: Benj. H. Smith, promoted to lieutenant-colonel.

Company D. Wm. H. Reeves.

Company F. Captain, Thomas H. Logan; first lieutenant, Ed. C. Sutherland; second lieutenant, Harvey H. Miller.

Sergeants: Thos. J. McAnally, Isaac V. Yund, Geo. H. Reddick, Abraham Swadener, Nathan M. Moore, Fred Winsch, Henry T. Stipe.

Musicians: John Bray, Joseph McBride.

Wagoner: Wm. Doyle.

Privates: Allen, Ira T.; Arnold, Gilbert; Benefield, Enoch; Bliss, Henry H.; Booth, Geo.; Brophy, John; Bremen, Michael; Burr, Amedus B.; Carey, James; Clapp, Michael D.; Cook, Isaac W.; Comingore, John A.; Cuppy, Perry C.; Cummins, John W.; Cunningham, Jess H.;

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Cullen, Joseph W.; Davis, Joshua; Davidson, James I.; Dasch, Geo. W.; Duncan, Richard; Emmons, Wm.; Everman, Wm. H.; Fenters, James; Finke, John A.; Floyd, John; Foxworthy, Samuel F.; Gates, Wm. H. C.; Goodare, Charles; Goodwin, Giles N.; Gross, John A.; Henry, Charles; Howland, Marcus J.; Jennings, Curtis; Jenkins, Wm. I.; Johnson, Thomas; Kelly, Wm.; Knoud, Frank; Landes, James; Laprell, Joseph; Loman, Samuel; Maddox, James; May, James; Miller, Robert; Moore, Charles; Moore, David F.; McCauley, James Q.; McDonald, David; Morgan, John W.; Morgan, Murrell; Morrisey, Patrick; Murphy, Harrison; Murphy, Peter; Newell, Jeremiah; Papena, Romeo; Pherson, Jeremiah; Rariden, Henry C.; Radpearn, Richard; Radpearn, James W.; Reprogle, Solomon; Ross, Robert H.; Shields, Fred C.; Shell, Jacob H.; Scott, Richard R.; Smiley, Archibald; Smiley, John A.; Staff, Henry; Terrell, Joseph; Torrence, James H.; Thomas, John; Truax, Simon P.; Walters, Joseph; Walters, John Isaac; Wall, Leander; Weaver, Geo. W.; West, James O.; Wilkinson, Henry; Weirick, John A.; Weirick, James W.; Yount, Lewis.

Recruits: Bliss, Wm. C.; Grant, Wm.; Hoffman, Matthias; Jones, Thomas; Lambkin, Christian; Mason, John S.; Morway, Lewis; Morarity, Eugene; Murphy, Patrick; Noland, Israel; Noland, James H.; Skinner, Ira H.; Wilkinson, Henry C.; Washburn, Eli P.; Weyand, Geo. W.; Welsh, Clay; Braskett, James W.; Atkins, Wm. A.; Cullen, Peter A.; Wall, Leander; Swadener, Abraham; Potts, Peter; Swadener; Helvie, Noah C.

Company G. Privates: Campbell, Patrick; Campbell, Morris; Fultz, Cyrus; Fultz, John W.; Fritz, Augustus.

Company H. Privates: Broderick, John; Montgomery, Geo. S.; Montgomery, John; Olinger, James M.

Company K. Private: Lyman E. Sparks.

The Twentieth Indiana was organized at Lafayette in July, 1861; mustered into service at Indianapolis July 22, 1861; August 2nd went to Maryland on guard duty; September 24th sailed from Baltimore for Hatteras Inlet, North Carolina; marched to Hatteras Bank, forty miles from fort; attacked there by enemy and lost a number of men, among whom was Isaac V. Yund, of this county, who was never afterwards heard from; November 9th embarked for Fortress Monroe; March, 1862, participated in the engagement between the Merrimac, Cumberland and Congress on March 8, 1862; on May 10th moved to Norfolk and engaged in the capture of that city; then joined the Army of the Potomac on the peninsula assigned to Jameson's Brigade, Kearney's Division, Heintzleman's Corps and participated in many battles. At the battle of Orchards June 25th the regiment lost 144 men, killed, wounded and missing. August 29, 1862, at Manassas Plains, the brave Colonel Brown fell. Was engaged in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac; Fredericksburg on December 11, 1862; Chancellorville, April 11, 1863; Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Strawberry Plain, Petersburg, and in 1864 and '65 around Petersburg and Richmond up to the time of its surrender. Soon after the regiment moved to Washington, thence to Louisville where it was mustered out on July 12, 1865, with 23 officers and 390 men present for duty. Returning to Indianapolis they were given a grand welcome and reception by Governor Morton on the state house grounds.

In anticipation of the return of the three months men, a meeting was

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held at the court house on Wednesday evening, July 24, 1861, to make arrangements for receiving the companies then on their way home. Col. C. C. Loomis was chairman of the meeting and appointed a committee on arrangements consisting of F. Keyes, Lewis Chamberlain, A. M. Higgins, A. M. Flory, S. L. McFaddin, A. L. Williams and John C. Merriam. At two o'clock on the afternoon of July 30th the committee received a telegram announcing that the returning soldiers would arrive at two o'clock the next morning. Upon receiving this intelligence everything was in a bustle of preparation to have a suitable breakfast in readiness at the court house. The response from our citizens was what might have been expected from their well known reputation. Provisions that would tempt an epicure—hams, chickens, pigs, bread and butter, cakes, pies, etc.—were sent until there was a superabundance of all kinds of edibles to sustain and invigorate the inner man. A committee of men and women was selected to arrange the court room and superintend the breakfast. The work was not left exclusively to the committee, but the townspeople poured out enmasse and assisted in the pleasant work of welcoming and entertaining the return of those who had voluntered in the defense of our flag and our country.

The citizens were aroused at one o'clock on the morning of the 31st by the firing of cannon and the ringing of bells and soon gathered at the Fourth street depot. As the train approached the volunteers were welcomed by rousing cheers, the firing of cannon, strains of music, the glad welcome and hearty shake of the hand. Under the direction of Maj. S. L. McFaddin as marshal, assisted by John C. Merriam, John S. Thompson and Lewis Chamberlain, the mass of the people, headed by the Logan Brass Band, proceeded to the court house where a cordial welcome was extended to the returned volunteers by Hon. Richard P. De Hart as follows:

"Gallant Soldiers of the Bloody Ninth: It is with mingled feelings of pride and gratitude that we welcome you home from the field of battle. We may be justly proud of you, for by your gallant conduct at Phillipi, Laurel Hill, Carracks Ford and Rich Mountain, you have won stars that will glitter and burn in the crown of young Indiana when the names of Jeff Davis, Wise and Beauregard shall be remembered but as a badge of sectional folly and crime. I need not say to you that you have won your glory in defense of the best government that man ever devised or God ever smiled upon. That sublime truth has cheered you in the long, weary march, as you stood sentinel in the midnight hour, and nerved your arms in the hour of battle.

"A government which was laid broad and deep by the patriots who sat down together by the camp fires of the Revolution and who, for the sincerity of their convictions and the intensity of their devotion, appealed to the great God of battles, and who never gave up until that government—theirs and ours—was made permanent in the organized form of our time-honored constitution, which extends its protection over all, and which we are bound to obey. The truths which underlie this glorious fabric were proclaimed in the name of the ascendent people of that time, and as they made the circuit of the entire globe, the nations woke from their lethargy like those who have been exiles from childhood, when they hear, for the first time, the dimly remembered accents of their mother tongue. I will not detain you. In the name of the people here assembled, in the name of the patriotic women who have prepared this bounteous feast for you, I bid you welcome to our midst."

The soldiers then entered the court room, which was tastily decorated with national flags. Everything was arranged in excellent order, with tables groaning beneath the load of substantials which our citiz-

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ens had, with their accustomed liberality, supplied for the refreshment of the gallant volunteers. At three o'clock, after prayer by Reverend Layton, the feast of good things commenced, and ample justice was done to it by the volunteers.

After breakfast, A. M. Flory, Esq., in behalf of Company D, presented Capt. Thos. S. Dunn with a handsome sword as a testimonial of their regard for him.

The assemblage to welcome the volunteers was large, but it would have been increased four-fold if time had permitted a general notice in the country of the time of their arrival. The volunteers, with few exceptions, were in excellent health and the bronzed countenances showed the extent of their exposure to southern sun and storm. At two o'clock on the afternoon of the same day, Captain Chase and his company of Zouaves arrived at the depot from the seat of war in West Virginia. Upon their arrival they were escorted to the court house by the reception committee, where another bounteous repast had been prepared in anticipation of their coming. The reception ceremonies were essentially the same as those of the early morning and the dinner was served amid general rejoicing at their safe return and kindly greetings were extended to them on all sides. In the eyes of the masses the Zouaves took front rank in their soldierly bearing and exact training. It was a subject of congratulation that not a volunteer from this place was killed or wounded.

On September 1, 1861, Capt. Ira R. Gifford opened a recruiting station in Tipton's engine house, which then stood on the west side of Fourth street just south of Court street and soon had ninety-seven men enrolled, but some of them did not remain with the company when it was mustered into the service.

This company was enlisted for the cavalry service and as it left Logansport was composed of the following men:

Capt. Ira Gifford, Richard T. Ellsworth, Spencer T. Weirick, Thos. W. Stevenson, Wm. Banks, Chas. N. Banks, Wm. A. Larimer, Fred Wiley, Thos. Chambers, Chas. Whipp, Chas. H. Haner, Michael L. Hare, F. M. Hinton, Henry M. Thomas, Joseph Barron, Benj. O. Wilkinson, David A. Ewing, John O. Barron, Geo. Tolliver, Edward Griffin, Stephen R. Lavictoire, Arthur Smith, Lou Voorhis, James Wilkinson, Jacob Loser, Wm. D. Lyon, Alfred Williams, James Hurley, Samuel Purveyance, F. S. Mumford, J. A. Wilkinson, Owen Gillespy, Peter Zerbe, Samuel Sellers, Pollard Herring, James Crosby, Thomas Quinn, Joseph Smalley, Thomas Flinn, H. R. Parker, Gordan Berry, John Racus, Joseph S. Allen, Wm. C. Marshall, James Douglass, Melvin G. Bliss, John Detrick, Ira M. Sweet, Patrick Dillon, John M. Strum, Geo. L. Strum, Samuel W. Wilson, A. W. Wells, P. I. Howard, Jacob L. Reap, Reuben Scott, Joseph Bauer, Chas. W. Dunn, James M. Casken, H. H. Thomas, John H. Masterson, Zenas R. Bradley, Chas. Davidson, Michael Rohrer, John M. Fletcher, H. B. Moore, Wm. Beatty, Thomas McCoy.

On September 3rd Captain Gifford was notified by Colonel Brackett that his cavalry company would be accepted in the make-up of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry Regiment and about the middle of September left for Chicago, the regimental headquarters, and were mustered into the service as Company E of that regiment.

Twelfth United States Infantry

Recruiting continued steadily at the quarters of Capt. T. S. Dunn, who used every exertion to fill up his company as fast as possible. These recruits were for service in the Twelfth United States Infantry. From

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the commencement to the end of the second week in September he had forwarded to Fort Hamilton the following recruits: John S. Long, James A. Johnson, Joseph Helvie, Noah Helvie, L. R. Helvie, A. J. Helms, Wm. Ferrell, Wm. Turner, Geo. Turner, Ed. Neff, William Harrison, Jacob Brubaker, David Van Blaricum, Christ. Mathias, Francis McCain, H. J. Kline, George H. Bell and George J. Schneider. Twenty additional men left for the same post on October 14th, making thirty-eight in all.

Organization of the Forty-sixth Indiana Infantry

On September 20, 1861, the following dispatch was received granting authority to raise and quarter a regiment at Logansport:

"Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 20, 1861.

"To Hon. Richard P. De Hart,

"Logansport, Ind.

"Hon. Graham N. Fitch, N. G. Scott and T. H. Bringhurst are authorized to raise a regiment to rendezvous at Logansport. Build your barracks, hurry up the organization of companies and put them into camp.

"By order of Gov. O. P. Morton.

"W. R. Holloway."

The *Logansport Journal*, under date of September 25th, made the following announcement indicating the state of progress in the enlistment of men:

"A. M. Flory and E. R. Stevens are adding rapidly to the muster roll of their company and it will be full in a few days. The company will be made up of the best material of the county. The recruiting room is at the Tipton engine house on Fourth street.

"John Guthrie, S. M. Bliss and Wilson Williamson are getting recruits who will do honor to the county wherever they may be. Their recruiting room is at Mr. Guthrie's law office on Broadway.

"Like Vigus and Geo. J. Groves have opened a recruiting room and hung out the national colors from the brick block on Broadway and are enlisting a company for Fitch's regiment.

"John Kearney, Wm. Fitzgerald and Wm. Cahill are engaged in raising a company of Irishmen for Colonel Fitch's regiment. It is composed of men who will do their duty wherever they are called to go. The recruiting will be at Matthew Wilson's store" (at that day a small one-story frame building that stood on the south side of Market street, west of the alley between Third and Fourth streets).

Matthew Wilson was a versatile Irishman, unique character and vowed that the Irish company with their "shelalas" could pound the "stuffins out of every rebel in the land."

When it was announced that a regiment was to be raised and go into camp at Logansport the citizens were greatly excited and their enthusiasm was at its height. The subject was the chief topic of conversation in the stores and on the streets. Where would the camp be located? Various suggestions were made but it was finally decided to select a wooded grove on the eastern part of lot No. 1 of Barron's reserve, extending from the east end of Bates street near the Franklin school building north and west. At once lumber and other necessary materials were taken to the grounds and a force of men, as many as could work to advantage, began the work of erecting barracks, which were hastily constructed of rough lumber. The quarters were com-

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pleted and ready for occupancy on the 30th day of September and the camp was formally dedicated as "Camp Logan" and the first occupants were Captain Guthrie and his company. On October 7th Capt. A. M. Flory's company of Cass county boys went into camp and a part of a company from this county under N. B. Booth on October 20th. In the meantime companies from surrounding counties entered the camp and the Fort-sixth Regiment had its full quota of men. The camp was fully organized by October 7th when John H. Gould was appointed to command the barracks and issued the first regimental orders on that day. On September 30, 1861, commissions were issued by Governor Morton to the field officers, as follows: Graham N. Fitch, colonel; Newton G. Scott, lieutenant-colonel; Thos. H. Bringhurst, major; Richard P. De Hart, adjutant, and on September 24th to David D. Dykeman, quartermaster; on December 11th to Robert Irvin, chaplain; on October 7th to Horace Coleman, surgeon, and to William S. Haymond, assistant surgeon.

To show the moral character of the occupants of "Camp Logan," we will say that a Sunday school was organized on Sunday, October 6th, opened and conducted by and under the management of the soldiers themselves. A joint committee was appointed by the Sunday schools of the city for the purpose of raising money to purchase Bibles for the soldiers of the Forty-sixth in "Camp Logan." The movement was successful and the Bibles were presented. The Sunday school was continued without interruption as long as the regiment remained in camp here and in addition, religious services were held in the camp every Sunday, conducted by our local ministers. Rev. Silas Tucker of the Baptist church delivered the first sermon in "Camp Logan" on October 13th, at two P. M.

Presentation of Flag to the Forty-sixth

A meeting of citizens was held at the court house on December 10th at which a committee was appointed consisting of S. A. Hall, C. B. Lasselle, S. L. McFaddin, N. D. Grover and Isaac Bartlett to procure a flag and make necessary arrangements to present the same to the Forty-sixth Regiment before its departure for the seat of war.

The flag, which was purchased in Cincinnati, was delayed in delivery and was not presented to the regiment until they were at the depot ready to take their departure. The flag, of handsome silk, with Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteers marked with silver cloth on the center stripe, was presented to the regiment at the depot by Chas. B. Lasselle in an appropriate speech in part as follows:

"Colonel Fitch and soldiers of the Firty-sixth Regiment: Your fellow citizens of Cass county, as the highest testimonial they can give of the esteem which they can bear to you, and as a token of the anticipation they entertain of your future good conduct in the field to which you are called, have procured and now present to you this national emblem of our Union. We present you this flag with full confidence that its glories will not be tarnished nor our confidence disappointed while it remains in your hands. Should it be your fortune, as it probably soon will be, to meet the enemies of our country upon the field of battle, we hope, yea, we know, that the fame of Indiana, as yet unsullied, will be fully sustained by the gallantry of the Forty-sixth. Our prayer is that you may soon return with a reunited country, success and honor, but we enjoin you to return it with honor, or return it not at all."

Reply of Colonel Fitch:

"Mr. Lasselle: We thank you and through you the citizens of Cass

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county for the flag which you have done us the honor to present to us. We accept it with gratitude; and we will treasure it as a memento of their kindness at all times and wherever it may be our fortune to be placed. As to the high anticipations you may have formed of our future good conduct in the field, I will only say that our acts shall speak for themselves, but I trust they shall not prove false to your hopes; and when we return, if we return at all, I promise you that we will do so with this flag above us, or we shall return with it around us. I accept it in the name of the regiment and now place it in the keeping of the color guard, who will bear it aloft before us, reminding us of the kind hearts left behind us and guiding us upon the path of duty and honor."

During the fall of 1861, Camp Logan presented an animated appearance. The soldiers were constantly drilling and going through the various military movements that was entirely new to our citizens; and people from the whole county and surrounding counties made pilgrimage to Camp Logan to see how real soldiers maneuvered in camp life; something that had never before been witnessed within the confines of Cass county. The writer well remembers going out to Camp Logan, which was then an open grove of native trees, with scarcely a house at that time built between the Third street bridge and the camp, where the Franklin school building now stands. It was with wonder and admiration that we walked around the barracks and tents and then witnessed a regimental parade. It made a lasting impression upon our youthful minds as it did upon others. We thought that the Forty-sixth Regiment was great, grand and powerful enough to put down the rebellion itself and we went home satisfied that the war would be over as soon as this formidable looking military outfit reached the scenes of strife in the rebellious states.

Camp Logan was a notable place during the greatest war of modern times and it is fitting that the place should be marked for all time, and the Forty-sixth Regiment that was encamped there over fifty years ago did a commendable thing when, at their reunion held in Rochester in 1905, appointed a committee consisting of Frank Swigart, W. H. Duncan and Geo. W. Clinger, to purchase a suitable monument to mark the location of this famous camping ground. This committee secured a granite monument, which bears the inscription: "Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteers Infantry, Organized and Encamped here from October to December, 1861." The stone stands about three feet above ground and is placed at the southwest corner of Bates and Plum streets in the corner of the Franklin school grounds. It marks the southeast corner of "Camp Logan." The camp extended from this point west about two thousand feet and north to the present Vandalia railroad tracks.

Departure of the Forty-sixth from Camp Logan

Thursday, December 12, 1861, the day appointed for the Forty-sixth Regiment to march for the seat of war in Kentucky, was a most delightful and pleasant day. Not a cloud obscured the sky and the clear, bracing air was invigorating to all. The news of the departure of the gallant volunteers had been widely circulated and thousands of people from town and country had gathered to see so magnificent a spectacle as one thousand men armed and equipped for army service, march off to do battle for the cause of our grand old Union. While some were attracted by the military display, yet there were many earnest, devoted and sympathetic fathers, mothers and relatives of the departing soldiers

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that came to give them a last parting word of good cheer, and a God's speed, in the difficult and dangerous task before them, and to wish them success and a safe return.

Drawn up on the fine parade grounds in front of Camp Logan, some time was occupied in preparing for the march. The scene was of deep interest to the large numbers of spectators gathered to witness their departure and extend their greetings. The troops presented a grand view in their new uniforms, accouterments and arms and their soldierly bearing and ready obedience to orders, indicated their rapid and satisfactory progress in the manual of arms. The oath was administered to the soldiers by companies and at the conclusion all the commissioned officers advanced to the front and center, where the oath was administered by Lieut. Edgar Phelps of the regular army and the commisisons of the company officers delivered to them. The march of the regiment was through a vast concourse of people, which increased as they approached the Wabash depot. About 12 o'clock they boarded the train and moved off for Lafayette amid the cheers of the citizens and followed by the earnest prayers for their protection from the dangers of the battlefield and a safe return to their homes and friends.

The Forty-sixth went by way of Lafayette to Indianapolis, where it remained until December 14th, when it went to Madison and down the Ohio to Camp Wickliff, Kentucky, where it remained until February 16, 1862, thence to the mouth of Salt river and to Paducah and from that time on was in active service.

Marriage in Camp Logan

On the morning of November 28, 1861, the monotony of camp life was diversified by the marriage of William Cornell of Company D, to Miss Annett Smith, by the regimental chaplain, Robert Irvin. The ceremony was performed on a raised platform in the presence of the assembled regiment. Mr. Cornell soon left his young bride for active service in the South, but his faithful wife proved true and after the close of the war he returned to Logansport and the couple are still honored residents of our city.

Roster of the Forty-sixth

The following is the composition of the Forty-sixth Regiment, so far as the companies in whole or in part were citizens of Cass county:

Colonels: Graham U. Fitch and Thomas H. Bringhurst.

Lieutenant-Colonels: Newton G. Scott and Aaron M. Flory.

Major: Wm. M. De Hart.

Quartermasters: D. D. Dykeman, Thomas H. Howes and Wm. S. Richardson.

Chaplain: Robert Irvin.

Surgeons: Horace Coleman, Israel B. Washburn, and Asa Coleman.

Company A. Privates: Faucett, Chas. B.; McNamar, Jacob V.

Company B. Captains: A. M. Flory, Frank Swigart and Theodore R. Forgy.

First Lieutenants: John T. Castle, Matthew K. Graham, Theophalis P. Rodgers.

Second Lieutenants: John Armont, Loren C. Stevens and Marcellus Nash.

Sergeants: Isaac K. Castle, E. B. Forgy and J. W. Tippet.

Corporals: Austin Adair, Robt. T. Bryer, Thomas Castle, Thomas J. Jamison, J. R. Cunningham and Joshua M. Reed.

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Musician: J. M. Richardson.
Wagoner: Geo. W. Cronk.
Privates: Bell, Wm. H.; Black, Asa; Black, James; Billington, Chas F.; Bruington, Geo. W.; Castle, John W.; Caller, James H.; Custer, Sam'l S.; Campton, James; Carmine, Benj. F.; Dale, Geo. P.; Davis, Wm.; Davis, Joseph; Doan, Geo. W.; Dill, James C.; Dague, John W.; Ellis, Abraham; Forgy, D. J.; Forgy, Geo. W.; Forgy, John D.; Fox, John; Fox, Samuel; Gordon, James W.; Guard, Wm.; Grant, Wm. H.; Grant, Isaac; Herrell, John; Hart, Wm.;

COL. THOMAS H. BRINGHURST

Haney, Samuel; Hart, Amos J.; Hale, Jesse; Horner, Wm. P.; Ingham, Hezekiah; Jamison, John J.; Jump, Samuel L.; Kerns, Wm. B.; Lynch, Levi; Lobrick, Geo.; Laird, Reece D.; McMillen, Adams; McCarthy, Geo. M.; Morse, Wm. R.; Maice, Peter; Mellinger, Stephen J.; Martin, Henry L.; Michael, Albert; Nash, Augustine; Oden, Geo. W.; Oliver, John N.; Pfountz, Franklin; Pfountz, Wm.; Pennell, Sam'l L.; Pearson, Philip; Redd, Joseph; Reeder, Chas. D.; Rodgers, Wm. A.; Rodgers, Theophilus S.; Rodgers, Chauncey; Rance, Geo.; Rutt, Abraham; Roberts, Joseph; Stewart, Samuel; Stewart, Thomas; Shields, John T.; Shields, Joshua P.; Specie, Joseph; Smith, Nicholas D.; Tilton, Samuel; Thomas Wm. F.; Voorhees, Aurillius L.; Voorhees, M. N.; Winters, Isaac R.; Wagoner, Warren; Whitaker, Robt. S.; Welch, Michael.

Recruits: Allhands, Philip L.; Adair, Austin; Bachelor, Andrew J.; Brewington, Ed. J.; Burns, Israel F.; Bell, Alfred H.; Custer, Wm. A.; Campbell, John N.; Duffy, James; Forgy, Thomas C.; Forgy,

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Andrew J.; Goodwin, Geo. W.; Greninger, John M.; Hebison, Jacob D.; Hunickhouse, Jasper; Horne, Harrison; Lennon, David D.; Lenon, Robert; Lake, Wm. R.; McPheters, James; McElheney, Robt. W.; Mammert, Harrison; Marpole, Alfred; Nash, Willard G.; Powell, Wm. L., Pope, Thomas A.; Purcell, Wm. D.; Purcell, Cyrus; Payton, Lindsey B.; Roof, Daniel; Shank, T. M.; Shelly, Benj. F.; See, Jacob; See, Elihu; Studebaker, John; Thomas, Wm. F.; Winters, Wm. R.

Company C: Privates: Burley, Thornton A.; Chilcott, Benj. B.; Wilson, Amos W.

Company D: Captains: John Guthrie and Wm. M. De Hart.

First Lieutenants: Chas. A. Brownlee and Abraham B. Herman.

Second Lieutenants: Andrew J. Lavender and Alex K. Ewing.

Sergeants: Leroy J. Anderson, Jordan R. Tyner, James A. Pepper, A. J. Little.

Corporals: John B. Stevens, Elijah J. Hunt, Ambrose Updegraph, J. P. Lemming, Wm. Laynear, Cornelius B. Woodruff, Wm. H. Crockett, R. Bernethy.

Musician: Thos. W. Kendrick.

Wagoner: James Williams.

Privates: Bell, Thomas J.; Blew, Martin V.; Blew, Michael J.; Bruner, David; Boon, James F. W.; Budd, Isiah; Butler, John; Bear, Geo.; Crocket, Moses M.; Clifford, Patrick; Cloud, James W.; Cree, Samuel W.; Cornell, Wm.; Cripliver, David; Cassel, Geo. A.; Dunham, Nathan; Dougherty, Patrick; Dodd, Geo. E.; Dickey, Joseph; Dickey, David E.; Dobbins, James H.; Deford, Thomas; Dunn, Jerry; Eskew, Anthony A.; Gransinger, Nicholas; Gardner, James; Gary, Wm. H.; Hinkle, Adam; Herman, Abraham B.; Hatfield, Edward; Hitchens, Jacob; Hitchens, Wm. H.; Hitchens, Alfred; Ireland, Samuel L.; Jackson, Julius C.; Jones, Noah; Jones, David; Keefe, Daniel O.; Lowdermilk, Wm. W.; Lovinger, Andrew J.; Lynch, Thomas J.; Murray, Michael; McTaggart, John; McDermot, Peter; McGlove, Patrick; Niles, Wm. H.; Niles, Geo. W.; Perkins, Samuel; Powell, Wm. H.; Robison, Thomas; Smith, James H.; See, George; Stover, Andrew; Small, Wm. H.; Shea, John; Samsel, Daniel W.; Springsted, Perry; Shaw, Robert; Tam, Lemuel H.; Tolen, James; Wood, Andrew J.; Woods, Wm.; Welsh, Nicholas; Williams, Joseph; White, Porter A.; Warfield, Benj.; Williamson, John; Vigus, James M.

Recruits: Conner, Wm. H.; Johnson, James H.; Lumbert, Hiram; Pruett, Eli; Reese, Maxwell; Tolen, Daniel.

Company E: Privates: Clinger, Geo. W.; McArthur, John; McCombs, James M.; Mead, Edw. C.; Murray, Geo. W.; Randall, Marian; St. Clair, Francis M.; Tucker, Moses W.; Waterburg, John U.; Young, Mahlon U.; Young, Rozelle; Gurley, William R.; Nichols, Nathaniel.

Company F: First Lieutenant: Geo. W. Yeats.

Wagoner: Matthias Eastwood.

Privates: Barr, Wm.; Corrigan, Lawrence; Crippen, James; Dickey, Nathaniel; Eastwood, James H.; Jerome, Samuel; Taffe, Michael; Tripp, James S.; Tripp, Albert W.; Willis, Joseph; Young, Hezkiah F.; Connell, David; Grable, Samuel.

Company H: Captain: James F. Mitchell.

Corporal: Lewis Price.

Privates: John McLaughlin, Ira C. Washburn, Lewis Price, Elihu P. Washburn, Ed. B. Coulson, R. W. Palmer.

Company I: Captains: John F. Liston and Fred Fitch.

Lieutenants: Napolean B. Booth and Jacob Ludlow.

Sergeant: D. T. Kirsher.

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Corporals: Robert McElheny, John Douglass.

Musicians: Wm. Spader and Martin L. Surface.

Privates: Button, T. G.; Custer, W. A.; Dunkle, Walter; Fishpaugh, H.; Grass, John, Jr.; Gray, John; Humbert, Thomas; Hancock, Milton; Hunter, Samuel; Julian, J. G.; Kistler, Jefferson; Johnson, Andrew; Keller, J. G.; Keef, William; Kline, Solomon; McAllister, A. U.; Myers, Joseph; Mellinger, C. D.; Meyer, Wm.; Oliver, Wm.; Persinger, John W.; Parish, J. G.; Schaefer, Christ.; Scott, J. B.; Segraves, Chas.; Stiver, Jonas; Todd, Valentine; Todd, James; Washburn, Eli P.; Warfield, J. E.; Walters, J. W.; Walters, Samuel; Walters, W. J.; Whitcomb, D. M.; Vernon, John.

Recruits: Belew, Isaac; Barnhart, James H.; Davis, Henry; Davidson, Charles; Eberline, August; Green, Geo. W.; Grass, John; Schleh, George; Sanborn, Richard; Schrader, John; Schrader, Fred; Vernon, Samuel L.

Company K: First Lieutenant: George C. Horn.

Privates: Hunter, Wm. H.; Mummert, Geo. K.; Studebaker, David; Anderson, John; Castle, John G.; Castle, Thomas W.; Elkins, John; Layton, Joseph.

Brief statement of the active operations of the Forty-sixth. Mustered into service at Logansport, December 12, 1861, and at once left for Camp Wickliff, Kentucky, thence down the Mississippi, engaging in attacks on New Madrid, Island No. 10. April 13, 1862, under General Pope at Fort Pillow. June 6, at Memphis, then up White river. On 17th charged rebel works at St. Charles; at Helena, Arkansas, assigned to General Hovey's division; November 16, at Arkansas Post; November 26, at Tallahatchie, Mississippi; February, 1863, cleared the Yazoo river of obstructions and engaged at Fort Pemberton; April 12, in the rear of Vicksburg under General Grant; engaged at Port Gibson, Champion Hills, suffering severely, loosing one-fourth of its number; at Vicksburg was in the trenches 44 days. July 5, 1863, moved to Jackson, Mississippi; back to Vicksburg and down to Natchez and New Orleans, where, on March 4, 1864, reenlisted as veterans; went on Red River expedition, to Sabine Cross Roads; engaged at Mansfield on April 8, 1864, where seventy men were captured and were tortured for eight months in prison at Camp Ford and Camp Grace, Texas; May 22, moved to New Orleans and on June 12 left on veteran furlough for Indiana. On expiration of furlough was sent to Kentucky on garrison duty. Mustered out of service at Louisville, Kentucky, September 5, 1865.

Company B, Fifty-fifth Regiment

Under a call of Governor Morton a volunteer company for ninety days' service was organized here on May 29, 1862, in the Tipton Engine House, with Carter L. Vigus as captain, John T. Powell, first lieutenant and Frank W. West, second lieutenant. This company was enlisted for service in guarding the Confederate prisoners confined at Indianapolis, that the troops performing that duty might be sent to the front. This company left for Indianapolis on the Chicago & Cincinnati Railroad at 12 o'clock, Saturday, May 31, and was mustered into service June 6, 1862.

Roster, Company H, Fifty-fifth Indiana—Three Months' Service

James W. Dunn organized this company July 18, 1862, and served as its captain with Amos W. Mobley first lieutenant and John G. Meck, second lieutenant and the following non-commissioned officers and men:

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Edward R. Stevens, Wm. Patten, Jas. M. Thomas, James C. Kerns, Abraham Commingore, Jas. H. Vigus, Wm. Mills, Morris Sellers, Wm. H. Aldrich, Robt. R. Carson, Chas. S. Davis, Wm. D. Hittler, James Tower, James H. Vigus, musician; Willis G. Graham, wagoner.

Privates: Baker, Jesse; Blain, Wm.; Bliler, John; Barnum, Josiah B.; Baley, Henry; Bainbridge, Theo.; Brown, Kelsey; Burrows, John F.; Black, Granville N.; Barnett, Thaddeus C.; Brooks, Joseph H.; Burkett, Daniel; Brown, Oliver S.; Bonnett, Thomas; Crosby, James; Commingore, Daniel; Cox, Recompense; Curtis, Wm.; Calhoun, Andrew W.; Cooper, John; Douglas, Marion; Dunham, Abraham; Emery, Joseph E.; Etnire, Sylvester; Fury, John; Farver, Gassaway; Fitch, Alfred H.; Fickle, Mannington; Ganson, Henry; Grace, Wm.; Grace, Henry; Grace, Wesley J.; Grace, George; Helmich, Daniel; Howland, Ransford; Hutson, Joseph; Heck, James; Herron, Henry H.; Ham, Geo. W.; Hopper, Geo.; Justice, Wm.; Kreider, Joseph; Lemaster, John; Larimer, Robt. C.; Leslie, James W.; Miles, Aaron; Miller, James A.; McGovern, Frank; Masters, Wm. Z.; Markley, Nathaniel J.; Massenna, Mathias; Neff, Wm. R.; Oliphant, Newton; Powers, Granville; Quaintance, Ellis; Quaintance, Eli; Quaintance, John; Rodgers, James; Rodabaugh, Joseph; Rowan, Jas. A.; Shriver, Geo.; Sales, Samuel; Shidler, Isaac; Utley, Chas. S.; Vigus, J. B.; Van Blaricum, Wm.; Wildbahn, Samuel J.; Wilkinson, Wm. H.; Wilson, Jas. S.; Wilson, Harrison; Ward, Edwin C. F.; Winters, Jas. L.; Whitney, Theodore D.

The companies of the Fifty-fifth Regiment were mustered into service at different times during the summer of 1862 and were assigned to the duty of guarding the Confederate prisoners captured at Fort Donelson and stationed at Camp Morton, Inidanapolis, where they remained until August, 1862, and then proceeded to Kentucky to resist the invasion of Kirby Smith, and remained on duty there until the expiration of their time, when they returned to Indianapolis and were mustered out.

Letter from the Front

Dan H. Bennett of the Ninth Indiana, under date of April 9, 1862, gives a brief statement of the part Cass county men had taken in the battle of Pittsburg Landing:

"I have just returned from the field of the hardest fought battle known to our history. Were I to attempt a description I would fall short of doing justice to the subject. The number of dead and wounded on both sides was terrible. The fight raged with indomitable fury over seven miles square, as that was the length of our color lines and the enemy were driven by inches, as it were for that distance. It is truly appalling and heart-rending to pass over the field and witness the scenes connected with it. Dead and wounded strewn in every direction, and those in the last throes of death appealing for aid and no one to render them any assistance, and in consequence they were compelled to surrender up their existence without the aid of a physician or even of a comrade. Cass county boys were in the heart of the fight all day on Monday, yet they escaped remarkably.

"Below I give the names of the killed and wounded:

"Captain Lasselles Company K of the Ninth; killed, Cathcart (initials not known); badly wounded, Lieut. Joseph S. Turner, M. P. Hearne, S. Hanna, S. Kendall, G. W. Langston, Wm. L. McConnell, George Campbell, Newton Victor and J. Rhouamus. Twenty-ninth Indiana, Company E.—Badly wounded, S. Bishop, Joseph Chestnut, Tyre Douglas, J. M. Bennett, D. Callahan, Benson Engart, Henry Pownell, J. W. Green, M. Mitchell and George Myers. The entire loss of

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the Ninth Indiana as I learned from Captain Cole, acting adjutant, is 25 killed and 150 wounded, 10 missing. They lost their adjutant, one captain killed and several officers wounded, among whom was Captain Copp, the fighting preacher from Michigan City."

The Ninth and Twenty-ninth Regiments containing the Cass county boys performed their duty nobly at Pittsburg Landing. The Twenty-ninth was comaninded by Lieut. Col. David M. Dunn of Logansport. During the battle Captain Lasselle acted as major of the Ninth and the command of Company K devolved upon Lieutenant Turner, who was shot through the kidneys and died at Mound City, Illinois, on April 16th following. His remains were brought to Logansport on Saturday morning, April 19, by Patrick Johnson of this city, a boy aged fourteen years, who was with Lieutenant Turner at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, attended him during his illness and was with him when he died in the hospital, the boy doing nobly all he could to make him comfortable in his dying hours.

The body was taken to the residence of W. T. S. Manly until Sunday, when the funeral was held, conducted by the Rev. Silas Tucker and Rev. W. J. Vigus at the Broadway Methodist church. The corpse was buried with military honors. Captain Chase, under whom Lieutenant Turner served in the three months' service, commanded the military escort and the bier was followed by many of the returned volunteers who knew him in the early Virginia campaigns.

"It was the most numerous attended of any funeral ever witnessed in this city, showing how properly our people appreciate the services of those who lay down their lives in defense of our Union and Constitution. As the farewell salute was fired over the grave of this departed hero, many a tear was dropped to the memory of one who was respected by all who knew him, and whose bravery at Pittsburg Landing won the admiration of his associates in arms.

"During the engagement at Pittsburg Landing, Lieut. Palmer Dunn was struck on his sword belt by a bullet, but glanced and did no injury to him."

Skirmishing in Virginia

Capt. Wm. P. Lasselle of Company K, Ninth Indiana, under date of November 19, 1861, writes an interesting letter describing incidents of the campaign in Virginia, from which we quote some extracts: "Company K has been engaged in as many scouts and skirmishes as any company in our brigade. In fact some of the men have been continually annoying the enemies pickets, firing on them and receiving their fire in return. They have troubled me so much asking to go out scouting that I have been compelled to ask the general to let me send out men whenever I wished to. My men have certainly been more successful in their expeditions than others. In the second attack after 'Green Brier' on the enemies pickets, in which 250 were engaged, of which number only ten were from Company K and of the five of the enemy two were shot by our boys.

"About a week ago nine of my company started out under the lead of Dyer B. McConnell, to pass behind the enemies pickets and camp and try to ascertain their number and position. It was an expedition of much danger, as it was necessary to start and travel thirteen miles before daylight, cross the Green Brier bridge in the dark to escape observation of the enemy who were stationed to watch the bridge; passing within a few feet of them, screened only by the darkness, and would then have to go two or three miles, almost within hearing of their

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pickets and within their picket line, most of the time not over two hundred yards from large parties of the enemy, and in case of discovery they were certain to be cut off. The party consisting of McConnell, Lewis, Johnson, Roberts, Growall, Burton, Byrum, Hearne, Swinney and Widener, started at 3 o'clock in the morning, in high spirits, thinking themselves fortunate to be permitted to undertake the expedition. They were delayed in reaching the bridge until the day was breaking—too late to attempt a crossing. As it would be useless to go ahead now, they determined to secrete themselves and watch. They had just got into position when five of the enemy stepped from the bushes on the other side of the bridge not over one hundred yards distant and turned to go into camp. Johnson and Roberts had gone ahead of the party and were jumping into the road at their end of the bridge as the enemy stepped out. One of them looked up, and seeing our boys, brought his gun to a 'ready' and made a movement as to step back into the brush, but before he could do so, Johnson had him 'covered' when his cap snapped. Roberts immediately fired, the secessionist dropped his gun and fell into the bushes. The rest, hearing the firing, began to run, when Burton shot one, who fell in the road. Growall shot another. This one, when shot, threw his gun from him and fell on his face in the road. After laying still a little while he raised himself up on his hands and knees, then with great difficulty staggered to his feet and steadying himself for a moment, pitched forward into the brush and did not appear again until out of range of our rifles. The last of the five kept the road and had got over a quarter of a mile when McConnell fired at him. All supposed he was missed, as so long a time elapsed before the ball reached him, but with a shriek he threw his gun from him and fell flat on his face. About this time one of their pickets at the barn stepped out and attempted to cross the road, when he was fired on by Widener, who wounded him and caused him to return to the barn, which he reached with difficulty. After this none of the rebels would come out to pick up their men who lay in the road, nor would they show themselves except at a distance where forty or fifty were collected, bantering our boys, but not daring to attack them nor come within rifle range."

Cass county furnished volunteers for many different regiments and it is practically impossible to obtain a complete list of their names as the adjutant general's reports do not show the residence of all the soldiers and in some instances men were not accredited to their home county. Upon inquiry of the war department at Washington we find they have no records of the men enlisted from any given county. We have, therefore, to rely upon the adjutant general's reports, supplemented by personal knowledge and inquiry of local men and will endeavor to give as complete a list of the volunteers from Cass county as it is possible to obtain and no doubt some omissions will be found and other errors. We will take up the regiments serially and give a roster of the men in each, enlisted from Cass county.

Numbering Regiments

In the Mexican war Indiana furnished five regiments numbered 1 to 5. To prevent confusion at the breaking out of the Civil war, the regimental number was therefore begun with six instead of one so that the first regiment organized in 1861 was the Sixth. We will give a list of the commissioned officers first, followed by non-commissioned officers and enlisted men:

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Officers of Indian Wars and War of 1812

Tipton, John, general in Indian war and War of 1812; Wilson, Walter, general in Indian war and War of 1812; Crooks, Richard, general in Indian war and War of 1812; Lasselle, Hyacinth, general in Indian war and War of 1812; Bell, Daniel, major in Indian war and War of 1812; Durett, John B., colonel in Indian war and War of 1812; Spencer, Spier, captain in Indian war and War of 1812; Vigus, Cyrus, captain in Indian war and War of 1812; Barron, Joseph, Sr., interpreter in Indian war and War of 1812.

Officers of Regular Army

Dunn, Wm. McKee, A. J. A., general; Chase, Dudley H., captain, Seventeenth Infantry; Dunn, Thomas S., captain, Twelfth Infantry; Wright, I. B., lieutenant, Eleventh Infantry.

Officers in the Civil War

Dunn, David M., colonel, Twenty-ninth Indiana Infantry; Vigus, Carter L., captain and quartermaster; Dunn, Thos. S., captain, Company D, Ninth Indiana Infantry; Wimer, Clinton D., first lieutenant, Company D, Ninth Indiana Infantry; Miles, Orlando, second lieutenant, Company D, Ninth Indiana Infantry; Chase, Dudley H., captain, Company K, Ninth Indiana Infantry; Morrison, Fred P., first lieutenant, Company K, Ninth Indiana Infantry; Hamilton, Alexander, second lieutenant, Company K, Ninth Indiana Infantry; Lasselle, Wm. P., lieutenant colonel, Ninth Indiana, three years' service; Layton, Safety, chaplain, Ninth Indiana, three years' service; McConnell, Dyer B., captain, Company K, Ninth Indiana; Ijams, Thos. H., captain, Company K, Ninth Indiana; Turner, Joseph S., first lieutenant, Company K, Ninth Indiana; Coulson, Madison M., first lieutenant, Company K, Ninth Indiana; Mangan, John H., first lieutenant, Company K, Ninth Indiana; Westlake, Joseph A., second lieutenant, Company K, Ninth Indiana; Shirk, John H., second lieutenant, Company K, Ninth Indiana; Banta, John, second lieutenant, Company K, Ninth Indiana; Chilcott, John, second lieutenant, Company K, Ninth Indiana; Brown, Wm. L., colonel, Twentieth Indiana; Smith, Benj. H., lieutenant colonel, Twentieth Indiana; Logan, Thomas H., captain, Company F, Twentieth Indiana; Sutherland, Ed C., first lieutenant, Company F, Twentieth Indiana; Miller, Harvey H., second lieutenant, Company F, Twentieth Indiana; Dunn, David M., colonel, Twenty-ninth Indiana; Boggs, Milton M., captain, Company E, Twenty-ninth Indiana; Jamison, David, captain, Company E, Twenty-ninth Indiana; Dunn, Palmer H., captain, Company E, Twenty-ninth Indiana; McDonald, Wm. H., captain, Company E, Twenty-ninth Indiana; Bennett, Nelson B., captain, Company E, Twenty-ninth Indiana; Martin, Alfred, first lieutenant, Company E, Twenty-ninth Indiana; Bishop, Jefferson, first lieutenant, Company E, Twenty-ninth Indiana; Sargent, Austin, first lieutenant, Company E, Twenty-ninth Indiana; Behm, James O., first lieutenant, Company E, Twenty-ninth Indiana; Shafer, John, second lieutenant, Company E, Twenty-ninth Indiana; Humes, John, captain, Company G, Twenty-ninth Indiana; Gerlach, John, second lieutenant, Company A, Thirty-second Indiana; Peters, Abraham, major, Thirty-fifth Indiana; Fitch, G. N., colonel, Forty-sixth Indiana; Bringhurst, T. H., colonel, Forty-sixth Indiana; Scott, Newton G., lieutenant colonel, Forty-sixth Indiana; Flory, Aaron M., lieutenant colonel, Forty-sixth Indiana; De Hart,

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Wm. M., adjutant, Forty-sixth Indiana; Dykeman, David D., quartermaster, Forty-sixth Indiana; Howes, Thos. H., quartermaster, Forty-sixth Indiana; Richardson, Wm. S., quartermaster, Forty-sixth Indiana; Irwin, Robt., chaplain, Forty-sixth Indiana; Coleman, Horace, surgeon, Forty-sixth Indiana; Washburn, I. B., surgeon, Forty-sixth Indiana; Coleman, Asa, surgeon, Forty-sixth Indiana; Swigart, Frank, captain, Company B, Forty-sixth Indiana; Forgy, Theo. B., captain, Company B, Forty-sixth Indiana; Castle, John T., first lieutenant, Company B. Forty-sixth Indiana; Graham, Matthew K., first lieutenant, Company B, Forty-sixth Indiana; Rogers, Theo. P., first lieutenant, Company B., Forty-sixth Indiana; Arnout, John, second lieutenant, Company B, Forty-sixth Indiana; Stevens, Loren C., second lieutenant, Company B, Forty-sixth Indiana; Nash, Marcellus, second lieutenant, Company B, Forty-sixth Indiana; Guthrie, John, captain, Company D, Forty-sixth Indiana; Brownlee, Chas. A., first lieutenant, Company D, Forty-sixth Indiana; Herman, Abraham B., first lieutenant, Company D, Forty-sixth Indiana; Ewing, Alex K., second lieutenant, Company D, Forty-sixth Indiana; Lavender, Andrew J., second lieutenant, Company D, Forty-sixth Indiana; Yeats, Geo. W., first lieutenant, Company F, Forty-sixth Indiana; Mitchell, James F., captain, Company H, Forty-sixth Indiana; Liston, John W. T., captain, Company I, Forty-sixth Indiana; Fitch, Fred, captain, Company I, Forty-sixth Indiana; Booth, Napolean B., second lieutenant, Company I, Forty-sixth Indiana; Hudlow, Jacob, second lieutenant, Company I, Forty-sixth Indiana; Horn, Geo. C., first lieutenant, Company K, Forty-sixth Indiana; Rust, Frank W., second lieutenant, Company B, Fifty-fifth Indiana; Dunn, James W., captain, Company H, Fifty-fifth Indiana; Mobley, Amos W., first lieutenant, Company H, Fifty-fifth Indiana; Meck, John G., second lieutenant, Company H, Fifty-fifth Indiana; Hubbard, Geo. M., quartermaster, Seventy-third Indiana; McConnell, Wm. L., captain, Company G, Seventy-third Indiana; Westlake, Joseph A., captain, Company G, Seventy-third Indiana; Vanness, Garrett A., first lieutenant, Company G, Seventy-third Indiana; Connolly, Robt. J., second lieutenant, Company G, Seventy-third Indiana; Pratt, Seth B., second lieutenant, Company G, Seventy-third Indiana; Doyle, Peter, captain, Company H, Seventy-third Indiana; Mull, Daniel H., captain, Company H, Seventy-third Indiana; Murdock, Henry S., first lieutenant, Company H, Seventy-third Indiana; Callahan, Andrew M., second lieutenant, Company H, Seventy-third Indiana; Greer, John E., first lieutenant, Company F, Fifth Cavalry (Ninetieth) Indiana; McMillen, James H., second lieutenant, Company K, Fifth Cavalry (Ninetieth) Indiana; McKaig, Robt. N., second lieutenant, Company K, Fifth Cavalry (Ninetieth) Indiana; De Hart, Richard P., lieutenant colonel, Ninety-ninth Indiana; Julian, Geo. W., captain, Company K, Ninety-ninth Indiana; Walker, Geo. C., captain, Company K, Ninety-ninth Indiana; Stuart, Seldon P., first lieutenant, Company K, Ninety-ninth Indiana; McGregor, John C., second lieutenant, Company K, Ninety-ninth Indiana; Justice, Dr. James M., quartermaster, One Hundred and Tenth Minute Men; McFaddin, S. L., first lieutenant, Company H, One Hundred and Tenth Minute Men; Pearce, John T., second lieutenant, Company H, One Hundred and Tenth Minute Men; Thomas, Sanford, captain, Company F, One Hundred and Sixteenth Minute Men; Patten, Wm. T., first lieutenant, Company F, One Hundred and Sixteenth Minute Men; Thomas, James, second lieutenant, Company F, One Hundred and Sixteenth Minute Men; Carey, Robt. H., second lieutenant, Company B, One Hundred and Eighteenth Minute Men; Houk, Johnson M., second lieutenant, Company L, Twelfth Cavalry (One Hundred and Twenty-

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seventh) Indiana; Browne, Dr. John T., surgeon, Twelfth Cavalry (One Hundred and Twenty-seventh) Indiana; Wilkinson, Benj. O., captain, Company F, Twelfth Cavalry (One Hundred and Twenty-seventh) Indiana; Wilkinson, William, captain, Company F, Twelfth Cavalry (One Hundred and Twenty-seventh) Indiana; Marshall, Wm. C., first lieutenant, Company F, Twelfth Cavalry (One Hundred and Twenty-Seventh) Indiana; Smith, John B., first lieutenant, Company F, Twelfth Cavalry (One Hundred and Twenty-seventh) Indiana; Donohoe, James T., second lieutenant, Company F, Twelfth Cavalry (One Hundred and Twenty-seventh) Indiana; De Hart, Richard P., colonel, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Indiana; Healey, Joshua, major, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Indiana; Paul, Nathaniel S., adjutant, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Indiana; Hoffman, Max F. A., surgeon, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Indiana; Ewing, Alex K., captain, Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Indiana; Barnett, John C., captain, Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Indiana; West, Frank E., first lieutenant, Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Indiana; Tilton, Samuel, second lieutenant, Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Indiana; Mills, Wm. C., captain, Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Indiana; Vigus, James H., second lieutenant, Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Indiana; Keith, Benj. H., captain, Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Indiana; Powell, John T., captain, Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Indiana; Harper, Wm. A., first lieutenant, Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Indiana; Henton, Frank M., captain, Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Indiana; Smith, Geo. W., first lieutenant, Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Indiana; Crockett, Wm. H., second lieutenant, Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Indiana; Bennett, Daniel H., quartermaster, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Indiana; Dunn, James W., captain, Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Indiana; Thomas, James, first lieutenant, Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and Company B, One Hundred and Forty-second Indiana; Carey, Robt. H., first lieutenant, Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and Company B, One Hundred and Forty-second Indiana; Hilton, John C., second lieutenant, Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Indiana; Clary, Robt. W., second lieutenant, Company B, One Hundred and Forty-second Indiana; Winters, John B., first lieutenant, Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-first Indiana; Davidson, A. B., captain, Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-first Indiana; McElheny, Robt. H., first lieutenant, Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-first Indiana; Comley, R. W., commissary of subsistence, 1861; Stalnaker, Wm. H., second lieutenant, Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-first Indiana; Scantling, John C., major, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Indiana; Cornwell, Jesse L., captain, Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Indiana; McKee, Joseph P., first lieutenant, Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Indiana; Penrose, John G., second lieutenant, Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Indiana; Patton, John S., first lieutenant, Sixteenth Battery, Indiana; Chidister, James C., second lieutenant, Sixteenth Battery, Indiana; Dunn, Williamson, engineer, Regular Navy.

At the breaking of the Civil war in the spring of 1861, there was great excitement throughout the whole North and Cass county was no exception. After the lapse of a few months it was discovered that the rebellion could not be put down without a great exepnditure of time, money and effort on the part of the adherents of the Union cause, and the entire North became a military camp and Cass county was not slow to take up the work of military organization for home defence and

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if need be to go to the front in defence of our state and nation, and military companies composed of all classes of citizens,—farmers, mechanics, business and professional men, were organizing and drilling in many of the towns and townships of Cass county under the designation of "Indiana Legion" and the officers were commissioned by the governor and are given below with the names of the companies organized as follows:

Cass County Companies, Indiana Legion—Bethlehem Guards

M. M. Boggs, captain, commissioned June 28, 1861; resigned October 3rd; Benj. V. Yantis, captain, October 3, 1861; Wm. C. Bennett, first lieutenant, June 28, 1861; Joseph Conn, second lieutenant, June 28, 1861.

Walton Union Guards

W. Howard Ijams, captain, commissioned July 2, 1861; Daniel A. Rudolph, first lieutenant, commissioned July 2, 1861; Asher C. Bennett, second lieutenant, commissioned July 2, 1861.

Tipton Hoosier Guards

Geo. C. Horn, captain, commissioned July 2, 1861; Wm. P. Thomas, first lieutenant, commissioned July 2, 1861; Lindal Smith, second lieutenant, commissioned July 2, 1861.

Harrison Guards

Dyer B. McConnell, captain, commissioned July 18, 1861; William Reder, first lieutenant, commissioned July 18, 1861; John A. Thornton, second lieutenant, commissioned July 18, 1861.

Logan Guards

John T. Powell, captain, commissioned July 22, 1861; James H. Vigus, first lieutenant, commissioned July 22, 1861; Morris L. Sellers, second lieutenant, commissioned July 22, 1861.

These companies met for drill and military maneuvers during the summer and fall of 1861, but were never called into active service, but many members of the Indiana Legion enlisted in the United States service.

Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates

The following is a list of privates and non-commissioned officers who enlisted from Cass county and served during the "Civil war." We will give them by companies and regiments, but will not reproduce the names in the companies which were given in former pages when the companies were organized. The majority of Cass county's soldiers served in the Ninth, Twentieth, Twenty-ninth, Forty-sixth, Fifty-fifth, Seventy-third, Eighty-seventh, Ninety-ninth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth, One Hundred and Fifty-first and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth regiments, but there were other regiments in which some of Cass county's boys served with honor and distinction and we will endeavor to enroll them all, not already listed, with a brief sketch of their military operations by regiments. As stated on a former page, the Indiana regiments in the War of the

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Rebellion began to be numbered with the Sixth, as five regiments were furnished in the Mexican war.

The Sixth Regiment was the first organized and mustered into the service at Indianapolis on April 25, 1861, but no Cass county men were in that regiment. The Ninth Regiment contained the first enlistments from this county, a list of whom has been previously given.

Knapp, John, Company G, Eighth Indiana.

Eleventh Indiana

Privates: Edwards, Lewis A. M., Company E, died; Graft, John N., Company E; Hutchinson, Edward, Company F; Young, Ransom T., Company F.

Twelfth Indiana

Fitzgerald, Jas. W., Company K; Shultz, Dr. J. H., Company D.

Mariner, Jareb B., unassigned; Thirteenth Indiana.

Gibson, Isiah, unclassified, November 16, 1864; Sixteenth Indiana.

Twentieth Indiana

Hibben, James, recruit; Twenty-first Indiana.

See Former Pages.

Twenty-sixth Indiana

Privates: Hunneshagen, Adolph, Company A; Wilson, Winfield S., Company D; Colwell, David, Company D; Anderson, Wm. B., recruit.

Twenty-ninth Indiana

Cass county furnished one whole company (E) to the formation of this regiment which rendezvoused at Laporte, where they were mustered into the service August 27, 1861, for three years, with the following list of Cass county men:

Lieut. Col. David M. Dunn, promoted colonel.

Company E, Twenty-ninth

Milton M. Boggs, captain, resigned March 27, 1862; David Jamison, captain, March 28, 1862; Palmer N. Dunn, captain, January 14, 1863, killed at Chickamauga; Wm. H. McDonald, captain, September 20, 1863, resigned; Nelson B. Bennett, captain, May 19, 1864.

First Lieutenants: Alfred Martin, Jefferson Bishop, Austin Sargent and James O. Behm.

Second Lieutenant: John Shafer.

Sergeants: Leander B. Sargent, John G. Penrose.

Corporals: Bennett, Joseph M.; Fickle, Benj. F.; Mitchell, Milton; Myers, George; Henderson, John; Griswold, Wm.

Musicians: James P. Wilson, John F. Callahan.

Wagoner: George Johnson.

Privates: Athon, Thomas; Booth, Aaron; Brown, Allen; Bennett, Samuel W.; Black, Thomas; Burns, Henry; Chestnutt, Joseph W.; Campbell, Edward; Copner, Alex H.; Covert, John N.; Crave, Isaac; Christie, Robt. W.; Campbell, James; Campbell, Thomas; Callahan, Daniel; Callahan, A. M.; Calkans, Joseph S.; Douglass, Tyre; Early, David; Elliott, Benj.; Foley, Michael; Fouts, John; Fultz, George; Fowles, Jacob R.; Fry, Edw. G.; Faunce, Alfred; Felly, Oliver E.;

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Graham, Joseph B.; Goodwin, Cyrus A.; Green, John D.; Grable, Harvey; Grow, Henry; Humes, John; Hollenback, John B.; Hinkle, Philip C.; Hepler, Samuel; Jenkines, Adam; Jones, Wm. H.; Jones, Enoch B.; Kahlen, David S.; Kline, Wm. J.; Kelly, Willis H.; Louderback, John; Louderback, Allen; Louderback, Bradford; Lunsford, John S.; Myers, Alfred C.; Morrison, Theo.; McElheny, Samuel; Martin, John W.; Pownall, Job V.; Pownall, Henry C.; Pownall, Isaac M.; Pownall, Wm. H.; Read, John V.; Read, Robinson B.; Read, Stephen H.; Rhodes, Ezra; Smith, Daniel; Smith, Edward S.; Smith, Robt. W.; Sedam, Alex; Studebaker, Enos; Thompson, Alex H.; Tuttle, John; Townsend, James; Ward, James; Warrick, Jacob J.; Walker, John; White, Daniel M.; Wagner, John W.; Yocum, Wm.

Recruits: Asher, John; Ash, Geo. W.; Blue, Wm. J.; Blue, Chauncey L.; Ball, Joseph H.; Buck, Felix J.; Burns, Henry; Buck, Wm. J.; Bockover, Jacob L.; Bowser, James N.; Clark, Samuel; Coan, Henry M.; Conn, Harvey M.; Cassaday, Chas.; Connell, Chas C.; Colson, Edw. R.; Calkins, David H.; Cornelius, Wm. M.; Crouch, John W.; Coray, Chas.; Campbell, Geo.; Demoss, Andrew; Deckard, Jacob R.; Davidson, Wm. H.; Davis, Robert; Early, John; Enyart, Joseph B.; Fickle, Thos. F.; Ferrell, Henry; From, Jonathan; Freeman, David H.; Flemons, Thos. H.; Griswold, John A.; Gordon, John A.; Gert, John H.; Green, John W.; Hollenback, Zimri; Hemminger, Fred; Horton, John; Hefty, Thomas; Hanson, Plummer; Henderson, Peter; Jones, Cornelius; Koons, Nathan; Kinster, Wm. H.; Lemasters, James; Lowry, John A.; Livingstone, Wm.; Lamb, Samuel; Michael, Chas.; Martin, Gideon; McLaughlin, H. C.; Morgan, John; Miller, Philip; Marsh, John; Norris, Samuel; Nelson, Joshua; Oliver, Henry C.; Potter, Andrew; Power, Jacob J.; Pownall, Thomas; Peterson, Joseph M.; Rissing, Michael; Rhodes, Michael; Reed, David J.; Reasonear, Henry; Runnels, Geo. W.; Smith, Isaac; Stoddard, Wm. D.; Spiker, Wm.; Sellers, Henry C.; Smith, Enoch B.; Shakel, Henry; Stinnett, Henry; Stinnett, Chas.; Smock, David R.; Smock, Harvey; Showalter, Solomon; Snyder, Adam; Sherman, Mordecai; Sargent, Oliver B.; Thompson, Geo. W.; Tilotson, Edward; Vandever, John I.; Wilson, John; Wolfington, Gustin P.; Wright, John; Youkum, James.

Company G: Adams, Thomas B.
Company H: Musselman, Thos. H., first sergeant.
Company I: McCormac, Michael.
Company K: Tippet, Eli.

In reporting the officers of Company E we listed each name but once, in the highest office held by each, although many men held minor positions and were promoted.

On October 9, 1861, the Twenty-ninth Regiment left Laporte and joined General Rosecrans' command at Camp Nevin, Kentucky; on to Munfordsville, Bowling Green and Nashville, and participated in the battle of Shiloh April 7, 1862, and lost severely. Engaged in siege of Corinth and with Buell's army in pursuit of Bragg. Lost heavily in the battle of Stone River December 31, 1862. Participated in skirmishes at Lavergne, Tribune and Liberty Gap. Sustained heavy loss in the battle of Chickamauga. Stationed at Bridgeport, Alabama, where it reenlisted as a veteran organization on January 1, 1864, and went home on a furlough, after which it went to Chattanooga, Decatur, Alabama; Dalton, Georgia; Marietta, Georgia, where it was at close of war. Col. David M. Miller was promoted and David M. Dunn became colonel January 5, 1864.

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Reception of Veterans of Twenty-ninth

On Wednesday afternoon, January 13, 1864, word was received that Col. David M. Dunn of the Twenty-ninth with the Cass county boys who had re-enlisted were coming home on a veteran furlough and would reach here on the five o'clock Cincinnati train. Arrangements were at once made to give them a royal welcome. Accordingly, on the approach of the train the soldiers were greeted with cheers from an immense crowd and the strains of "Wachter's Band." A procession was formed, the band leading, the soldiers next, followed by the throng of citizens and proceeded to the Barnett House (corner Third and Market) where Major McFaddin, in a brief speech, extended a cordial welcome, in behalf of the city, to the gallant men who had displayed their heroism upon so many battlefields. At the request of Thos. H. Wilson, Major McFaddin announced to the soldiers that a bountiful supper had been prepared for them and that lodging and breakfast would be furnished them free of expense by the patriotic citizens of Logansport. After which Dr. J. M. Justice made a short talk, when Colonel Dunn was called for and thanked the citizens who honored his brave and tried soldiers with so cordial and enthusiastic a welcome. Three cheers were given for Colonel Dunn and his veterans, when the soldiers proceeded to the dining room of the Barnett House where a bountiful supper had been provided and partook of a sumptuous meal. Every one felt it not only a duty, but a pleasure, to honor the brave soldiers, who so nobly sustained the reputation of Cass county on many a hard fought battlefield.

Company K of Ninth Entertained

On the evening of February 10, 1864, a complimentary supper was given to the soldiers of Company K Ninth Regiment, who were about to return to the front after the expiration of their veteran furlough. The supper was an elaborate expression of our people of their confidence in the brave boys, who having previously imperiled their lives in our country's cause were again about to leave us to complete the work already so faithfully prosecuted. At this meeting, before their return, Company K of the Ninth Indiana made arrangements for the erection of a fine monument as a fitting tribute to the memory of Lieut. Joseph S. Turner of this company, who died of wounds received in the battle of Shiloh. The company selected a beautiful lot near the center of Mt. Hope cemetery and cleared off the same and arranged to have the foundation laid and the monument erected, which was later completed and stands today to mark the last resting place of this brave officer.

Thirty-first Indiana

Hodges, Wm. C. Company B Thirty-first.

Thirty-fourth Indiana, Company H.

Corporals: Jones, Enoch; Wallace, Samuel; Murphy, Wm.; Logan, Wm.; Hale, Romulus T.; Holland, Chas. L.

Privates: Crisler, Lewis; Foy, Cornelius; Kemp, Geo.; Newcomb, Rob. F.; Power, Edward G.; Ramsey, Samuel M.; Shelly, Nelson; Thomas, Asberry F.; Wood, Richard G.; Yeakey, John A.

The Thirty-fourth Indiana was organized at Anderson on September 16, 1861, with Asbury Steele as colonel and October 10th left for Camp Wickliffe, Kentucky, and served with the Forty-sixth Indiana

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down the Mississippi at Vicksburg, New Orleans and Louisiana and Texas.

Thirty-fifth Indiana or First Irish

The following Cass county boys served in Company C Thirty-fifth Indiana:

Sergeant: Peters, Abraham, promoted to major.

Privates: Blackburn, White; Horam, Michael; See, John; Burns, John T.

This regiment was organized at Indianapolis December 11, 1861, and served in Buell's western army.

Forty-second Indiana

Oldham, Jesse D., Company E Forty-second; mustered in March 8, 1864.

Forty-sixth Indiana

See previous pages.

Fifty-first Indiana

Company G, Fifty-first Indiana with Captain Constant of Peru; Crooks, Wm.; Booker, Thomas; Chidester, John; Chidester, Ira; Clingingsmith, Moses; Kuhns, Theo; Oliver, Michael; Shortridge, Eli; Scott, Nathan W.

Goodman, Wm., Company K, Fifty-first Indiana.

This was Colonel Straight's regiment that did such daring raids in Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, but was captured near Gaylesville, Alabama, May 3, 1862, and were confined in Libby prison and from which Colonel Straight escaped through a tunnel.

Fifty-fifth Indiana

See previous pages.

Fifty-eighth Indiana

Tupper, James W., Company E.

Fifty-ninth Indiana

Fitzgerald, James W., Company K; mustered March 19, 1864.

Seventy-third Indiana

Two companies of this regiment were composed of Cass county men with the following roll:

Company G: McConnell, Wm. L., captain; Westlake, Joseph A., captain; Vanness, Garrett A., first lieutenant; Connolly, Robt. J., second lieutenant; Pratt, Seth B., second lieutenant.

Sergeants: Wilson, Alexander; McBane, Gillis J.; Pauling, Finla; McConnell, John.

Corporals: Banta, Benj.; Carnahan, James; Smith, Lindol; Moss, Richard; Shidler, Isaac; Lucas, Edward; Kimball, James P.; McDonough, Wm.

Musicians: Smith, Wm. H. H.; Pryor, Daniel E.

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Wagoner: Fox, Jonathan.

Privates: Anderson, John R.; Antrim, James T.; Arthurhultz, Samuel; Bennett, Lavis H.; Bennett, Wm. H.; Binney, Isaac L.; Boozer Peter; Burton, Hezekiah; Canfield, John; Chalk, John; Clark, Milo; Corcoran, Wm.; Corey, Isaac N.; Crisler, John W.; Dangerfield, Benj. F.; Davis, Wm.; Downs, Wm. W.; Droke, Job K.; Dugan, Lewis F.; Etneir, Wm. M.; Enrit, Decatur H.; Faurote, Abraham; Fisher, Andrew B.; Foust, Wm.; Gleney, Patrick; Gordon, Wm.; Gugal, Christian; Gugal, Wm.; Hammerly, Wm.; Hart, Silas W.; Hess, Samuel C.; Helm, Francis M.; Highman, Tilghman M.; Jacks, Wm. H.; Johnson, Anthony S.; Johnson, Patrick C.; Kemp, Allen W.; Kris, John; Kirkman, Wm. J.; Ladd, Christopher M.; Lawrence, Francis M.; Laurence, Harrison; Levell, Francis M.; McGraugh, Simon; McMasters, Robt. B.; Michael, Geo.; Miller, Chas. E.; Nuff, Beman; Nuff, Daniel; Oliver, Joseph; Palmer, John N.; Patterson, Alex. D.; Penny, Noah R.; Perry, Reuben; Perry, Wm.; Petty, Augustus W.; Poff, Wm.; Powell, Ephraim; Pratt, Seth B.; Rader, Lewis; Richardson, Archibald; Ring, Michael; Roherberry, Henry G.; Rist, Harrison C.; Rouse, John L.; Scully, Edward; Seawright, Wm.; Shepherd, Wm.; Smith, Geo. H.; Smith, Hiram; Surface, Flavius S. T.; Thayer, John J.; Vanscoyk, Elam; Vestal, Lafayette; Walters, John S.; Watts, Wm. H.; Weaver, John P.; Winters, John F.; Wolford, Geo.; Worley, Bartholomew; Zerfice, Ambrose.

Recruits: Bennett, John L.; Bennett, T. J.; Barnum, Josiah B.; Cost, John W.; Coulson, Edward R.; Curtues, Benville S.; Cranmore, Gilbert; Faust, Lewis C.; Fordyce, Wm. H.; Hipple, Isaac J.; Hassick, Christian; Jordan, Hugh A.; Langton, David W.; Lowman, Daniel; Lodge, Horatio; Morrison, David A.; Pollard, Adam C.; Pierce, Michael; Steward, Chas. B.; Tippet, Eli; Ward, Joshua B.; Williams, Benj.; Weaver, Wm.; Weaver, John J.; Zama, Geo. W.

Company H: Mull, Daniel H., captain; Doyle, Peter, captain; Murdock, Henry S., first lieutenant; Callahan, Andrew M., second lieutenant.

Sergeants: Thornton, Henry H.; Merrell, Viliars; Custer, Geo. B.; Dailey, Wm.

Corporals: Freeman, David O.; Sargent, Leander B.; Hoffman, Andrew J.; Moore, Anson E.; Harwood, Ebenezer; Bell, Nathaniel; Fry, Martin; Hensley, Dan.

Musicians: Callahan, John F.; Pierce, Robert R.

Wagoner: Morrison, John B.

Privates: Ball, Wm. P.; Blackburn, Joseph; Booth, Wilson; Brown, Edward; Burns, Samuel; Campbell, Robt. B.; Cantner, Joseph; Chestnut, Samuel; Clark, Henry A.; Clement, Chas.; Conner, John H. D.; Cook, Corridon W.; Corning, Hiram V. N.; Cottrall, Jefferson; Crain, John; Crain, Jesse; Crawford, Robt.; Donnelly, James E.; Doud, Wilbur; Enyart, Martin V.; Fallis, John W.; Fiddler, John H.; Foy, Reuben; Glidden, Henry H.; Guthridge, Thos. H.; Harbert, Frank; Hayworth, Daniel; Healey, Abner; Heusley, James; Henderson, James; Herd, Thomas; Hollenback, Zimri; Hood, John T.; Horn, Jonothan; Howard, John; Hubbard, Geo. M.; Jenners, Chesley; Johnson, Edward; John, Geo. A.; Julian, Nathan J.; Julian, Wm. J.; Kerns, James; Kilmer, Christian; Klopp, Henry; Knight, Cornelius A.; Loman, George; Mader, Daniel; Mehaffie, John; Malaby, Thomas A.; Martin, John A.; Mason, Thomas B.; Miller, James; Morgan, Nathan B.; McElwain, James F.; McConnell, J. H.; Murphy, John; Overson, Lindsey; Ogburn, Calvin; Payton, John J.; Pierson, Joseph; Reeves, Homer J.; Sanderson, Adam E.; Shanton, Edward D.; Shilling, Simon K.; Shields, Joshua P.; Sanford, John; Stallard, Wm. D.; Stevens, Wm.; Thompson, John M.; Terflinger, Benj. F.; Tyson, Thornton; Wallace, Wm. B.; Warfield, Geo.

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A.; Warfield, Elijah J.; Ward, Wm. H. H.; Weaver, Chas. F.; West, Chas. H.; Williamson, Edward; Wolfkill, Alfred; Yeates, Isaac B.; York, James.

Recruits: Corning, Hiram V. N.; Davidson, Wm. H.; Enyart, Wm. B.; Ferrell, Henry; Livingstone, Wm.; Michaels, Chas.; Stallard, Wm. D.; Spiker, Wm. R.; Welk, Julius A.

The Seventy-third Indiana Regiment containing the two Cass county companies was organized at South Bend and mustered into service August 16, 1862, and at once ordered to Lexington, Kentucky, and became a part of General Buell's army and took active part in the campaigns in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama. They participated in the battle of Stone River December 31, 1862, and were in the thickest of the fight and lost heavily. The Seventy-third and Fifty-first Indiana, under Col. A. D. Strait, went on a raid into Alabama to cut off the enemy's communications and for bravery, rapidity of action, and resourcefulness, no greater display of military skill was exhibited during the Civil war than was displayed on this expedition in the heart of the enemy's country in which our Cass county boys bore an honorable part. They were, however, surrounded by superior numbers and captured at Cedar Bluffs, Alabama, on May 3, 1863; not, however, until the gallant Colonel Hathaway of the Seventy-third was killed. Most of the men were paroled, but the officers were kept in Libby prison for one year and other Southern prisons for nearly a year longer, Colonel Strait making his escape from Libby prison by means of a tunnel under the wall of the prison that for ingenuity and daring has few equals.

Henry Murdock relates the following incident: One day a typical Southern gentleman came into the prison, stylishly dressed, wearing gold spectacles and flourishing a gold headed cane. He was an elderly man. He came into our quarters on the second floor and asked: "Where is that raiding general or colonel?" "You mean Colonel Strait?" I replied. "That's the man," answered the Southerner. Colonel Strait, who was near by and heard the conversation, stepped out and lightly said: "Well, old man, what can I do for you?" If he had slapped him in the face it would not have insulted the old man's dignity any more. He shook his fist at Colonel Strait and bellowed: "I know what I would do with you if I had my say about it." Colonel Strait reminded him that the war was not ended and that he might get all the fighting he wanted yet. The Southerner stamped out of the place in a rage and went to headquarters where he reduced our rations. For the next ten days we could hold in the palm of our hand the corn meal and black-hearted peas, as we called them, that we had to eat, and they had just enough live stock in them for seasoning when they were cooked. We learned later that this man belonged to the governor's staff and a typical Southerner and no doubt expected Colonel Strait to bow in condescension to his royal highness, but Colonel Strait and his officers were not built that way, but we paid for his boldness of spirit in our reduced rations.

Eighty-third Indiana

Allen, Andrew J., Company A; Scott, Richard, Company I.

The Eighty-third Regiment was organized at Lawrenceburg in September, 1862, and was sent down the Mississippi river and engaged in the campaign contiguous thereto.

Eighty-fifth Indiana

Stewart, Franklin D., Company G.

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This regiment was organized at Terre Haute, September 2, 1862, served in the Western Army and marched with Sherman to the sea.

Eighty-seventh Indiana

Cory, Henry B., Company B; Rector, Isaac, Company B; Rice, Christian, Company D; Levit, Samuel, Company E; Starr, Julius B., Company E; Oldham, Jesse D., Company E; Kavenaugh, James, Company H; St. Ledger, John, Company H; Coppick, Derrick M., Company K.

The Eighty-seventh Indiana rendezvoused at South Bend and left for the front on August 31, 1862, and served in the Western Army, marching with Sherman to the sea and up through the Carolinas.

Fifth Cavalry, Ninetieth Indiana, Company K

Brandt, Wm. H., sergeant; Dunkle, Chas., corporal; Sharp, James M.; McMillen, Zwingle; McKaig, Robt. M.; Enyart, Wm. L.; Corbit, Henry; Dritt, Jacob C.; Ferguson, Joseph P.; Gibson, Joseph; Jacobs, John; Kelly, Francis W.; Lunsford, Francis M.; Leweford, Geo. E.; Morrison, Daniel D.; Ross, Samuel; Robison, Sabin; Sharp, Jesse K.; Tussinger, Geo. W.; Wilson, Alex. H.; Hart, Leander, Company H, Fifth Cavalry; Kreider, Christian E., Company I, Fifth Cavalry.

The Fifth Cavalry, Ninetieth Regiment of Indiana Volunters, was organized at Indianapolis in September, 1862, and was sent at once to Kentucky. This regiment of cavalry was engaged in many battles and skirmishes in Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, Georgia and Alabama, and covered more territory probably than any other cavalry regiment. It has been engaged in twenty-two battles, traveled twenty-four hundred miles and transported one thousand miles by water and captured 640 prisoners, and its casualties have been as follows: Killed in action, 34; died of wounds, 13; died in rebel prisons, 115; died in hospitals, 74; wounded, 72; taken by the enemy as prisoners, 497.

Ninety-Ninth Indiana

Richard P. De Hart, lieutenant-colonel; Campbell, John, Company D; Callahan, John, Company I.

Company K: Julian, Geo. W., captain; Walker, Geo. C., captain; Stewart, Seldon P., first lieutenant; McGregor, John C., second lieutenant.

Sergeants: Morrell, Henry O.; Linderman, C. H.; Clark, Arthur N.

Corporals: Moneysmith, Wm.; Myers, Alfred B.; Winegardner, James I.; Herrand, John L.; Jones, Runey V.; Thomas, Giles S.; Gilbert, Moses.

Musician: Kennedy, Edward.

Wagoner: McCombs, Albert.

Privates: Berry, Mesach; Ball, Lafayette; Bobo, Frank; Bobo, Samuel; Burket, John; Bash, Martin B.; Carter, Josiah C.; Cook, Chas. N.; Cozat, Warren; Conn, David; Chilcott, Amos; Dunbaugh, John F.; Dreen, Abraham; Gates, Geo. R.; Holsay, Stephen; Hollis, Robert; Haukey, Benj. B.; Hazley, Wm. H.; Hobert, Smith; Jones, Miles B.; Jones, Wm. A.; Johnson, Wm.; Jaggert, Martin V.; Kline, Christian H.; Kendle, James H.; Kemp, Mauford; Landon, Asa H.; Larimore, Geo. W.; Lamb, James; Merritt, Henry; Merritt, Rolin; Miller, John H.; Mattox, James N.; Maurice, John L.; McCoyl, James; Powell, Orlando; Reser, Henry; Reser, Wyatt; Richard, James; Shaw, Stephen B.; Shaw, John; Spencer, James W.; Stalnaker, Geo. W.; Shepherd, Samuel; Stone,

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Henry H.; Watts, Wm. D.; Vanderwood, Thos.; Vannatta, John; Thomas, Geo. W.; Wygant, James.

Recruits: Bell, Isaac; Brown, Chas. W.; Crawford, Aaron B.; Cox, Timothy; Dwight, Louis; Davis, John W.; Fishel, David; Fishel, Solomon; Fox, Michael; Fosnight, Hiram; Glassburn, David; Gallant, Daniel C.; Gehault, Wm.; Dumbaugh, John F.; Hardin, Granville; Holland, James; Holland, John M.; Jones, Abraham; Jones, Clinton; Jester, Philander; King, William; Larrowe, William; Miller, Chas.; Martin, Warren; Lamb, James; Norman, Martin; Pettit, Thomas; Reeder, James; Roberts, Hiram; Roberts, Joel; Ragan, Wm.; Short, Perry; Surface, David; Surface, Wm. E.; Surface, Daniel; Smith, Jackson; Turner, Cornelius; Welker, David; Spittler, Samuel.

Company K, Ninety-ninth Indiana, rendezvoused with the regiment at South Bend, August and September, 1862. That fall was sent to Memphis, Tennessee. Engaged in the siege of Vicksburg under General Grant in 1863; to Jackson, Mississippi, Chattanooga and Knoxville, Tennessee, and south to Atlanta, and with Sherman to the sea, back through the Carolinas to Washington, where it was mustered out June 5, 1865.

The Ninety-ninth Indiana left for the front with 900 men and returned with only 425. It marched over 4,000 miles.

Morgan's Raid—One Hundred and Tenth Indiana Minute Men

On the evening of July 8, 1863, the rebel Gen. John H. Morgan, with 600 cavalrymen, crossed the Ohio river into Indiana, near Corydon, The following day Governor Morton issued a call for volunteers to repel the invasion of Indiana. In response to which an impromptu meeting of citizens was held July 10, 1863, at the northeast corner of Broadway and Fourth streets, and organized by the appointment of Hon. D. D. Pratt as chairman and S. L. McFaddin, secretary. After a short talk by Mr. Pratt the meeting adjourned to the court house. The scene there was most exciting, as name after name of our most prominent citizens and business men were added to the list of infantry and cavalry volunteers. During the day the work of enlistment went on in the city most vigorously and by night more than 140 names were on the infantry list and about 30 on the roll of cavalry. In the meantime a committee consisting of Williamson Wright, D. W. Tomlinson, S. A. Hall, Job. B. Eldridge, Lyman R. Legg, and I. N. Cory was appointed to visit the out townships and calling on the people to rally in force to repel the invaders of our state. At night the meeting in the courthouse was very largely attended, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. A company of infantry was then and there organized by the election of John Guthrie, captain; S. L. McFaddin, first lieutenant; John T. Powell, second lieutenant.

A cavalry company was also organized and placed under the command of Col. G. N. Fitch. At 2 o'clock the next day (Saturday, July 11, 1863) the infantry company left on the Cincinnati & Chicago Railroad for Indianapolis, and were joined on the train by volunteers from Boone, Tipton and Jackson townships. The cavalry company left in the morning of the same day at 7 o'clock, by way of the Michigan road, and reached Indianapolis the same evening at 9 o'clock, making a rapid march. These Cass county men were mustered into service at Indianapolis on July 12, 1863, as Company H, One Hundred and Tenth Regiment of Minute Men. The prompt movement, however, of the people of the state to repel the invaders was so demonstrative and energetic that the rebel, General Morgan, beat a hasty retreat and recrossed the

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Ohio river after a few days only of marauding within our state, and the Cass county men were mustered out of the service five days after their departure and their campaign was bloodless.

The following is a list of Company H, One Hundred and Tenth Indiana Minute Men from Cass county:

G. N. Fitch, colonel; James M. Justice, quartermaster; John Guthrie, captain, Company H; S. L. McFaddin, first lieutenant; John T. Powell, second lieutenant.

Sergeants: Granthans, ———; Arnout, John M.; Boggs, M. M.; McAfee, M. C.; Nash, Willard G.

Corporals: Pratt, Daniel D.; Chamberlain, Lewis; Lasselle, Chas. B.; Taber, Stephen C.

Musicians: McAllister, A. N.; Vigus, James M.

Privates: Adair, Francis A.; Anheir, Anton; Anderson, Richard; Anderson, Chas. W.; Booth, N. B.; Bliss, Wm.; Bemisdarfer, J. C.; Barnett, John C.; Baldwin, John; Bransing, Ernest; Boyer, David E.; Booth, J. W.; Beck, John W.; Barnett, T. C.; Black, W. A.; Barnett, Isaac; Barron, Joseph; Bliss, H. M.; Bechdol, Daniel; Bennett, G. W.; Booher, John; Brooks, Edward; Berry, H.; Chappell, Daniel; Comingore, Daniel; Campbell, W. C.; Covault, J. J.; Campbell, W. F.; Crockett, John S.; Cohen, Chas., Jr.; Clary, P. W.; Crockett, Wm.; Clark, D. A.; Clark, G. G.; Davis, Geo. D.; Davis, D. J.; Deford, Jonas; Davis, Wm.; Doett, W. H. T.; Dollarhide, Thomas; Dixon, James; Durham, Abraham; Dale, D.; Farquhar, Jonathan; Free, W. H.; Fender, Geo. W.; Flynn, John R.; Forgy, E. B.; Freeman, Wm.; Forgy, D. J.; Goring, John; Graves, Robt.; Giffin, John; Gibson, Andrew M.; Grace, Wm.; Gustin, C.; Graffis, William; Hall, John; Hebel, J. J.; Hicks, J. H.; Henderson, James; Hench, J. H.; Haney, Wm.; Heck, James; Hart, Wm.; Hankee, Wm.; Ijams, W. H.; Ijams, F. B.; Houston, R.; Johnson, Israel J.; Kendall, Alba; Johnson, P. B.; Kirkham, Jesse; Kreider, Joseph; Lewis, G. A.; Leach, J. C.; Krenton, Wm.; Loser, H.; Loop, J. C.; Lacock, Wm.; Mills, Wm. C.; McDowell, John; Larose, Noah S.; Mummey, J. G.; Mummy, O. P.; McDowell, Jonathan; Miller, Wm.; Metsker, Lewis; Mehaffie, Geo. W.; Martin, John; Martin, Wm.; McPheters, Wm.; Martin, C.; Miner, J. A.; Martin, John; Newbraugh, I.; Neff, W. R.; Noland, Israel; Puterbaugh, J. J.; Post, A. B.; Oliphant, J. H.; Paul, N. S.; Purcell, Cyrus T.; Post, E. H.; Porter, O. H.; Porter, Geo.; Purcell, Wm. D.; Porter, Wm.; Plank, Henry J.; Patrick, Daniel; Rodifer, Geo. W.; Rosenthal, Wm.; Perry, W. H.; Roach, W. S.; Ray, Daniel; Reinhart, Jack; Spader, Wm.; Suttles, John B.; Smith, Ozro; Smith, A. B.; Sellers, Morris W.; Stanley John C.; Snyder, Jacob; Stephens, J. B.; Spidler, Geo. A.; Smith, A. S.; Stumbaugh, J. D.; Stephens, Ezra; Sweeney, R. E.; Strode, Newton; Stalnaker, W. H.; Smith, Wm.; Tomlinson, D. W.; Taber, Humphrey; Thompson, David; Thompson, W. P.; Thornton, J. A.; Taylor, Jerome; Updegraph, J. P. B.; Vigus, Carter L.; Vigus, James H.; Vigus, Jabez; Vanblaricum, Wm.; Vernon, Wm.; Wright, Lewis C.; Wright, John; West, Frank; Woods, Wm.; Williamson H.; Weirick, Dan P.; Ward, E. T. C.; Winemiller, J. H.; White, W. H.; Washburn, C. R.; West, Wm.; West, Minor; Watts, Isaac; Watts, Wm.; Young, Dallas.

One Hundred and Sixteenth Indiana, Company F

Sanford Thomas, captain; Wm. T. Patten, first lieutenant; James Thomas, second lieutenant.

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Sergeants: Rogers, James A.; Thomas, Henry; Fitzgerald, James; Patten, Richard T.; Miller, David H.

Corporals: Cox, Recompense; Jack, Louis S.; Specia, Joseph; Carroll, Jonas; Heck, James; Alexander, J. A.; Moss, Thomas; Douglass, Marion.

Musicians: Powell, Reuben, J.; Jennings, Walter.

Wagoner: Coulson, E. R.

Privates: Baxter, Jesse; Baker, Jesse; Benjamin, Josephus; Barnett, Zadock P.; Baldwin, Fred M.; Barnum, Josiah B.; Blue, Chauncey B.; Bronson, Daniel; Bundy, Wm.; Chidister, Jerome; Clem, Geo. W.; Curl, Elijah H.; Clary, Geo. W.; Corrigan, James; Coffman, Joseph; Cost, John W.; Cohen, Chas.; Dyer, Benj.; Dawson, Samuel; Dawson, Jonathan; Denny, Ransom; Deraney, Samuel; Daly, James; Evans, David; Edwards, Francis M.; Flory, Henry; Fiddler, Wm.; Guston, Esom B.; Garrett, David R.; Garrison, Jefferson; Gier, George; Hudlen, Jonathan; Hoover, John; Harrison, Wm. H.; Jenkins, Harrison H.; Kelly, Anson; Klapp, Moses J.; Keefe, Daniel O.; Lynch, Michael; Landes, Michael; Landes, John; Landes, Perry; Moon, Fardy; Morrison, David A.; Maze, James W.; McCoy, James M.; Murray, Jacob; Newman, John; Pierson, Wm. H.; Patten, Ezra; Purveyance, Wm.; Rowen, Samuel; Sharp, Geo.; Stewart, Chas.; Shaff, John; Sites, John; Sharts, Abia J.; Sucks, John; Stumbaugh, Frank; Tippet, Eli; Teters, Amby; Ulery, Henry; Vestal, Lafayette; Williams, Stephen; Williams, Benj.; Welk, Julius A.; Wilson, Harvey; Watts, Isaac.

The One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment was organized for six months' service at Lafayette on August 17, 1863; moved to Detroit, Michigan, for guard duty; thence to eastern Kentucky and Tennessee, and participated in many battles and skirmishes, marching homeward by way of Cumberland Gap, reaching Lafayette and mustered out March 1, 1864.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Indiana, Company B

Robt. H. Clary, second lieutenant.

Sergeants: McKee, James; Smith, Geo. M.; Gemmill, Andrew; Kircher, John W.; Howard, Wm.

Corporals: Scott, Felix; Swigart, Jesse M.; Rohrer, John H.; Towry, John; King, Wm.; Glemmer, Peter; Moore, J. R.; Downs, Wm. H.

Musicians: Buck, Alexander; Calvert, James M.

Wagoner: Fisher, Adam.

Privates: Arnot, John M.; Athens, Isaac; Amber, Robt.; Black, Andrew; Black, Olliver H.; Bender, Geo. B.; Bockover, James M.; Bear, Manassa N.; Bussard, Manassa; Beckner, Samuel; Baker, Frederick; Clary, Robt. W.; Core, John; Cowgill, Benj. W.; Covert, Williamson; Comer, Leonard S.; Cobble, Henry; Conda, John; Carr, Samuel; Dunbar, James; Der, Hiram B.; Dickerson, Joseph; Euritt, Joel M.; Echelberger, Chris.; Foest, McNeal; Fish, Ephraim P.; Fowler, Thos. L.; Green, Wm. H.; Grable, Reuben P.; Gatrel, Henry; Gemmell, John; Good, Jacob; Goodwin, Benj.; Hunt, Wm.; Jackson, Elias; Kelly, Wm.; Kitson, Daniel; Kiston, Allen; Keasy, Noah T.; Lightfoot, Christ C.; Leffel, Albert; Miles, John M.; McKinley, Wm. H.; Meyers, Wm.; McKaskey, Robt.; Main, Wm.; Martin, Chas.; New, Thomas J.; Null, Joseph; Plott, James; Prewitt, Elias; Pierce, Josiah; Robins, Martin; Rager, Wm.; Roach, Jacob; Scott, John M.; Sayers, Benj. F.; Simpson, James W.; Scott, David C.; Shellenburger, Frank E.; Sellers, James H.; Signs, Wesley; Smith, Wm.; Schewk, Peter; Shock, Jacob; Thomas, James; Tilman, Wm.; Thompson, Alex E.; Tyner, Benj. J.; Thompson, Wm.; Worden,

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Wm. B.; Worden, Darbin; Wallace, Amos; Winters, John B.; White, Benjamin.

The One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment, six months men, rendezvoused at Wabash and was mustered into service September 2, 1863, and at once was sent into eastern Kentucky and Tennessee, where it saw hard service. Returned to Indianapolis where it was mustered out March 2, 1864.

One Hundred and Twenty-Fourth Indiana

Welch, Richard, Company F, served from August 26, 1864, to August 31, 1865.

Twelfth Cavalry, One Hundred and Twenty-Seventh Indiana Regiment, Company F

Benjamin O. Wilkinson, captain; William Wilkinson, captain; Wm. C. Marshall, first lieutenant; John B. Smith, first lieutenant; James T. Donahoe, second lieutenant.

Privates: Austin, Joseph; Amey, Henry; Bowser, Perry B.; Bernethy, Robt.; Berry, Henderson; Banta, John; Binney, Levi; Burgaman, Chas.; Barron, Chas.; Baker, Jesse; Braskitt, David; Bloom, John; Cunningham, James; Conrad, Stephen G.; Campbell, Thos.; Chambers, Thomas; Coughill, Jackson; Caullin, Jerry; Countryman, James; Dailey, Edward; Donahoe, James T.; Danks, Merritt O.; Donahoe, Andrew; Daugherty, Geo. W.; Elliott, John; Furz, Francis; Faley, Hugh; Fields, Langsford; Foskett, Chas D.; Goola, Felix; Harris, Chas.; Harris, Nathaniel; Hester, Geo. M.; Hines, Fred P.; Hurley, Timothy; Hurley, James; Hubel, John J.; Hinton, Francis M.; Herron, Thos.; Hutton, James; Irwin, Wm.; Jackson, Jesse C.; Keller, Allen; Linderhuth, Thos.; Lamentague, Louis; McKee, Peter; McJames, John W.; Mathews, James G. D.; Miller, Wm.; McLaughlin, Francis F.; McCormick, Francis; Neil, Chas.; Niles, Frank; Oliver, James; Ott, Chas.; O'Connell, John; O'Conner, Matthew; Poor, Geo. W.; Poor, Lewis; Quaintance, John; Romley, Austin; Reeves, John C.; Rootzer, Chris.; Reed, Wm.; Suttler, John B.; Smith, James H.; Smith, John B.; Spader, Wm.; Sarman, Wm.; See, David; Stanter, Ed. A.; Sinnenhert, Jas S.; Schrickenhest, James; Wolford, Philip; Welty, John B.; Welkin, James; Wilson, Leroy A.; Bacon, Clarence; Badger, Asa E.; Crownshields, John; Davis, Wesley; Daly, James; Dodd, Leroy; Ferry, Patrick; Gordon, Wm.; Gallagher, James; Johnson, Mitchell H.; Lavender, Joshua; McGinnis, James F.; McGinnis, Robt.; Moore, John R.; Moore, Thos.; McCain, Francis; Mallott, Oliver B.; Purveyance, Joseph H.; Stone, John R.; Sell, David; Taylor, James B.; Boice, Noble E.; Werdick, Joseph; Wilson, James.

Johnson M. Houk, second lieutenant, Company L.

The Twelfth Cavalry, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment, was organized in 1863-4 at Kendallville and Michigan City, and did active service in Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama; thence to New Orleans, Mobile and back through Mississippi to Vicksburg, where it was mustered out November 10, 1865.

One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Indiana

De Hart, Richard P., colonel; Healey, Joshua, major; Paul, Nathaniel S., adjutant; Hoffman, Max F. A., surgeon; Vigus, James M., principal musician.

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Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Indiana

Ewing, Alex K., captain; Barnett, John C., captain; Mills, Wm. C., first lieutenant; West, Frank E., first lieutenant; Powell, John T., second lieutenant; Tilton, Samuel, second lieutenant.

Sergeants: Kenton, William; Barnett, Thad C.

Corporals: Bainbridge, Theodore; Foust, Andrew J.; Commingore, Daniel; Young, Andrew J.; Clary, Hiram; Powell, Beecher B.; Galloway, Elijah F.; Callahan, John F.

Musicians: Mells, James E.; Redd, Daniel.

Wagoner: Barber, Levi.

Privates: Brough, Geo. P.; Beatty, James L.; Armstrong, Joseph; Brown, Benj. F.; Berry, Henry; Brown, David; Crosby, James; Chambers, John; Bunton, John L.; Cassell, Geo. A.; Cooper, Thomas; Conrad, John; Dodd, Samuel; Day, Ira W.; Cohee, Vincent D.; Deford, Jonas; Davis, Will M.; Daggy, Asa E.; Evans, John C.; Freeman, Wm.; DeHart, Jacob; Hare, Hiram W.; Henry, Wm.; Harper, Wm. A.; Herbert, Robt. M.; Hebel, Chas.; Hearne, John P.; Houston, Robt.; Hower, Absolem; Hilton, Henry J.; Hunt, Thos. J.; Hurst, Taylor; Honan, Daniel; Hudson, Jarrett; Johnson, James; Hudson, Joseph D.; Laird, Geo. R.; Larimer, Robt. C.; Keith, Benj. H.; Myers, Jeff J.; Martin, John H.; Lederell, Edward; Mott, Wm. N.; McDowell, Robt. M.; Minehart, Adam; McCoy, Thos. C.; Nicodemus, Jacob; McConnell, James O.; Oliphant, John; Powers, Granville M.; Oliphant, Joseph H.; Porter, Geo.; Russell, Reuben; Powers, David W.; Richardson, Wm. L.; Reed, Reuben H.; Rinehart, Whiteford; Smith, Alfred; Smith, Francis W.; Reder, James U.; Smith, Wm.; Sprall, Robt.; Smith, Luther; Spencer, Wm. H.; Stalnaker, Euel; Stout, Harvey; Stumbaugh, David; Studler, John; Sluder, Andrew J.; Tilton, Robt.; Thompson, Daniel; St. Clair, Francis M.; Vigus, Horace B.; Vigus, John H.; Vigus, James M.; Whitaker, Newton; White, John; Voorhees, Louis; Williamson, Horatio; Wardlow, Thomas; White, Clark; Young, James M.; Wright, Wily.

Recruits: Cook, Lafayette; Crane, Albion; Conover, V. W.; Fling, Geo.; Graham, Willis G.; Herck, James; Hines, Wm.; Nelson, Arthur; Norris, James L.; Pickett, Chas. E.; Stanley, Francis M.; Storms, Jacob A.

Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth

Keith, Benj. H., captain.

Sergeant: Vigus, Cyrus J.

Corporals: Henderson, John; McDowell, Jonathan.

Privates: Allen, William; Barber, Chas.; Brokus, David; Brooks, Joseph H.; Brooks, Thomas; Brower, Robt.; Carr, Patrick; Castle, Samuel; Clary, Francis M.; Cohee, Daniel; Cox, Francis M.; Cummins, Geo. W.; Downham, Samuel; Fultz, Jos. W.; Guigrich, David K.; Grace, Albren; Gumup, Wm.; Logan, James H.; Lunny, Thomas; Mahr, John; Mauring, Geo.; McDonald, Michael; McDean, Benj.; Nichols, John; Philpott, Frederick; Randolph, James W.; Robb, John; Shaffer, John; Thompson, Lemuel E.; Tilton, Wm.; Troutman, Wm.; Vaneinan, Ira; Woods, Thos.; Brown, Robt.; Cobb, Joseph; Cronk, Wm. A.; Suit, Joseph; Stull, Aquilla; Snawn, Geo. W.; Smith, Wm.; Smith, Henry J.; Spencer, Theodore; Smith, Richard; Shy, Wm.; Trimble, James H.; Templeton, James; Thompson, Ebenezer; Wiley, Howard; Williams, Christmas; Winters, Daniel C.; Wilkinson, Joseph F.

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COMPANY H, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT

Powell, John T., captain; Harper, Wm. H., first lieutenant.

Sergeants: Vigus, James H.; Gimmell, Henry.

Corporals: Clary, Isaac N.; Bergman, Christian F.

Privates: Baltzell, Noah; Chambers, H. A.; Carver, Anson A.; Dietrick, Thomas; Fording, Wm. H.; Groual, Francis M.; Galoway, James N.; Gorgins, Patrick; Gregory, Joseph; Griffith, John; Hendee, Alfred; Hiller, Henry E.; Jeffries, Inman H.; Jones, Scott; Kistler, Martin L.; Kenetser, Andrew; Lerch, Emanuel; Noland, Geo. K.; Penney, Wesley; Powell, Reuben J.; Saylor, Samuel; Shuey, Daniel; Shuey, Jacob; Stalnaker, Allen B.; Stumbaugh, J. K.; Smeltzer, Milton; Tyner, John O.; Thrush, Napoleon B.; Tyrell, Peter; Taylor, Geo. W.; Williams, John W.; Winegardner, Joseph.

Recruits: Calvert, Jarvis P.; Claighorn, David; Creters, Joseph; Ellis, John N.; Guil, Wm. H.; Harvey, Ed M.; Jenkines, Grither; Lester, Wm. J.; Long, Albert; Louis, Harvey; Owens, James; Rice, Wm. H.; Tahlear, Nathan; Westfall, Job; White, George; Wilkinson, Joseph F.

COMPANY K, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT

Henton, Frank M., captain; Smith, Geo. W., first lieutenant; Crockett, Frank H., second lieutenant.

Sergeants: Crockett, Wm. H.; Young, Dallas F.; Baldwin, Warner; Showalter, Alexander; Brooks, Edward F.

Corporals: Goring, John; Starr, John S.; Burdge, John S.; Stumbaugh, A. B.; Halley, Wm. H.; Baldwin, Remus A.; Bear, James L.; Rodefer, Geo. W.

Privates: Anderson, Sam B.; Appleton, John; Appleton, Benj.; Appleton, Josiah; Baker, Peter; Bear, Benj.; Bowden, Wm. T.; Bowden, Elza L.; Brosier, Peter; Burns, John B.; Burley, Marshall P., Carney, John; Chord, Aaron M.; Clark, Abraham S.; Clymer, Henry C.; Coder, Richard D.; Coffman, Joseph; Coin, Randolph S.; Creekpaum, Hugh; Daniels, Reuben, Davis, John; Effinger, Jacob; Ensfield, John; Eli, Michael; Fowley, Thomas; Garver, Jonathan A.; Green, Wm. H.; Harvey, Jacob; Hinkle, James K.; Hitchcock, Henderson; Jennings, Walter; Jones, Robt.; Lee, James W.; Lerion, Alvin A.; McCalip, John; McLaughlin, J. T.; Martin, Owen; Martin, Wm. H.; Murray, Wm. H.; Murklenaus, Solomon; Oliver, Joseph N.; Peters, Howard; Purdue, Benj.; Posey, David; Ray, Daniel; Richards, John; Rice, Solomon; Riley, Philip; Roach, Wm. S.; Roberts, Alfred; Russel, Andrew J.; See, John J.; Shortridge, Eli; Showalter, Jacob; Shuman, Jacob; Shuman, Squire H.; Smeltzer, John; Sowers, Andrew; Stevens, Elza; Smith, Augustus; Stumbaugh, John; Sweeney, Daniel; Vanhanten, Peter; Watts, Elijah; Witt, Frederick; Woods, John H.; Woodward, John; Yeakley, Thomas J.

Recruits: Apple, Wm. S.; Broderick, Patrick; Bassey, Wm. A.; Blackburn, Geo. H.; Burkey, Thalman H.; Butler, James W.; Carmack, Alexander; Claton, Wm.; Cramer, Jesse A.; Clark, James R.; Calvin, Robt.; Corbin, David; Cheese, Richard; Crone, Taylor; Davis, Isaac B.; Deats, Wm. F.; Dainses, James K.; Dailey, James; Dodd, Joseph W.; Ellis, Ashbel A.; Ellis, Wm. G.; Farlow, Thomas R.; French, Wm.; Holliday, Isaac; Marshall, James N.; Marshall, Elijah; Martin, John H.; McDaniel, John R.; Morse, Wm. A.; Price, Wm. H.; Ross, Wm. S.; Wicker, Abel D.

The One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment was recruited during the fall and winter of 1863, rendezvoused at Michigan City and was mustered into service on March 18, 1864, with Richard P. DeHart, of Logansport, as colonel. The regiment left Michigan City on March

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23rd by way of Indianapolis and Louisville to Nashville, thence south and engaged in the battles of Resaca, Dallas, Kennesaw Mountain, Atlanta and others. After the fall of Atlanta the regiment went north in pursuit of the rebel Gen. Hood to Franklin and Nashville. In January, 1865, it went in boats down the Tennessee river and up to Cincinnati, thence to Washington, D. C., and by ships to North Carolina, where the regiment remained until January, 1866.

Company A—One Hundred and Thirtieth Indiana

Seward, Melvin, second lieutenant.

Privates: Kirkpatrick, Henry; Baker, Irvin; Baker, Jacob; Gallion, Andrew J.; Gallion, Dan G.; Houser, David V.; House, David; Lawrence, Norman; Marines, C.; Thompson, Layton; Thomas, Albert; Reeder, James W.

The One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment was recruited at Kokomo Indiana, and mustered into service March 2, 1864, and at once went to Tennessee and participated in the campaign against Atlanta, thence returned to Franklin and Nashville, thence sent east to Washington and into North Carolina and mustered out at Charlotte, North Carolina, December 2, 1865.

Thirteenth Cavalry or One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment

This was the last cavalry regiment organized in the state in the spring of 1864 and contained one Cass county man, John Tuck, Co. A.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment—One Hundred Days

James W. Dunn, lieutenant-colonel.

Daniel H. Bennett, quartermaster.

Company K: Dunn, James W., captain; Thomas, James, captain; Carey, Robert H., first lieutenant; Hilton, John C., second lieutenant.

Privates: Alberts, Jacob; Booth, Elisha; Bell, Frank; Bennett, Geo.; Bevan, Edward T.; Baldwin, John; Burr, Morris; Barnett, Albert; Bayles, Henry C.; Bryant, Chas.; Brauman, Lewis; Barker, Wm.; Cramer, Robert; Covault, Erastus J.; Cullen, Joseph; Coplen, Chauncey; Cratzer, Peter J.; Cremm, Lewis; Crim, Francis; Chapelaer, Henry B.; Cook, John E.; Cottingham, Olie H.; Cohen, Taylor; Cruzan, Wm. H.; Douglass, James; Daily, Aaron J.; Denny, Ransom; Dunham, Samuel; Dewey, Samuel B.; Eicholbarger, August; Free, Wm. H.; Flory, Wm.; Fresh, Geo. W.; Grisson, John H.; Helton, John C.; Herrall, Aaron; Haines, Edward C.; Harmon, John T.; Herman, Wm. A.; Haines, Gardner; Jenkins, Wm. H.; Jones, Chas. F.; Johnson, Wm. F.; Jones, Allen; Kinney, James; Kibler, Casper; Kirkman, Jesse; Klopp, Moses J.; Leibmann, Edwin; Lacy, Albert; McDowell, John; Moore, Frank; Morrow, Wm.; McClure, James; Morrow, Abner J.; McElheny, A. W.; Mader, Fred; Orr, Martin V.; Porter, John; Rogers, A. K.; Rogers, Chas. B.; Rodgers, James A.; Rood, Thos. B.; Reeves, Thomas; Reinhimer, Augustus; Robbins, Jesse; Shault, Geo.; Searles, Edwin; Swisher, Abraham; Stalnaker, Wm.; Teters, Andrew; Tousley, Lewis; Tyler, Leroy; Thompson, Alex E.; Thomas, Henry M.; Vanatta, John; Worden, Wm.; Williams, Chas.; Wampler, Wm. M.; Worley, Asa; Webster, Naylor W.; Woltz, Jesse M.

The One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Indiana was one of eight regiments enlisted for one hundred days by the state to do garrison duty and free the veterans, to make the campaign of 1864 more effective;

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was mustered in at Indianapolis May 27, 1864, and guarded the railroads from Nashville to Chattanooga and south.

One Hundred and Fortieth Indiana

Enlisted for one year under the call of President Lincoln, July 18, 1864, for 500,000 men in the southern part of the state, but contained one man from Logansport, to-wit, John Roney, Co. F.

Company B—One Hundred and Forty-second Indiana

Thomas, James, captain; Cary, Robt. H., first lieutenant; Clary, Robt. W., second lieutenant.

Sergeants: Myers, Geo. M.; Thompson, Alex E.; Rogers, James A.; Woltz, Jesse M.; Frush, Geo. W.

Corporals: Kinney, James; Orr, Martin V.; Bennett, J. W.; Douglass, Geo. S.; Dorsa, Fred J.; Rogers, Alpheus K.; Ijams, Frank D.; Ijams, Wm. H.

Musician: Moore, Frank M.

Privates: Austin, Jerome S.; Austin, Henry M.; Alexander, Isaac H.; Arnout, John M.; Bayless, Henry C.; Beran, Edward T.; Baldwin, John; Barnett, Elbert; Brown, Josiah W.; Benjamin, Josephus; Barnett, Robt.; Ballinger, Marcus L.; Cox, Recompense; Choen, Taylor; Douglass, Marion; Dawson, Samuel T.; Etnire, John H.; Edgerly, Wm. H.; Flory, Wm.; Ijams, Thomas F.; Johnson, Richard; Jones, Chas. F.; Jenkins, Wm. H.; Klopp, Moses J.; Kirkman, Jesse; Myers, Wm. A.; McCombs, Emanuel T.; Moon, Silas B.; Rogers, Alpheus T.; Smith, James M.; Stalnaker, Winfield S.; Shannon, James; Sturgeon, Francis M.; Spencer, Thomas; Thomas, Henry M.; Tucker, Alfred B.; Vigus, Jabez D.; Williamson, Henry C.; Winbigler, John L.; Wolford, Geo. W.; Walters, Jacob H.; Bennett, Daniel H.

Company I, One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment

Carrell, LeRoy; Emery, Geo. W.; Kennedy, James G.; McCoy, Chas. J.; Roach, Geo. M.; Rule, Andrew B.; Thomas, Andrew D.

Company K, One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment

Sergeants: Murphy, John H.; Williams, John W.

Corporal: Jackson, Marion.

Privates: Carroll, James J.; Elkins, Geo. D.; Oldham, Bryant; Rood, Thomas B.; Stumbaugh, Andrew; Stumbaugh, Frank (Fred); Sherman, Marion; Wilson, Chas.; Brown, Frank; Harley, Marshall T.; Williams, John; Wise, John; Ray, John; Miller, D. D.; Jones, J.; Grover, G.

The One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment was recruited for one year's service and rendezvoused at Ft. Wayne; was mustered into service November 3, 1864. It served with Sherman as far as Atlanta, then returned to Nashville.

Company D—One Hundred and Fifty-first Indiana

Winters, John B., first lieutenant.

Private: Bell, John C.

Company E: Nichols, Wm.; Pearson, Wm.

Company F: Davidson, A. B., captain; McElheny, Robt. H., first

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lieutenant; Stalnaker, Wm. H., second lieutenant; Winters, John B., second lieutenant.

Sergeants: Clinger, Geo. W.; Simpson, James W.; Weaver, John; Dugan, Milton R.

Corporals: Harrison, Wm. H.; Johnson, Chas.; Thompson, John; Tilton, Ira; Cratzer, Peter J.; Cary, Calvin P.; James, Daniel A.; Simison, John A.

Musicians: Hillhouse, Dewitt C.; Mobry, Madison C.

Wagoner: Vanblaricon, David.

Privates: Burns, John T.; Bowden, Peter; Bates, Benj. F.; Bernethy, Robt. P.; Black, Martin; Bume, Hyman; Bowdle, John W.; Clear, Samuel; Coffman, Henry; Carter, John L.; Crane, Joseph E.; Champ, John; Cunningham, Chas.; Campbell, Wm. H.; Carr, Samuel; Cann, John F.; Cappalaer, Henry B.; Casuba, Christian; Carns, John; Conn, Azabel B.; Corbett, Andrew; Doud, Wesley E.; Enzart, Milford; Farrel, Edward; Estabrook, James W.; Ford, Thomas B.; Fox, Valentine; Fergus, Alexander M.; Felton, Benj.; Felton, Thomas; Grow, Geo. W.; Griffin, Allen M.; Gehr, John M.; Harmon, John T.; Hess, Stephen B.; Hollenbeck, John B.; Harper, Henry H.; Hendee, Geo. W.; Hardie, John; Harper, Isaac; Haskett, Telman; Halstead, John; Kistler, Philip M.; Kistler, Sherman; Kingry, Abraham A.; Kuntz, James; Loser, Wm.; Loser, Henry; Laycock, Wm.; Mehaffie, Geo. W.; Mehaffie, Alex.; McMillen, Wm.; Miller, Adam H.; Miller, Stephen; Miller, John; Morgan, M. J.; Rodgers, Chas. B.; Ridgly, Joseph; Ridgly, Wm. H.; Rockhold, Chas. B.; Raridan, John; Rance, Geo. W.; Scott, Daniel A.; Sturkin, Hermon; Swigart, Adam S.; Spenar, Wm.; Seward, John W.; St. Clair, Reuben; Shroyer, John; Stepp, Jacob; Taylor, Edward W.; Taylor, Jerome; Williams, John; Weaver, Geo.; White, Chas. E.; Wallace, Napolean B.; Walker, Eugene A.; Warfield, Lewis W.; Wiley, Andrew; Weyand, Enoch B.; Watkins, Thomas; Watkins, Andrew.

Company H: Cox, Geo. W.

Company K: Harrell, Aaron.

Company G: Vigus, Carter L., captain.

Winters, Theophalus, Company K, One Hundred Fifty-second Regiment.

Company C—One Hundred Fifty-fifth Indiana

John C. Scanthling, captain; Jesse L. Cornwell, captain; Joseph P. McKee, first lieutenant; John G. Penrose, second lieutenant.

Privates: Armstrong, Jacob M.; Adair, John F.; Bruner, Daniel; Baker, John; Baxter, John W.; Baker, John W.; Beckler, H. M.; Burton, Leonard; Beckley, Thos. J.; Backus, Thomas; Brude, John; Cooper, Wm. H.; Clemens, Geo. W.; Cunningham, Wm. F.; Carriger, Geo. H.; Cornwell, Jesse L.; Cassuba, Wm.; Davis, Jonathan; Demoss, Benj. F.; Davis, Benj. F.; Dill, Robt. C.; Deboo, James; Davidson, Robt.; Eikelburner, Geo. W.; Fitzgerald, Augustus; Fields, John A.; Flory, Henry R.; Fry, Louis; Fry, Hiram; Flinn, Thomas J.; Fanny, Frederick; Grow, James; Griswell, Conrad; Geagan, Thomas; Harper, Edward; Hurd, Geo.; Hudlow, Thomas; Hammond, James; Holly, Granville V.; Hodges, Geo. W.; Hinton, Geo.; Hook, Ferdinand; Johnson, Richard M.; Jennings, Carter; Kenton, John; Kesler, Wm. S.; Lytle, Wm. J.; Landers, Michael; Landers, Perry; Lyons, Fernando; Langsdorf, Chas.; Manthak, Martin; McMillen, Geo. W.; Morrow, Eli C.; Morrow, Wm.; Morrow, Abner J.; Morgan, Henry; McTaggart, Michael; Mader, Daniel; McVete, Joseph; Miller, Henderson, Martin, Riley; McKee, Joseph P.; Penrose, John G.; Phipps, Nathaniel W.; Purcell, Benj.

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C.; Rush, Thomas; Reinheimer, Jacob; Rea, Hugh A.; Robb, Geo. M.; Roseberry, Wm. H.; Sargent, Austin B.; Swigart, Jesse M.; Skinner, Wm. P.; Sedam, Wm. P.; Stillwell, Ridgeway; Stephens, Wm. N.; Smith, H. B.; Sellers, Jacob; Stenhouser, Jacob; Stone, Wm. H.; Semelroth, F. C.; Skinner, James; Terrel, Joseph; Taylor, Jeremiah H.; Taylor, James; Taylor, Henry B.; Wallace, Samuel L.; Walters, Matthew H.; White, Daniel M.; Welch, Geo.; Welch, Elisha B.; Woods, Thomas; West, Dian B.; Wilson, Hanford S.; Yund, Solomon; Zider, Jacob; Barr, Alexander; Goodrich, Justice; Alden, Israel; Benefield, John; Baker, Smith; Compton, Arthur; Collins, Wm.; Helvie, Chas.; Hudson, Curtis; Johnson, James; Kinnaman, Richard; Kinnaman, Solomon; Kinnaman, Daniel; Leach, John; Loser, Jacob; Linton, Geo. A.; Martin, John T.; Meade, John; Masten, Wm. Z.; Moss, Wm.; Posley, Wm.; Reeves, James M.; Six, James; Thomas, James B.; Traxler, Clinton; Wildehue, Samuel; Weirick, Jacob J.

Company C of the One Hundred Fifty-fifth Regiment was made up entirely of Cass county men; were mustered into service for one year at Michigan City on March, 1865; were at once sent to Washington City, thence to Alexandria, Virginia, and later to Dover, Delaware, where they were mustered out on August 4, 1865. The writer enlisted in this company when seventeen years old, slept with the boys in the court house, took a severe cold, with chill and fever, was sent home to recuperate and two weeks later went with another squad under the guidance of Dr. J. C. Taylor to Michigan City, was examined and accepted but a dispatch from Washington came that General Lee had surrendered and to muster in no more men, and we returned to Logansport the morning Lincoln died, April 15, 1865, having only gotten as far as the "penitentiary at Michigan City" in our effort to fight our country's battles. Well de we remember that morning in Logansport. We were then only a boy, lived in the country and not acquainted in the city, but groups of men, earnest, but melancholy in their demeanor, could be seen on the street corners, discussing the dastardly deed of the assassination of our great president. In the midst of this general sorrow, a man made a remark that Mr. Lincoln only got what he deserved. He had no sooner uttered the words than some men near by started toward him in a threatening manner when the former ran down the alley between Fifth and Sixth streets on Broadway with the crowd after him, but the result of the chase we know not, as all were strangers to the writer and we hurried homeward to carry the sad news of our Nation's great loss.

Eighth Colored Infantry had one Cass county representative in the person of Nathan Dinkins.

Tenth Battery, Three Years

Ball, Henry M., promoted to second lieutenant.

Twenty-First Battery

Bennett, Moses; Bell, Joel T.; Bennet, Asher C.; Heefer, Henry; Bennett, Wm. H.; Miller Corbin H.; Newcomb, Jos. A.; Ratliff, Seth; Reed, John P.; Ashton, Wm. N.; Covey, Samuel; Cripe, Samuel; Jacobs, John W.; Reed, Wm. R.

Sixteenth Battery, Light Artillery

John S. Patton, first lieutenant; James C. Chiddester, second lieutenant.

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Etnire, Peter L.; Craighead, James H.; Justice, James M.; Miller, Cyrus T.; Tussinger, Newton W.; Tussinger, Fernando; Chiddester, Jerome; Obenchain, John; Quick, Lowry L.

TWENTY-FOURTH BATTERY

James D. Patten.

COMPANY A, SEVENTEENTH UNITED STATES REGULARS

Captain: Dudley H. Chase.
Sergeant: Miller B. Seagraves.
Corporals: Haire, Thomas C.; Parker, Stephen.
Privates: Ashton, Thos.; Barr, Alexander; Berger, Albert; Briggs, James; Davis, John; Carter, John W.; Costello, Calvin; Crider, David; Gifford, Howard T.; Johnston, Robt. C.; Keever, Joseph H.; Massenna, Adam H.; Ott, Chas.; Robinson, James F.; Young, John.

Captain Chase's company of the Seventeenth Regulars served in the eastern army and was engaged at Gettysburg and all the Virginia campaigns.

The total number of soldiers enlisted from Cass county is impossible to determine, as many enlistments from here were credited to other counties and there is no means to ascertain how many such enlistments were made. Cass county, however, was ever quick to respond to the various calls for troops by the president and governor; volunteers were usually prompt to enlist, but during the later years of the war drafts were ordered in some of the townships to fill their quota, while others promptly filled all demands for recruits by voluntary enlistments. To induce men to enlist to fill the quota of recruits required by various calls for troops the county and townships offered certain sums as a bounty, also as relief for soldiers' families. The following table shows the amounts of each fund expended by the county and several townships for those purposes and the grand total.

On October 6, 1862, an enrollment of the men eligible to military service was taken in Cass county which showed two thousand, seven hundred and twenty-eight reserve militia, with one thousand, two hundred and fifty-seven volunteers in the service, but this number was evidently largely increased before the close of the war. The total number of enlisted men furnished by the state of Indiana in the "War of the Rebellion" was 208,367. Of this number 24,416 were killed or died in the service.

	Bounty	Relief	Grand Total
Cass county	$127,825	$50,105	
Boone township	10,000	1,400	
Harrison township	14,000	1,400	
Bethlehem township		550	
Jefferson township	8,500	1,240	
Noble township	9,500	1,000	
Clay township	1,400	1,150	
Adams township	11,000	940	
Miami township	9,229	1,509	
Eel township	8,500	14,200	
Clinton township		2,375	
Washington township	11,000	4,400	
Tipton township	2,450	550	
Deer Creek township	15,000	1,100	
Jackson township	1,000	705	
Cass county total	$229,404	$82,624	$312,028

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It will be observed that Bethlehem and Clinton townships offered no bounties and drafts were not necessary, as volunteers more than filled their quota of men required. In some portions of the state the enforcement of the draft was resisted but little trouble was experienced in Cass county, but the writer well remembers a small company of soldiers marched from Logansport on the Michigan road, north to Fulton, to quell some disturbances in that locality during July, 1863, and the soldiers were entertained at dinner at my father's house, seven miles north of Logansport, as they passed there at the noon hour, and this visit of the boys in blue to our humble home will never be forgotten as an incident in the county's military history.

Roll of Honor

Cass county's dead in the Civil war.—Below we give a list of the soldiers who were killed or died while in the service so far as the adjutants generals' reports show. We will arrange the names by companies and regiments so far as possible.

Company K, Ninth Regiment

Lieut. Joseph S. Turner, died of wounds received at Shiloh, April 2, 1862.
Addington, Lewis A.; died of wounds received at Shiloh.
Bechdol, Wm. H.; died June, 1862.
Bechdol, Matthias; died at Louisville, February 26, 1862.
Brown, Elias; died at Evansville, November 20, 1862.
Burton, Edson; died at Fetterman, Virginia, February 9, 1862.
Byrum, George; died at Fetterman, Virginia, February 16, 1862.
Billiard, Wm.; killed at Lovejoy Station, September 4, 1864.
Blinkinbaker, Columbus; killed at Huntsville, September 19, 1864.
Campbell, Geo. W.; died of wounds in St. Louis.
Choen, Montgomery; killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862.
Cathcart, Wm. H.; killed at Shiloh, April 7, 1862.
Etnire, Geo.; died at Bowling Green, Kentucky, October 19, 1862.
Grant, Daniel A.; died of wounds at Nashville, March 6, 1862.
Griffin, Calvin N.; died of wounds May 14, 1864.
Hall, Daniel O.; killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862.
Hoover, John K.; died at Nashville, April 18, 1862.
Kendall, Samuel P.; died of wounds at St. Louis.
Kavenaugh, Maurice; died of wounds at Marietta, Georgia, July 16, 1864.
Lambert, Francis; died in Virginia, February 13, 1862.
Langston, Geo. W.; died of wounds April, 1862.
Little, John W.; died at Corinth, August 13, 1862.
Morris, John; died at Bowling Green, Kentucky, March 20, 1862.
Payton, Alonzo L.; died at Covington, Kentucky, January 21, 1865.
Pearson, Wm.; died at Chattanooga, May 2, 1864.
Rench, Lewis; died at Evansville, November 13, 1863.
Rhonemus, Jacob; died April, 1862.
Shaw, Isaac; died in Virginia, February 18, 1862.
Widener, David; died of wounds at Cheat Mt., January 5, 1862.
Willis, Daniel; killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862.
Woodward, Isiah; killed at Knoxville, April 30, 1865.
Davis, Norris S.; died at New Albany, July 3, 1862.
Bevan, James R.; died of wounds at Marietta.
Boring, Thomas W.; died.

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Growal, Geo. W.; died at Logansport.
Hilton, John C.; died of wounds received at Stone River.
James, Benjamin H.; died at home.
Sweeny, Daniel; died at home.
Sweeny, Samuel L.; died at home.
Victor, Newton A.; died at Evansville, August 10, 1862.

Company E, Eleventh Regiment

Edwards, Lewis A. M.; died April 2, 1865.

Twentieth Indiana Regiment, Company F

Brown, Wm. L.; colonel, killed at Manassas, August 24, 1862.
Reddick, Geo. H.; leg amputated at Gettysburg.
Allen, Ira T.; killed at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864.
Dasch, Geo. W.; killed at Chancellorsville.
Morrisey, Patrick; killed at Gettysburg.
Hoffman, Matthias; killed at Gettysburg.
Welch, Clay; killed at Fredericksburg, December 15, 1862.
Yund, Isaac V.; killed at Glendale, Virginia, June 28, 1862.
Grant, James; killed June 19, 1862; died of wounds.
Walters, Joseph; killed at Wilderness, Virginia, May 6, 1861.
Brophy, John; killed May, 1864.
Carey, James; killed at Wilderness, Virginia, May 6, 1864.
Davis, Joshua; died at New Port News, Virginia, March 4, 1862.
Davidson, James I.; killed, Orchards, Virginia, June 25, 1862.
Fenters, James; died, Fredericksburg, Maryland, of wounds, May 22, 1864.
Goodwin, G. N.; died in Andersonville prison, Georgia, August 19, 1864.
Miller, Robert; died at home.
McCauley, James; died at Camp Pitcher, Virginia, February 22, 1863.
McDonald, David; died at Portsmouth, Virginia, June 6, 1862.
Reddick, Geo. H.; died at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 6, 1863.
Reprogle, Harrison; killed at Orchards, Virginia, June 25, 1862.
Stipe, Henry, killed at Wilderness, Pennsylvania.
Sutherland, Ed C.; first lieutenant, died May 26, 1864.
Gates, Wm. H. C.; killed at Orchards, Virginia, June 25, 1862.
Green, Robt.; Belle Isle (no date).
McDonald, David; died at Portsmouth, Virginia, June 6, 1862.
Torrence, James H.; killed at Po River, Virginia, May, 1864.
Hicks, Jacob; died in Andersonville prison, August 15, 1864.
Sparks, John; died (date not reported).

Company E, Twenty-ninth Regiment

Dunn, Capt. Palmer N.; killed at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.
Bennett, Jos. M.; died of wounds at Evansville, May 9, 1862.
Chestnutt, Jos. M.; killed at Stone River, December 31, 1863.
Christie, Robt. W.; died at Nashville, May 15, 1862.
Callahan, Daniel; died December 12, 1862, of wounds received at Shiloh.
Grable, Harvey; died at Chattanooga, July 1, 1864.
Hepler, Samuel; killed in skirmish, Chattanooga, September 19, 1863.
Myers, Alfred C.; missed at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.

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Morison, Theodore; killed at Stone River, December 31, 1863.
McElheny, Samuel, died at Huntsville, Alabama, August 27, 1862.
Pownall, Isaac W.; died at Nashville, May 2, 1862.
Wagner, John W.; died at Camp Nevin, Kentucky, November 25, 1861.
Calkins, David H.; died at Chattanooga, June 26, 1865.
Demoss, Andrew; died at Bridgeport, Alabama, January 6, 1865.
Elliott, Silas; died at Chattanooga, July 28, 1864.
Enyart, Oliver B.; died at Nashville, July 28, 1864.
Hemminger, Frederick; died at Nashville, January 30, 1863.
Peterson, Jos. M.; died November 21, 1864.
Wright, John W.; missing at Chickamauga.
Clark, Samuel; lost at Chickamauga.
Calkins, David H.; lost at Chickamauga.
Chase, Edward; lost at Chickamauga.
Snyder, Adam; died at Indianapolis, August 2, 1865.

Company H, Thirty-fourth Regiment

Hale, Romulus T.; died in Kentucky, January 21, 1862.
Holland, Chas. L.; died in Kentucky, February 25, 1862.
Foy, Cornelius; died in Missouri, March 18, 1862.
Yeakey, John A.; died at New Haven, Kentucky, October 13, 1862.

Company G, Fifty-first Regiment

Crooks, Wm.; died at Nashville, September 18, 1862.

Company B, Forty-sixth Regiment

Graham, Lieutenant, Matthew N.; died of wounds, October 15, 1862.
Stevens, Loren C.; died, November 19, 1863.
Bryer, Robt. T.; died at Helena, Arkansas, December 18, 1862.
Richardson, Jay M.; died at Logansport, July 21, 1864.
Black, Asa; died, March 9, 1862.
Black, James; died, March 10, 1862.
Forgy, Geo. W.; died at Camp Wickliffe, Kentucky, February 7, 1862.
Herrell, John; died at Memphis, September 18, 1862.
Horner, Wm. P.; died at New Madrid, April 21, 1862.
Jump, Samuel I.; died at Helena, Arkansas, November 7, 1862.
Lynch, Levi; died at New Orleans, December 2, 1863.
McMillen, Adams; died at Memphis, July 14, 1862.
Nash, Augustine; died at St. Louis, Missouri, April 30, 1862.
Pfoutz, Franklin; died, May 17, 1863.
Pearson, Philip; died, March 28, 1862.
Redd, Joseph; died at Louisville, Kentucky, 1862.
Rogers, Chauncey; died, September 8, 1862.
Rutt, Abraham; died at Wooster, Ohio, June 17, 1862.
Smith, Nicholas D.; died at Vicksburg, June 24, 1862.
Whitaker, Robt. S.; lost in a fog.
Bachelor, Andrew; died at Vicksburg of wounds, June 17, 1863.
Mummert, Harrison; died at Lexington, Kentucky, June 6, 1865.
See, Elihu; died at Lexington, Kentucky, March 2, 1865.
Davis, Joseph; died at New Orleans, December 25, 1864.

Company D, Forty-sixth Regiment

Laynear, Wm.; killed at Champion Hill, September 4, 1865.
Bear, Geo.; died at Benton, Missouri.

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Cripliver, David; killed at Mansfield, Louisiana, April 8, 1864.
Dunham, Nathan; died, May 20, 1863, of wounds received at Thompson Hill.
Dodd, Geo. E.; died at Helena, Arkansas, October 9, 1862.
Gransinger, Nicholas; died at Helena, Arkansas, November 11, 1862.
Hitchens, Jacob; died at St. Louis, November 3, 1862.
Hitchens, Alfred; killed at Thompson Hill, Mississippi, May 1, 1863.
Jones, Noah; killed at Thompson Hill, Mississippi, May 1, 1863.
Jones, David; died at Helena, Arkansas, October 12, 1862.
Londermilk, Wm. W.; killed at Thompson Hill, Mississippi, May 1, 1862.
Lynch, Thomas J.; died at Millikens Bend, Louisiana, January 10, 1863.
Perkins, Samuel; died at Mound City, Illinois, August 30, 1862.
Powell, Wm. H.; died at Helena, Arkansas, May 11, 1863.
Shea, John; killed at Algiers, Louisiana, April 21, 1864.
Welsh, Nicholas; killed at Champion Hill, Mississippi, May 16, 1863.
Williams, Joseph; died at Louisville, December 25, 1861.
Warfield, Benj.; died at Louisville, January 14, 1862.
Williamson, John; died at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, February 26, 1863.
Lumbert, Hiram; died of wounds, April 16, 1864.
Pepper, James; died at New Madrid, April 19, 1865.
Updegraph, Ambrose; drowned in Mississippi river, July 2, 1862.

Company E, Forty-Sixth

Randall, Marian; died at Bardstown, Kentucky, January 11, 1862.

Company F, Forty-Sixth

Barr, Wm.; died at New Madrid, April, 1862.
Eastwood, James H.; died at Memphis, June 20, 1862.
Eastwood, Matthias; died May 4, 1862.
Taffe, Michael; killed at Champion Hills, May 16, 1862.
Tripp, James S., died at Memphis, 1862.
Tripp, Albert W.; died at Memphis, 1862.
Young, Hezekiah F., died December 2, 1862.
Ferris, Joel (Lieut.); killed at Champion Hills, May 10, 1863.

Company H, Forty-Sixth

Washburn, Ira C.; died at Memphis, October, 1862.

Company I, Forty-Sixth

Surface, Martin I.; died at Evansville, June 10, 1863.
Button, T. G.; died of wounds at Champion Hill, May 16, 1863.
Hancock, Milton; died at Vicksburg, July 27, 1862.
Hunter, Samuel; died at Memphis, July 24, 1863.
Julian, V. J.; died at Logansport, May 25, 1862.
Johnson, Andrew; died at Logansport, May 25, 1862.
Kisler, Jefferson; killed at Champion Hill, May 16, 1863.
Mellinger, C. D.; killed at Champion Hill, May 16, 1863.
Oliver, Wm.; killed at Champion Hill, May 16, 1863.
Parish, J. G., killed in Arkansas, June 28, 1862.
Stiver, Jonas; died of wounds, May 29, 1863.

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Walters, J. W.; died at Royal Center, July 10, 1864.
Walters, Samuel; died at St. Louis, April 15, 1862.
Davis, Henry; died of wounds, May 18, 1863.
Schrader, Fred; died at New Orleans, May 7, 1864.
Todd, James; died at Oceola, Arkansas, April 15, 1862.
Stevens, Loren B.; second lieutenant; died November 19, 1863.
Persinger, Moses C.; died at Indianapolis, May 1, 1863.
Hudlow, Lieut. Jacob; killed at battle of Mansfield, Louisiana.
McKlung, Lieut. John; killed at battle of Mansfield, Louisiana.
Smock, Archibalt; killed at battle of Mansfield, Louisiana.
Hunsinger, George; killed at battle of Mansfield, Louisiana.
Hastings, James A.; killed at battle of Mansfield, Louisiana.
Clouse, Wm. R.; killed at battle of Mansfield, Louisiana.
Scott, Thomas W.; killed at battle of Mansfield, Louisiana.
Folk, Edgar; killed at battle of Mansfield, Louisiana.
Crippen, Jacob W.; killed at battle of Mansfield, Louisiana.

Company G, Fifty-First Regiment

Crooks, Wm.; died at Nashville, September 18, 1862.

Company G, Seventy-Third Infantry

Lucas, Edward; died at Nashville, May 12, 1863.
Boozer, Peter; died at Nashville, January 3, 1863.
McDonough, Wm.; died of wounds, February 9, 1863.
Anderson, John R.; died at Glasgow, Kentucky, November 3, 1862.
Autrin, James T.; died at Gallatin, Tennessee, January 5, 1863.
Bennett, Lewis H.; died at Huntsville, Alabama, February 24, 1864.
Bennett, John L.; died at Huntsville, Alabama, April 24, 1865.
Bennett, Thomas J.; died at Decatur, Alabama, April, 1864.
Binney, Isaac L.; killed near Bellepoint, Alabama, April 25, 1865.
Dangerfield, Benj. F.; killed near Bellepoint, Alabama, April 25, 1865.
Davis, Wm.; died at Nashville, January 11, 1863.
Palmer, John N.; died at Nashville, December 19, 1862.
Dugan, Lewis F.; died at Paducah, Kentucky, May 9, 1863.
Etmeir, Wm. M.; died of wounds, March 23, 1863.
Gordon, Wm.; died at Bowling Green, Kentucky, November 23, 1862.
Miller, Chas. E.; died at Bowling Green, Kentucky, November 29, 1862.
Roherberry, Henry G.; died at Bowling Green, Kentucky, December 1, 1862.
Hess, Samuel G.; died at Silver Springs, Tennessee, November 17, 1862.
Highman, Tilghman M.; died at Louisville, November 1, 1862.
Johnson, Anthony S.; died at Louisville, November 2, 1862.
Poff, Wm.; died at Louisville, April 30, 1863.
Scully, Edward; died at Louisville.
Lawrence, Harrison; died at Quincy, Illinois, March 13, 1863.
Perry, Reuben; died at Logansport, December 7, 1862.
Powell, Ephraim; killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862.
Rouse, John L.; died at Annapolis, Maryland, July 1, 1863.
Winters, John F.; died of wounds at Blounts Farm, Alabama.
Granmore, Gilbert; died at Pulaski, Tennessee, September 17, 1864.
Hassich, Christian; died in Alabama, June 24, 1864.

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COMPANY H, SEVENTY-THIRD REGIMENT

Thornton, Henry H.; killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862.
Burns, Samuel; killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862.
Fiddler, John H.; killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862.
Harwood, Ebinezer; died at Nashville, December 10, 1862.
Chestnutt, Samuel; died at Nashville, December 26, 1862.
Doud, Wilbur; died at Nashville, November 21, 1862.
Foy, Reuben; died at Nashville, November 22, 1862.
Overson, Lindsey; died at Nashville, July 3, 1863.
Blackburn, Joseph; died at Perryville, Kentucky, October 13, 1862.
Crain, John; died at Gallatin, Tennessee, June 12, 1863.
Howard, John; died at Gallatin, Tennessee, January 29, 1863.
Mehaffie, John; died at Gallatin, Tennessee, January 20, 1863.
Terflinger, Benjamin F.; died at Gallatin, Tennessee, February 2, 1863.
Healey, Abner; died of wounds at Stone River, January 17, 1863.
Henderson, James; died at Indianapolis, September 4, 1863.
Julian, Nathan J.; died at Silver Springs, Tennessee, November 18, 1862.
Pierson, Joseph; died at Silver Springs, Tennessee, November 20, 1863.
Wallace, Wm. B.; died at Camp Dennison, Ohio, March 5, 1863.
Wolfkill, Alfred; died at Louisville, January 20, 1863.

COMPANY A, EIGHTY-THIRD REGIMENT

Allen, Andrew J.; died at Fairfax, Virginia, May 22, 1865.

COMPANY K, EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT

Coppick, Derrick M.; died of wounds at Chattanooga.
Kelly, Francis W.; died at Annapolis, Maryland, March 5, 1865.

COMPANY B, EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT

Corey, Henry M.; died of wounds at Chattanooga, October 22, 1863.

COMPANY K, FIFTH CAVALRY, NINETIETH REGIMENT

Standley, Wm. H.; died in Andersonville prison, July 2, 1864.
Tussinger, Geo. W.; died at Indianapolis, December 13, 1862.
Kreider, Christian; died at home, January 2, 1863.

COMPANY D, NINETY-NINTH REGIMENT

Campbell, John; died at Moscow, Tennessee, April 14, 1863.

COMPANY K, NINETY-NINTH REGIMENT

Morrell, Henry O.; lost on the "Sultana" in the Mississippi river, April 27, 1865.
Carter, Josiah T.; died at Chattanooga of wounds, June 23, 1864.
Green, Abraham; died at Clinton, Georgia, November 21, 1864.
Kemp, Manford; died at Cairo, Illinois, March 11, 1864.
Mattox, James N.; died at Camp Sherman, Mississippi, August 10, 1863.

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Wygant, James; died at Atlanta, Georgia, July 24, 1864.
Surface, David; died of wounds at Haines Bluff, Mississippi, July 9, 1863.

COMPANY B, ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT

Dickson, Joseph; died at Russelville, November 5, 1863.

COMPANY E, ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT

Enrit, Joel M.; died at Cumberland Gap, January 30, 1864.
Leffel, Albert; died at Cumberland Gap, December 4, 1864.
Miles, John M.; died at Camp Nelson, Kentucky, December 31, 1863.

TWELFTH CAVALRY, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT

Bernethy, Robt.; died at Royal Center, October 30, 1864.
McKee, Peter; died at Michigan City, Indiana, February 6, 1864.
Poor, Geo. W.; died of wounds January 6, 1865.
Spader, Wm.; died at home, November 20, 1864.
Coughill, Jackson; died at Memphis, Tennessee, March 25, 1865.
O'Connell, John; killed near Murfreesboro, Tennessee, December 14, 1864.
Honk, John; died May 20, 1865.

COMPANY B, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT

Kenton, Wm.; died at Indianapolis, November 20, 1865.
Brown, David; died in Andersonville, Georgia, August 8, 1864.
Cassell, Geo. A.; died at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, June 22, 1865.
Day, Ira W.; died of wounds May 7, 1865.
Daggy, Asa E.; killed at Columbus, Tennessee, November 27, 1864.
Deford, Jones; died at Nashville, Tennessee, April 15, 1864.
Hilton, Henry J.; killed at Resaca, Georgia, May 16, 1864.
Tilton, Robt.; killed at Dallas, Georgia, May 31, 1864.
Vigus, Horace B.; died at Lost Mountain, Georgia, June 2, 1864.
Hudson, Jarrett; died at Atlanta, Georgia, August 8, 1864.
Morehart, Adam; died at Knoxville, Tennessee, October 4, 1864.
Powers, David W.; died at Altoona, Georgia, June 15, 1864.
White, John; died at Michigan City, March 7, 1864.

COMPANY G, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT

Barber, Chas.; died at Nashville, Tennessee, April 18, 1864.
Brooks, Jos. H.; died at Logansport, Indiana, March 12, 1865.
Carr, Patrick; died at Chattanooga, Tennessee, date unknown.
Vanaman, Ira; died at Chattanooga, Tennessee, July 13, 1864.
Clary, Francis M.; died at London, Tennessee, April 18, 1864.

COMPANY H, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT

Gorgins, Patrick; died at Salsberry, North Carolina, February 11, 1865.
Jeffries, Inman H.; died at Marietta, Georgia, August 2, 1861.
Griffith, John; died at Nashville, Tennessee, April 9, 1864.
Smeltzer, Milton; died at Nashville, Tennessee, July 5, 1864.
Taylor, Geo. W.; died at Nashville, Tennessee, June 8, 1864.

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COMPANY K, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT

Young, Dallas F.; died at Louisville, Kentucky, October 24, 1864.
Burley, Marshall P.; died at Nashville, Tennessee, August 14, 1864.
Clymer, Henry C.; died at Nashville, Tennessee, April 6, 1864.
Richards, John; died at Nashville, Tennessee, October 8, 1864.
Creekpaum, Hugh; died at Chattanooga, Tennessee, June 26, 1864.
Martin, Wm. H.; died at Chattanooga, Tennessee, September 24, 1864.
Oliver, Joseph S.; died at Chattanooga, Tennessee, September 17, 1864.
Daniels, Reuben; died at Atlanta, Georgia, August 1, 1864.
Effinger, Jacob; died at Michigan City, Indiana, March 10, 1864.
Harvey, Jacob; died at Marietta, Georgia, August 8, 1864.
Jones Robt.; died at Burnt Hickory, Georgia, June 16, 1864.
See, John J.; died at Knoxville, Tennessee, July 10, 1864.
Yeakley, Thos. J.; died at Decatur, Georgia, September 8, 1864.

COMPANY A, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH REGIMENT

Kirkpatrick, Henry; died at Atlanta, October 25, 1864.
Baker, Irvin; killed by guerrillas in Tennessee, November 27, 1864.
Maines, Christopher; killed by guerrillas in Tennessee, November 27, 1864.
Thomas, Albert; died at Knoxville, Tennessee, July 18, 1864.
House, David; died at Chattanooga, November 10, 1864.
Reeder, James W.; died at Walton, September 1, 1865.

COMPANY K, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT

Eicholbarger, August; died at Tullahoma, Tennessee, September 18, 1864.

COMPANY B, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT

Shannon, James; died at Nashville, Tennessee, February 15, 1865.

COMPANY I, ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT

Kennedy, James B.; died at Nashville, Tennessee, April 3, 1865.
Kemp, Wilkinson; died at Nashville, Tennessee, January 30, 1865.
Kemp, Andrew J.; died at Nashville, Tennessee, January 31, 1865.

COMPANY D, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT

Bell, John C.; died near Nashville, Tennessee, January 24, 1865.

COMPANY F, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT

Cary, Calvin P.; died at Nashville, Tennessee, July 22, 1865.
Farrel, Edward; died at Nashville, Tennessee, July 15, 1865.
St. Clair, Reuben; died at Nashville, Tennessee, July 15, 1865.
Taylor, Edward; died at Tullahoma, Tennessee April 14, 1865.

LOCAL INCIDENTS OF WAR TIMES

Whilst Cass county citizens were practically unanimous in sustaining President Lincoln in the prosecution of the war for the Union, yet there were a few ultra partisans, who were in sympathy with the South and especially bitter against Mr. Lincoln's method of enlisting the

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negroes as soldiers. Mr. Gordon, in the northern part of Bethlehem township, was an exemplary man and a good citizen, but an extreme partisan and to show his bitterness against the conduct of the war, he erected a tall pole in front of his house, on the Michigan road, and ran up a Confederate flag. This fact was soon known to the Union men of Bethlehem and the following day a posse of supporters of the Union cause proceeded to cut down the pole and trail the rebel banner in the dust. Exasperated at the boldness of the Union men, some of the sympathizers of the lost cause stealthily in the night time cut the rope and pulled down the stars and stripes from a 75-foot flag pole erected in front of the Metea postoffice for the purpose of announcing victories of the Union armies to the people of Bethlehem; the perpetrator of the deed, however, was never known.

Butter-nut Breast Pins

During the Rebellion the women in sympathy with the South made open manifestation of the same by wearing what was termed butter-nut breast pins as emblematic of the southern soldiers, who were uniformed in goods dyed brown with butter-nut hulls. So the women would saw a cross section of a butter-nut, polish the same, attach a pin and wear it as an ornamental pin. This overt act of sympathy for the South exasperated the sisters and mothers of the boys in blue, who were sacrificing their life and limb that the Union might be preserved, and the writer has witnessed numerous instances where women would snatch the butter-nut pin from the collar or coat of those wearing such Confederate emblems at church and public places, thus precipitating a fight among the fair sex. But the Union cause was largely predominant and the emblems of the lost cause soon went into hiding, not, however, without some bitterness engendered on both sides of the conflict as well as some disheveling of female hair and wearing apparel. Thus was the term butter-nut applied to those who were in sympathy with the South during the Civil war.

A Fighting Parson

During the war feeling ran high in Logansport and many personal encounters occurred. On one occasion a southern sympathizer made some exultant remark over a victory of the Confederate army. Capt. John T. Powell hearing the remark engaged him in a fistic fight and gave the fellow a good trouncing. Powell was a devout Methodist and the friends of the vanquished cause brought charges against him and endeavored to have him expelled from the church. Rev. McMullen was the pastor before whom the case was tried and he was a very ardent Union man and after hearing the evidence he deprecated fighting among the brethren without good cause, but where they did fight for cause he wanted his brethren to whip their antagonists; with this statement he dismissed the charge.

Spanish-American War

Cuban revolutions against Spanish rule and struggles for independence had become so numerous and formidable for many years that it was a serious menace to the commerce of the United States and greatly injured American interests, so much so that the United States congress acknowledged the independence of Cuba which precipitated the war with Spain and President McKinley issued a call for 125,000 men on

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April 23, 1898. Indiana's quota was four regiments and two batteries of artillery. On April 25, 1898, Governor Mount issued a proclamation calling for volunteers to meet Indiana's quota.

In the Civil war Indiana furnished 26 batteries and 156 regiments, so in the war with Spain the numbering began at 27 for the batteries and 157 for regiments of infantry. Later on the president issued a call for 75,000 additional men and Indiana furnished another regiment, the One Hundred and Sixty-first. Cass county recruited one entire company for the Spanish-American war, which was known as Company M, One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment. David S. Bender, a veteran of the Civil war, recruited this company in Logansport and on April 26, 1898, proceeded to Camp Mount, located on the state fair grounds at Indianapolis. Mustered into service on May 12, 1898. Left for Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Georgia, May 16th. Left for Newport News on July 28th, expecting to proceed to Porto Rico, but orders were countermanded and on August 21st went to Camp Hamilton, Lexington, Kentucky. November 9th, proceeded to Columbus, Georgia, and on January 15, 1899, ordered to Matanzas, Cuba, where they remained until March 27th, when they left for Savannah, Georgia, where they were mustered out April 25, 1899, without engaging the enemy and with the loss of only one man by disease, Orestes Rizer, who died at Lexington, Kentucky, November 8, 1898.

The following is the muster roll of the officers and men:

Company M, One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment

Captain: David S. Bender.

First Lieutenant: Wm. C. Dunn.

Second Lieutenant: Leroy Fitch.

Sergeants: Behmer, Walter J.; Burkitt, Frank; Johnson, James; Richardson, Charles; Huckleberry, Wm. G.; Booth, Edwin B.

Corporals: Crooks, Alva A.; Johnson, Clarence W.; Souders, Chas. G.; Gemmell, Robt. B.; Gipe, Isaac N.; Osborn, Harry.

Musician: McElheny, Thos J.

Artificer: Holman, James W.

Wagoner: Cory, Harry.

Privates: Albert, Anthony; Ayers, Wise; Asmus, Gust; Albert, Wm. H.; Banta, Chas.; Bear, Chas.; Bruner, Chas.; Carroll, Owen; Castle, Kirk; Catterlin, Fenton; Cramer, Fred A.; Crawford, Thos. H.; Cripe, John W.; Crockett, Chas.; DeLawter, Jesse B.; Denbo, Robt. J.; Dolan, James W.; Deyer, Gustave; Elliott, James W.; Fickle, Harry; Fisher, Oscar B.; Freshoure, Francis; Fox, Emanuel A.; Gates, Wm. R. L.; Geiger, Frank E.; Gemmill, Thos. B.; Gibson, Arthur F.; Granger, Wm. R.; Griffin, Wm.; Griffin, John A.; Hager, Matthew; Hewlett, Leroy; Henkle, Jonathan; Hutton, Edwin L.; Izor, Emmett; Jackson, Ernest; Jackson, Ira T.; Kerns, Chas. W.; Kearns, Frank C.; Leamle, Dan W.; Ludwig, Samuel; McGinley, John; Meden, Albert; Merritt, Elmer; Myers, Rollings H.; Newby, John A.; O'Riley, John; Peck, Chas. A.; Powell, John W.; Putnam, John; Ray, Clare M.; Ray, John F.; Rennells, Benj.; Robertson, Rennie; Rollings, Wm.; Rupp, Jacob; Schmerber, Wm.; Shewman, Jos.; Smith, Leroy; Snyder, Mahlon; Stoughton, Arthur; Voll, Robt.; Viney, Hal T.; Wetsel, Geo. H.; Banta, Beaufort; Barron, Leon L.; Boyer, Alex B.; Castle, Bert; Commons, Alex C.; Fournier, Lucian; Gall, Edward; Hanna, Thos. J.; Hartman, Henry; Houser, Calvin E.; Moore, Wm.; Patterson, Albert; Patton, Jesse B.; Powell, Anson B.; Rizer, Orestes D.; Rollings, Lee J.; Runyon, Alden

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C.; Swigart, John F.; Tosler, Wm.; Wallrath, Wm.; White, Fred; Williams, Chas. S.

The One Hundred and Sixtieth Regiment, to which the Cass county boys belonged, was commanded by Col. Geo. W. Gunder, of Marion.

U. S. Signal Corps

The following Cass county men served in the Spanish-American war as part of the Fourteenth United States Signal Corps:

First lieutenant: Williamson S. Wright.

Sergeant: Claude R. Bebee.

Privates: Hall, Walter A.; Keiser, Wm. N.; Massena, Chas.; Nelson, J. V. D.; Young, Dell W.

The results of the Spanish-American war are facts of history unnecessary to repeat here except to say that the United States was an easy victor, on land and sea, and that the U. S. fleets at Santiago and Manila did honor to our country, as did also our land forces at San Juan Hill and peace was soon proclaimed with Cuban independence, and Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands relinquished by Spain to the United States. The United States, however, always magnanimous in defeat or victory, in order to appease the wounded pride of the Spanish government, paid her $20,000,000 for the islands.

Grand Army of the Republic

Logansport Post, No. 14, of the G. A. R., was organized February 26, 1880, under the charter bearing the same date with the following charter members:

Thomas C. Haire, Thos. H. McKee, James C. Chiddester, David Laing, John T. Powell, D. H. Mull, J. Y. Ballou, Frank Swigart, John W. Griggs, Alex Hardy, J. W. F. Liston, D. B. McConnell, B. B. Powell, Samuel D. Meck, Geo. P. McKee, Harvey H. Miller, R. R. Carson, O. B. Sargent, John R. Moore, D. L. Bender, Chas. E. Hale, W. F. Hensley, John Higley, Fred Fitch, John Sanford, Jos. T. McNary, J. L. Herand, John R. Greggs, John C. Cole, Wm. M. DeHart, M. E. Griswold, Jasper A. Paugh, Henry Tucker, T. H. Bringhurst, Chas. H. Barron, J. A. Mowry, Lee H. Dagget, T. H. Ijams, W. H. H. Ward, Geo. K. Marshall, A. W. Stevens, A. Miller, Jos. R. Hays, James W. Lesh, W. Dunn, S. A. Vaughn, A. H. Landis, A. M. Chord, W. A. Bigler, Sol Smith, James Brosier, F. E. West, John Goring, Peter Keller, James H. Vigus, O. J. Stouffer.

The first officers were: Joseph G. Barron, commander; Joseph Y. Ballou, senior vice-commander; John T. Powell, junior vice-commander; O. B. Sargent, quartermaster; T. H. McKee, chaplain; Thomas Haire, inner guard; Geo. P. McKee, outer guard; Frank E. West, adjutant.

The present officers are A. C. Walters, commander; John Ensfield, S. V. C.; W. H. Ward, J. V. C.; John Moore, chaplain; Henry Tucker, quartermaster; J. E. Crain, adjutant.

The present membership is 117.

Soon after the organization was perfected the post leased the hall at No. 424-6 Market street, and it has ever since been known as G. A. R. hall..

G. A. R. Quartet

This music club organized in the winter of 1879 was composed of the following members of Logansport Post, G. A. R.: J. E. Crain, Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-first Indiana Infantry; H. C.

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Cushman, first lieutenant, Company A, Ninety-fourth Ohio; I. N. Watkins, Company F, Seventh Indiana Infantry; W. S. Richardson, Company F, Forty-sixth Indiana Infantry, and Miss Sallie Horn, accompanist, the latter a daughter of Geo. C. Horn, a veteran of two wars.

This quartet has been called on to sing at many G. A. R. encampments and at various patriotic celebrations, and has been known far and wide as a most excellent male quartet for the past third of a century, and although their combined ages at this writing is two hundred and eighty, yet they can excite the cheers of their comrades by their musical voices as they used to do while marching through Georgia.

Lincoln Circle No. 1 of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic

This organization had its inception and beginning in Logansport, Jasper A. Paugh being the prime mover, but unfortunately before it

G. A. R. Quartette

From Left to Right: J. E. Crain, H. C. Cushman; Miss Sallie Horn, Accompanist; I. N. Watkins; W. S. Richardson, (Died Feb. 12, 1913)

was completely organized he died, but his wife, Martha A. Paugh, took up the work and pushed it to completion.

This society is an independent organization and not auxiliary to or dependent upon the G. A. R. or any other order. It is composed of the wives, mothers, daughters and granddaughters or blood descendants of the soldiers of the Civil war, and stands in the same relation to the soldiers of the war for the Union as the Daughters of the Revolution sustain to the soldiers of that war. The first society of this order was organized March 10, 1890, in Hall's Business College, then located at the northwest corner of Pearl and Market street. Rodney Strain, commander of the G. A. R., officiated as organizer and installed the following officers of the first society of the Ladies of the G. A. R. ever organized in America:

Mrs. Martha A. Paugh, president; Mrs. G. G. Curtis, senior vice-president; Mrs. H. H. Moon, junior vice-president; Mrs. Jennie Cornwell, treasurer; Mrs. Irene Kreider, chaplain; Mrs. J. E. Parker, conductress; Mrs. Frances Hagenbuck, guard; Mrs. J. B. Toby, secretary.

In addition to the above, the following ladies were enrolled as charter members: Nellie Hall, Elizabeth Frink, Mary E. Moon, E. L. Ferguson, J. S. Kreider, Mrs. Stephen Parker, Emma Gordon, Frances Carew,

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Margaret Swigart, E. E. Hale, J. C. Parker, Elmira Bell, F. H. Shultz, J. Sebastian.

The objects of the order are to assist the G. A. R. in the work to extend needful aid to all sick or unfortunate soldiers and their families; to teach patriotism, love of country, love of the flag and its defenders. Their motto is fraternity, charity and loyalty. The Grand Army of the Republic will ere long cease, for its depleted ranks will soon have vanished, but the ladies of the G. A. R., as descendants of the gallant boys in blue will perpetuate their name and fame forever.

From this small beginning in a little hall in Logansport in 1890, this organization has extended its work and influence until every city in our land has a society of the "Ladies of the G. A. R." The local society meets regularly in the G. A. R. hall and has a membership of 124, officered in 1912, as follows:

Margaret G. Garver, president; Nellie Sample, senior vice-president; Anna Kennedy, junior vice-president; Pearl Wright, treasurer; Nellie Hanke, secretary; Jennie Shafer, chaplain; Hattie Fury, conductress; Lucinda Crocket, guard; Katherine Enyart, instructor.

The Ladies of the G. A. R. have secured a large lot in Mt. Hope Cemetery, improved the same and erected a handsome monument upon it; the purpose of which is to furnish respectable sepulcher to any poor or unfortunate soldiers.

Woman's Relief Corps, No. 30

This is a national organization, auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic. The charter for the local society bears date of September 17, 1874. The following names appear as charter members: Emma Gordon, Marion Reynolds, Carrie Winters, Sarah Mull, Esther McAllister, Clara Scott, Martha Paugh, Anna Kloenne, Elizabeth Bringhurst, Sarah Douglass, Mary Harris, Minerva Craig, Tillie Louthain, Fannie Parks, Anna Clark, Margaret Justice, Mattie Mellinger.

The first officers were: President, Margaret Justice; senior vice-president, Mattie McConnell; junior vice-president, Mrs. M. Swigart; chaplain, Mrs. I. N. Crawford; secretary, Esther McAllister; treasurer, Elizabeth Bringhurst; conductress, Carrie Winters.

The present officers are: President, Madge Wall; senior vice-president, Jennie Carr; junior vice-president, June Terrell; treasurer, Maime Billman; secretary, Maria L. Schlater; conductress, Susie Castle; guard, Harriet Keiser.

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CHAPTER XIV

TRANSPORTATION AND ROADS

INDIAN TRAILS—FIRST ROADS—MICHIGAN ROAD—STATE ROADS—PLANK ROAD—GRAVEL ROADS—TOLL ROADS—STAGE COACHES—WABASH AND ERIE CANAL—STEAMBOATS TO LOGANSPORT RAILROADS—STREET CARS—INTERURBAN ROADS—FIRST TELEGRAPH—FIRST BICYCLE—FIRST AUTOMOBILE—FLYING MACHINES—MILES OF ROAD AND COST.

"As the old Roman roads were both a mark and a measure of the development and extent of civilization of the empire, so the roads of any people play an important part in its history. This recondite fact lends both interest and importance to this subject."

The old Cumberland road built in 1806-1825 on the ruins of Washington and Braddock trail, from the Potomac to the Ohio river and its extension, later, to Indianapolis, and generally known as the National road, played an important part in the development of Indiana. It carried thousands of people and millions of wealth into the wilderness of the west.

Nothing has a greater suggestion of the charm of human occupation than the network of roads which overspread a country. But this network of roads with which our county and state is blessed did not spring up, like "Jonas' gourd," in one night's time, but was of gradual development, from the Indian trail, requiring years of patient toil on the part of the pioneers. It will be interesting to note the primitive roads and some of the steps taken, and the difficulties encountered, by those who cut out and improved our highways and brought them up to the present state of perfection. In 1824 when the white man first erected a cabin in Cass county the land was covered with a dense forest and not a road existed. The missionaries and Indian traders, the only parties that had invaded this territory at this time, came up the Maumee and by pirogue down the Wabash river or on horseback or afoot along Indian trails.

These Indian trails led, in various directions, over the nearest and best routes, from point to point and were the only roads along which the pioneers found their way on horseback, as it was impossible to drive a wheeled vehicle over the narrow trails. These Indian trails ran through the country regardless of section lines, as no surveys had yet been made and the pioneers soon learned to follow these trails and marked the same by "barking" or "blazing" the trees, known "as the trace" over which they came on foot or on horseback.

The "trace" soon became a roadway, over which wagons made their tiresome journey. The streams were yet unbridged, and had to be forded in shallow places or crossed by swimming. The first roads in the county were along these trails, the most direct routes between the new scattered settlements. After the county had been laid out into townships, a more advanced system was adopted along township and

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section lines, but this was a slow and gradual process, requiring years to fully complete. In fact the straightening of roads, and changing them from the old diagonal Indian trails, along which they were originally constructed, is not entirely completed, and we still find a few roads in Cass county thus running diagonally through farms, along these old Indian trails, instead of on the section lines. Much time and money have been expended on these transient roads. They were not permanently located, and when the farmer cleared out his land he changed the road to the section line, and the labor expended on the old Indian trail road was lost. This has been one cause for the bad roads in the early history of the county. Prior to 1830 the pioneers came to Cass county along Indian trails or by boat on the Wabash river. The first petition for opening a public road in the county was that of Jordan Vigus, at the August session of the board of commissioners, 1830. This petition was for a road commencing one and a half miles south of the Wabash river, on what was afterwards the Michigan road, and running through the town of Logansport to Eel river, along what is now known as Burlington avenue and Third street. The viewers appointed were Wm. Scott, Silas Atchison and Daniel Bell. This was the beginning of the road system in Cass county and the line of this first road then lay in the midst of a dense forest. The second road to be opened was to "run from opposite the town of Logansport, on Eel river, on the nearest and best ground, to Samuel Ward's lane, in section 16." (See rec. 1, page 32.) In December, 1830, Gen. John Tipton was appointed road supervisor south of the Wabash. He had previously purchased Alex Chamberlain's log cabin, the first erected in the county, on the south bank of the Wabash, opposite the mouth of Eel river, and lived there at this time.

Tipton was to supervise the opening of a road from his home, near Tipton's ford, to the Carroll county line, and all hands were ordered to aid him in opening and improving this road.

Thus began the opening of roads in pioneer days, but as yet no system was followed and roads followed Indian trails or angling through the forest over the easiest and best routes to accommodate the settlers, regardless of township or section lines.

Michigan Road

The United States government encouraged the building of roads and granted to the state a certain per cent of all public lands sold for the purpose of opening and improving roads. This fund was known as the three per cent fund, and the state gave to each county its proportion, and local commissioners were appointed to take charge of and expend this money for the building of roads within the county. In addition to this the state opened up certain main roads in different directions, connecting important points, to encourage and aid the settlers. The Michigan road was one of these and was the first main road opened up to and through Logansport, and extended from the Ohio river to Michigan City.

On January 21, 1828, the state legislature passed an act directing a survey of this road and appointing John McDonald, of Daviess county, and Chester Elliott, of Warrick county, to superintend the survey. The road was surveyed and the work of cutting down the forest trees was soon after begun by the state. A lane through the forest was opened up, one hundred feet wide, and in 1832 the work had reached Logansport and the two following years was extended on north to Rochester and finally to Lake Michigan. The Michigan road, however, when first

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opened, was simply a lane, cut through the forests, with stumps left standing, but little or no grading and only the swamps and low places filled with logs and brush and covered over with dirt, making fine specimens of the celebrated "corduroy" road, so common in pioneer days. Although the Michigan road was not an easy road to travel, yet it was passable for wheeled vehicles, while the Indian trails were not, and as a general business thoroughfare it was one of the most valuable improvements of its day, opening up a line of trade that tended, perhaps, most largely to populate and develop Cass county. This road was not only of local interest, but its reputation was nation wide. It extended to the Ohio river and also connected with the Cumberland and its extension, the National road, at Indianapolis. Emigrants from the east came down the Ohio river, then took the Michigan road to all points in Indiana and the northwest. Others traveling in wagons, drawn by oxen as a rule, came over the National road to Indianapolis, then north over the Michigan road to Logansport or northern points.

Other State Roads

Many other roads were opened up and improved by state aid through Cass county, to-wit: A road from Lafayette to Ft. Wayne in 1836; from Logansport up Eel river to Mexico and Squirrel Village in 1835-7. In 1845 the state road to Kokomo and Marion was established by Benjamin Spader and Theopholus Brogan, appointed by the legislature.

The Chicago road through Royal Center was opened in 1837 or 1838 and the Perrysburg road to Twelve Mile about the same time.

Up to 1852, when the new constitution was adopted, the roads were looked after almost entirely by the county. At that time, however, the caring for the roads was practically surrendered to the townships, together with the care of the poor and the schools. But the people met in mass meetings to instruct and direct the trustees how and what they should do. In 1859, however, the legislature abolished the board of three township trustees and gave the one trustee greater and exclusive authority to direct the township affairs. Since then great advancement has been made in road building. The old, diagonal Indian trail roads have nearly all been straightened, and placed on section lines, new roads laid out, until today roads cross each other on nearly every section line in the county and on many half-section lines, so that nearly every farmer has a public road running in front of his house.

Plank Road

Under the provisions of an act of the general assembly authorizing the organization of plank road companies, a company was organized in Cass county about 1851 with John W. Wright at its head. At this time only dirt or mud roads existed in Cass county and the Michigan road with its extensive travel became almost impassable in rainy weather. The company organized for the purpose, paved this road with plank, two and a half inches thick and twelve feet long. Wooden girders were laid at each side and in the center of the road and the plank spiked to the girders. It was a fine road for a year or two but the timbers began to decay and the plank curl up and the road became a nuisance to the traveling public, and the cost of maintenance was too great and was unprofitable and the plank road was abandoned about 1856, and for a few years following the road was in a wretched condition owing to the timber still remaining. This plank road extended to Fulton on the north and Deer Creek on the south, but the promoters lost heavily.

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Gravel Roads

In 1867 there was not a gravel road in the county. In June of that year the Logansport & Burlington Turnpike Company was organized with a capital stock of $56,000. The officers were: Thomas H. Bringhurst, president; Joseph Uhl, vice president; W. H. Brown, treasurer; S. L. Tanguy, secretary; J. M. Justice, J. C. Merriam, A. J. Murdock, directors. The company at once graded and graveled the old Michigan road south from Logansport to the county line and later extended it into Carroll county. This was the first gravel road in the county and was of great advantage to the farmers, and although a toll road was highly appreciated. It was a paying investment for the stockholders, but finally yielded to the progressive demand for free gravel roads and passed into the control of the county with other roads about 1891.

Michigan Pike

This was the second gravel road to be built about 1867-8 when the Logansport & Northern Turnpike Company was organized with a capital stock of $16,000. Asberry Barnett, Tobias Julian, W. E. Haney, F. M. Barnard and B. F. Yantis were the prime movers in the enterprise. The first year two miles of road was constructed, and later it was extended to Metea, a distance of eight miles. When the city extended its limits, taking in a mile of this road, there was some contention about the matter and the city paid the company an agreed price for the same.

Logansport and Western Gravel Road

This road extends westward on the south bank of the Wabash, and only three or four miles of road was built at a cost of about $7,500. D. D. Neff, Denis Uhl and D. W. Tomlinson were the managers. The company was organized December 12, 1881, and the road constructed soon after.

Logansport and Wabash Turnpike

This road leads from Taberville east on the south side of the Wabash river, a distance of about five miles. A company under the above title was organized in 1883 with a capital stock of $8,000. The following persons were the managers of the enterprise: C. Minneman, W. P. Louthain, Henry Puterbaugh, Samuel S. Helvie, D. W. Tomlinson, B. F. Louthain, Geo. E. Ross.

Logansport and Marion Turnpike (Prairie Pike)

This gravel road extended from the Eighteenth street bridge across the Tabers prairie, a distance of about five miles, and was built in 1882 or 1883. The company was capitalized at $10,000, and A. J. Sharts was the president and W. T. Wilson treasurer.

Rock Creek Gravel Road

A company to build this road was incorporated in 1882 with a capital stock of $10,000, with Robert Carney as president, W. H. Brown secretary and J. J. Stapleton treasurer. The road extends south from Taberville through Washington township.

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Pleasant Grove Pike

This gravel road extends from College Hill due north to the county line, passing through Noble and Harrison townships, a distance of about ten miles, and was constructed about 1877-9. Wm. Reighter, Peter Michael, Jacob Yantis, Daniel Fogelsang and others were the chief stockholders and managers.

Royal Center Pike

About 1880, the Chicago road leading from Logansport to Royal Center was graveled and became one of the best roads in the county as well as the best patronized.

For twenty-five years—1867 to 1892—eight gravel roads were built out from Logansport in all directions. These roads were constructed by private capital and were toll roads, yet they were a great convenience as well as conserver of time and money to the farmers who were enabled to haul twice the former load of grain or other products, and at any season of the year. As the years passed the roads became worn out, were not kept up, many complaints were made, farmers were not satisfied to pay toll to travel over such muddy roads and much bad feeling was engendered between the patrons of the road and the controlling companies. Many exciting, as well as amusing incidents were enacted between the farmers and the tollgate keeper. About forty years ago the Michigan pike had the appearance of pioneer days when ox teams struggled through the mud. Joseph Penrose, a prominent citizen of Bethlehem township, passed the tollgate kept by F. M. Bernard and refused to pay toll, and came on to town. Anticipating trouble on his return, he supplied himself with ax and saw, and being something of an athlete and a boxer, drove up fearlessly to the tollgate, which Mr. Barnard had drawn down when he saw Mr. Penrose coming. The latter stopped his team, deliberately got out and with his saw, with which he was provided, sawed the pole sweep in two, and drove on, leaving the tollgate keeper in anything but a pleasant frame of mind. Such scenes as this were enacted on many of the toll roads, and although the projectors of these gravel roads did a lasting service to the county by their enterprise in not only making better roads, but gradually educating the whole people to higher standards and teaching them the value of good roads, yet there was a feeling and a prejudice against them. This feeling grew and although much of it was not justified, yet it crystallized and bore good fruit and hastened the day of free gravel roads. About 1890 to 1893 all the toll roads were purchased by the county and became free gravel roads. One or two, notably the Pleasant Grove pike, against which a judgment was rendered for damages to a Mr. Heil, who had received an injury from some neglect of the company and the latter relinquished the road, but it was in such poor condition that no one would purchase it to satisfy the judgment, and Mr. Heil let it revert to the county. But by purchase or otherwise the county gained control of all the toll roads about twenty years ago.

The little tollhouse at the side of the road, with its superannuated couple on the front stoop, has gone. The "pole and sweep" for closing the highway has disappeared. These roads becoming free and the whole county being taxed for their maintenance and up-keep, was a stimulant to farmers in sections not benefited by these gravel roads to take measures to build other roads. The result has been that within the past twenty years nearly all the principal thoroughfares have been improved either with gravel or stone. In some localities where gravel pits are not

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accessible, it is found as cheap to use crushed stone, especially since the two large stone crushers have been established within the county. In those districts stone is being quite generally used and the results are more satisfactory than gravel. Today every neighborhood in Cass county can be reached over gravel or stone roads that are as smooth and solid as our paved streets, over which the farmer can haul sixty bushels of wheat easier than he could twenty in pioneer days, and that too every day in the year if necessary. Buggies or automobiles can be run with ease and safety at ten to thirty miles per hour. What a change since the Michigan road was first opened up in 1832. It would look very strange to our people today, accustomed as we are to rapid transit means of locomotion, to see the slow, plodding oxen dragging log wagons or carts around stumps, through the mud, over corduroy roads, which alone existed in Cass county eighty years ago. Heavy loads over these rough highways could be hauled by these strong, patient oxen even better than by horses. Prior to 1860 the making of neck or ox yokes was a regular trade in many communities, and the patient ox was a common sight on the roads and in the towns along the Wabash.

Stage Coaches

Railroads and transportation companies advertise extensively in this age of rapid transit, but the days of stage coach travel were no less given to the use of printer's ink, and we copy some notices from the *Logansport Telegraph,* of September, 1845, which illustrate the methods of travel in the days of early Logansport.

"Stages—Wabash Valley Route
"Lafayette to Terre Haute in Thirty Hours

"Stages leave Lafayette for Logansport every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, then by canal to Ft. Wayne, and Toledo on Lake Erie."

"Northern Route

"Coaches leave Logansport for Chicago and Detroit Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 1 P. M. Stage office, Ross & Co."

Mr. Riley thus graphically describes these changed conditions in his inimical way:

"Of times when we first settled here and travel was so bad,
When we had to go on horseback, sometimes on shank's mare,
And blaze a road fer them behind, that had to travel there.
But now we go a-trottin', 'long a level gravel pike,
In a big two-hoss road wagon, jest as easy as you like;
Two of us on the front seat, and our wimmen-folks behind,
A-settin' in *they'r* Winsor *cheers,* in perfect peace of mind!"

Since Mr. Riley wrote the above, automobiles and air-ships have come into use and we might with propriety add the following rhymes to Riley's chimes:

But now the *orter-mobile* goes chucken down the road,
Passin' the two-hoss wagin, as a fox would pass a toad,
And still the world's progressin', we haven't reached the goal,
'Till aeroplane excursions are run from pole to pole,
And then we'll not be satisfied, 'till stellar orbs we climb,
And make old earth a football, to play in the college nine.

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Wabash and Erie Canal

This was a great work of internal improvement and was national in its character, and congress by an act passed March 2, 1827, made provision to assist the State of Indiana to open a canal to connect the waters of Lake Erie with the Wabash and Ohio rivers. When completed this canal extended from Toledo, Ohio, to Evansville, a distance of three hundred and seventy-nine miles.

The survey of the canal was commenced in 1833, several routes being investigated for the purpose of selecting the most available. The legislature of 1834-5 directed other surveys and it was not until 1835 that the final route was established, and in the fall of that year contracts for different sections of the canal were let and work began at Ft. Wayne; although some authorities state that the first ground was broken on February 22, 1832, and in 1834 a short section was completed and the first boat launched. Whatever may be these discrepancies in beginning the work, the canal was not completed to Logansport until the fall of 1838, and then only as far as Berkley street, where there was a basin in which the boats were turned around. The lock just west of Berkley street was not then built. The work progressed, and the lock was constructed, the aqueduct across Eel river built, and in 1840 the canal was completed through the city, coming in on what is now Erie avenue, to Fifth street, running north on Fifth to Eel river, crossing that river on an aqueduct, then on northwest to the Vandalia crossing of Sycamore street, thence westward on Water street. The ditch was completed to Lafayette the following year, but it was several years later before it was extended to Evansville on the Ohio river, its ultimate terminus. The opening of the canal created a great excitement in Logansport and the whole town turned out to see the first boat that came in on the "raging canal," drawn by three mules, and making five or six miles an hour. Prior to this time all goods had to be brought into the city on wagons or on horseback, and the opening of the canal gave an immense impetus to business. Instead of hauling grain to Michigan City, farmers as far north as Plymouth brought their produce to Logansport to be shipped east over the canal. The result was that provision had to be made to receive this increased trade. Warehouses were built all along the canal to store the grain and other goods. Many of these old warehouses are still standing on Fifth street, a relic of early canal days in 1838-40. The business of the town, up to that time entirely confined to the district west of Third street, now began to grow east to the canal. At the street crossings high overhead bridges were constructed to permit boats to pass under and the grading on either side extended to the alley. About 1860-2 these high bridges were torn out, the street graded to a level and swinging bridges were constructed at all street crossings. The canal was a great boon to the city and all this region of country and carried on its placid waters all the goods and merchandise as well as passengers coming in or going out of the county. It was a great improvement over the pack-saddle or ox-cart, and was a cheap and rapid means of transportation as compared with them. But, like many other things, in the onward march of civilization, and the progress of man's ingenuity, its usefulness was superseded by greater facilities afforded by railroads, for transportation, than could be offered by the canal. When railroads were built into Logansport and were fully equipped, they began to take the traffic away from the canal and its trade gradually declined from 1856 until 1875, when the canal was forever abandoned, having fulfilled a great and useful mission for thirty-five years, and but few evidences of this

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once popular and useful enterprise are left to tell the tale. The old warehouses are crumbling and the last vestige of the stone abutments of the aqueduct across Eel river were removed about three years ago. Fifth street is paved and Erie avenue is traversed by the street and trolley cars, where once moved the slow canal packet drawn by the patient mule.

Steamboats on the Wabash

Before the settlement of Cass county, missionaries and Indian traders utilized the upper Wabash river for transportation purposes. Their boats, however, were small canoes or flatboats, propelled by oars, and only small articles could be carried, and during the settlement of the county the river at Logansport was too shallow, except in very high water, to be a regular means of carrying trade. There was, however, two, and possibly three, small steamboats came up the Wabash as far as Logansport. Sanford Cox, in his "Recollections of Early Settlements," published in 1860, described two trips by steamer from Lafayette to Logansport:

"During the June freshet of 1834, a little steamer, called the 'Republican,' advertised that she would leave the wharf at Lafayette for Logansport on a given day. A few of us concluded we would take a pleasure trip on the 'Republican,' the first steamboat to navigate the waters of the upper Wabash. Accordingly we started out under a good head of steam and we made good time until after we passed Delphi, when the boat stuck fast upon a sandbar, which detained us several hours. Other obstructions were met and the passengers and crew would get out in the water and lift, or on shore would pull with ropes. Thus we labored until night overtook us, stuck fast in the bottom of the river below Tipton's port. During the night operations were suspended, but next morning all hands began lifting and pulling at the boat, and at length arrived at Georgetown rapids, about seven miles below Logansport. Here still greater obstacles were met. Colonel Pollard and Job B. Eldridge, of Logansport, who had goods on board, were laboring in the water and at the capstan, were particularly anxious that Captain Towe should reach that place, and his boat have the honor of being the first steamer to land at the wharf at Logansport. Several days were spent in fruitless efforts to get over the rapids. All hands, except the women, were frequently in the water up to their waists. The water fell rapidly and prevented the boat from ascending or returning down the river.

"While at this place many Miami and Pottawattomie Indians, of all ages and sexes, visited us. They would sit for hours on the bank in wonderment and surprise at the little steamer puffing and snorting. They would chatter and talk to each other and gesticulate wildly.

"After four days' inefficient effort to proceed, the boat was abandoned by all except the captain and his crew. Two or three weeks afterward a dozen yoke of large oxen were brought down from Logansport, and the 'Republican' was hauled over ripples and sandbars to Logansport, and the citizens of that place and surrounding country had the luxury of a steamboat arrival on July 4, 1834, and Captain Towe had the (doubtful) honor of being the commander of the first steamboat that ever made a trip to Logansport; for it cost him his boat, which bilged soon after its arrival in port, and its hull, years afterwards, might be seen lying sunk to the bottom of the Wabash near its confluence with the waters of Eel river.

"During the summer of 1835, there was another June freshet and

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the steamboat 'Science' advertised to make a trip from Lafayette to Logansport, Peru and Godfrey's village, above the mouth of the Mississinewa. The boat made good time and we reached Logansport without difficulty. There was a large increase of passengers at this point. The Tiptons, Lasselles, Durets, Polks, Johnsons and others turned out for a steamboat excursion to Peru, and their aboriginal neighbors and valuable customers at Godfrey's village. The boat left the wharf at Logansport under a full head of steam to carry it over the rapids a short distance above town. Our gallant boat failed to make the ripple, and after puffing and snorting for two hours, dropped back to the foot of the rapids, where several hundred of the passengers went ashore to walk around the rapids while the steamer made another effort to ascend the rapids. Rosin, tar and sides of bacon were freely cast into the fire to create more steam, but in vain. The boat became unmanageable and darted back toward an island. On seeing this the captain and some of the crew jumped overboard with a cable to make the boat fast to a tree on shore. The keel of the boat, however, at this moment struck a stone, that turned it out into the river, and thus escaped destruction against the island towards which it was rapidly approaching. The captain deemed it prudent to return to Logansport and lighten his load. Over two hundred barrels of salt and flour were taken off the boat, which laid that night at the landing at Logansport, and one hundred or more of the citizens of Lafayette and Delphi shared the hospitality of their neighbors at Logansport. After all the hotels and boarding-houses were filled to overflowing, private houses were thrown open to accommodate those who could not get lodging on the boat, and next morning scores were willing to bear witness to the kindness and hospitality of the citizens of Logansport. Next day the most of the passengers walked around the rapids and the steamer passed over them the first effort. We soon reached Miamisburg and Peru, two little rival towns on the west bank of the Wabash. The boat passed up to the mouth of the Mississinewa and Godfrey's village, to receive the congratulations and premiums of that old chief, who was highly delighted to receive a visit and who well compensated the captain for his call at his town.

"On the return trip at Peru the Irish who were working on the canal were in the midst of a riot, and threatened to sink the boat if it attempted to land, and some of the passengers were left at that port. The little steamer made a successful return trip to Logansport, safely landed its passengers and proceeded on to Lafayette without incident, making the one and only successful steamboat trip up the Wabash to and beyond Logansport, and the navigation of the Wabash has certainly never added to the material wealth of Logansport and but few of our people of today are aware that our city was ever visited by a steamboat other than some little launch operated above the mill dams."

Railroads

We now pass from canal and river navigation to the age of steam and in contrast with the historic Michigan road, with its ox teams and stage coaches, we place the modern railroad with its greater facilities for supplying the demands of the present age for rapid transportation.

The first railroad built in the state was that extending from Madison on the Ohio river to Indianapolis. It was completed through to the latter place in the fall of 1847. Mr. Nowland in his reminiscences of early Indianapolis, thus describes the first train entering that city: "There were several thousand persons gathered at the Madison depot to witness

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the arrival of the first locomotive and train of cars that ever came to Indianapolis. Jerry Johnson, a unique character, was standing on a pile of lumber, elevated above the rest of the crowd. As the locomotive hove in sight, he cried out at the top of his voice, 'Look out, boys; here she comes, hell on wheels.' As the train stopped, he approached the locomotive; said he, 'Well! well! whoever seed such a tarnal critter? It's wus nor anything I ever hearn on. Good Lord, John, what's this world gwine to come to.' "

Soon after the opening of the first railroad in the state, the citizens of Cass county began the agitation of railroad building into Logansport and in the year 1848 under the auspices of Williamson Wright, James W. Dunn, George B. Walker and possibly others, a company was incorporated known as the "Lake Michigan, Logansport & Ohio River Railroad Company," to construct a railroad from Cincinnati to Chicago. The capital stock was fixed at $1,000,000, divided into shares of $25.00 each. Money, however, was not forthcoming and nothing was done at that time but their efforts bore fruit a few years later under the name of the New Castle & Richmond Railroad, now known as the Richmond & Logansport Division of the Panhandle Railroad. This was the first railroad built into Logansport, and reached here in 1855. At that time the bridge across the Wabash was not built and the depot was on the south side near Burlington avenue. There was a turntable west of the avenue, on which the engines were turned around and the excavation for this turntable may yet be seen.

This same company expected to build west and south along the Wabash and did much grading, but never completed the road and the Logansport & Crawfordsville road later acquired their rights. It seems that this end of the line, from here to Kokomo, was first constructed, probably on account of the canal over which material could be shipped. In 1855 the first engine was shipped by way of the canal and was unloaded at Broadway and the old canal, now Fifth street, and was dragged on hewn timbers by three yoke of oxen, driven by Sam Berryman, down Broadway to Third and south on Third street across the Wabash river and placed on the track of the first railroad built into Logansport. At that time the Wabash river was spanned by two old wooden bridges, across which the engine was hauled by the ox teams, a feat which would scarcely be attempted with the engines of the present day.

It was ready for its trial trip by July 4th, and on that day, 1855, a few of the citizens were invited to a picnic, two miles east of town near Taber's prairie. The trip was made successfully but slowly and thus is recorded the first railroad excursion out of Logansport. Mr. Watson Westlake was among the excursionists and before his death related the circumstances to the writer.

The Wabash Railroad

Was the next road to be completed, but at first under the title of Toledo, Wabash & Western, extending from Toledo to St. Louis. As early as 1852 this enterprise was projected but the road was not completed into Logansport until the spring of 1856, the first cars being run to this place on March 20th of that year. There was a turntable just west of Berkeley street while the western extension was being built.

Logansport & Chicago Railroad

Now known as the Chicago division of the Panhandle. By resolution of the Lake Michigan, Logansport & Ohio River Railroad Company,

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dated March 12, 1853, the name of that company was changed to the Logansport & Chicago Railway Company. It was several years later, however, before the work of construction began. The road between Logansport and Chicago was opened to traffic in 1861.

State Line Division of the Panhandle

Extending from Logansport to Peoria, Illinois, was begun soon after the completion of the Wabash as a feeder to that road, under the name of the "Toledo, Peoria & Burlington," and was completed about 1860. Since then it fell into the hands of the Pennsylvania system and is now designated by the above title.

Bradford Division of the Panhandle

This railroad was completed in the later sixties, and runs from Logansport to Bradford, Ohio, where it connects directly with Columbus and the east over the Pennsylvania lines.

Vandalia Railroad Company

This company now own and operate three lines out of Logansport, to-wit: To Terre Haute, South Bend and Butler and Toledo. The road from here to Terre Haute was begun as far back as 1853 when the Logansport, Crawfordsville Railroad Company was organized, and graded part of the roadway, but the company failed. Many years later the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern R. R. Company was incorporated and completed, the road from Terre Haute to Logansport, in February, 1875. The road was finished to Clymers in 1872 and trains run over the Wabash R. R. from there to Logansport until its own line was constructed into the city in the former year. To aid the construction of this road and on condition that the company's shops would be located here, the city of Logansport made a donation of $75,000 towards its construction. The road was unable to meet its obligations and was afterwards sold to the Vandalia Railroad Company at receiver's sale, about 1879. The South Bend division of the Vandalia was built in the early eighties and trains run to South Bend and St. Joseph in 1883.

Eel River Division of Vandalia

The first attempt to construct this road was made in 1855 by a company known as the Logansport & Northern Indiana Railroad Company. Considerable grading was done but the company failed in 1856. The Detroit, Eel River & Illinois Railroad Company was organized in 1869 and succeeded to the right of way of the old company. This company also failed and in the fall of 1870 was succeeded by Boston capitalists who completed the road from Auburn, Indiana, to Logansport in the fall of 1872, when through trains were run from Logansport to Detroit by way of Hillsdale and Ypsilanti. In 1881 the road was leased to the Wabash R. R., but later the lease was annulled by suits brought by Logansport people and the road was sold to the Terre Haute & Logansport (Vandalia) Railroad, June 10, 1901, since which time the latter company has successfully operated the road, which extends to Butler and there connects with the Lake Shore road for Toledo and the east.

As Logansport is the city of bridges, we give in this connection the length of some of the railroad bridges which span the rivers.

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Wabash bridge, over the Wabash river, across Biddle Island:

Length of west span onto the Island	459 feet
Length of east span onto the island	490 feet
Length of overhead bridge on the island	60 feet
Length of overhead bridge on Elm street	55 feet
Total length	1,144 feet

Length of Panhandle bridge over Eel river	375 feet
Length of Panhandle bridge over Wabash river	750 feet
Length of Vandalia bridge over Wabash river	550 feet

The Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad (Panhandle) Company, a part of the Pennsylvania system, now own and operate five lines out of Logansport, all of which were originally built by different companies but finally taken over by the present ownership. These five lines extend to Chicago, State Line and Peoria, Indianapolis and Louisville, Cincinnati and Columbus, and all eastern points. THE WABASH runs west to St. Louis and east to Detroit, Buffalo and Toledo.

THE VANDALIA has three lines out of Logansport: southwest to Terre Haute, north to South Bend, and east to Butler and Toledo.

Logansport thus has railroads leading out in nine different directions, with three interurban lines, and has transportation facilities equal to or greater than any city in the state, outside of Indianapolis. These roads traverse different sections of Cass county, where towns have grown up, with local merchants, grain elevators, stock yards, etc., so that not only Logansport and its immediate surroundings have convenient shipping facilities, but nearly every township in the county has its railroad stations, where farmers can ship all kinds of freight, as well as take passage to any part of the world, on modern railroad passenger trains with sleeping and dining cars attached, where you can take your meals, recline in smoking and parlor cars, and retire at night to a comfortable sleeper. You can take the train, almost at your very door, in any part of Cass county, travel from ocean to ocean, in luxury and ease, with every want provided for with as much prodigality as in our best city hotels.

Contrast these conditions with those of the pioneer of eighty years ago, following an Indian trail afoot or on horseback; by pirogue down the river, or by slow ox team over mud and corduroy roads into the impenetrable forest that covered the Wabash valley; and then say we are not progressing!

The immense business of our railroads is shown by the fact that the past year 216 trains are daily registered in Logansport, and 812,714 cars have been handled.

LOGANSPORT STREET RAILWAY

About 1881 there was some agitation in our city as to the desirability of street car service, but no one was ready to put up the money to build it. We had, however, some enterprising livery and transfer hackmen and as a result of the agitation, A. E. Taylor (commonly called "Fatty Taylor," owing to his corpulency), and Howard Smith, at that time in partnership in the livery business on Third street and Eel river, started a bus line, and later procured two "herdics," and it was known as the "herdic" line, which was to perform the same service as street cars. The herdics were low and as easily entered as a street

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car, and were very comfortable. There was a regular route established over which the herdics traveled, to-wit: Started at Dolan's opera house, Third and Broadway, west to Second street, south to Market street, east to Fourth street, north to Broadway, east to Twelfth street, south to Smead street, east to Fifteenth street, north to Broadway and west to Third street, the starting point. Walter Kendall, who now runs the livery stable near the Panhandle depot, on Fourth street, was the first driver. When this herdie line first started, it was well patronized. It was a novelty and everyone had to take a ride in this new vehicle. but after the novelty wore off, the patronage fell off, and the first effort to establish a semblance of a street car service was a failure and after six or eight months the herdic disappeared from off our streets.

The Logansport Street Railway Company was incorporated in 1882, with Frank G. Jaques, of Illinois, the chief stockholder. Through the influence of J. T. McNary, $5,000 worth of tickets were sold to aid and encourage the company to proceed with the construction of the road and the work was promptly begun. The original line extended from Eighteenth street down Broadway to Second street, south to Market street, east to Fourth street and north to Broadway, with a spur to the Panhandle depot. The cars were run by mule power, and the barns were located on the northeast corner of Eighteenth and Broadway. The work was completed and the first street car in Logansport was started May 20, 1883, propelled by two mules.

The estimated cost of the original lines and equipment was $40,000. Later the lines were extended to the west side on Market street to Wilkinson, Bates, Miami, Sycamore and back over the Third street bridge, forming what was termed the west side loop. In the spring of 1886, Mr. Jaques sold out to a Mr. Christian, and J. T. McNary became local manager. On May 20, 1891, the car barns were completely consumed by fire, and nearly all the mules perished. Mr. McNary sold $2,500 worth of tickets and induced the owners to install electricity. The brick power house at Eighteenth and Broadway was at once erected and electrical machinery installed. The first car to be operated by electricity on our street railway was on October 1, 1891. Later Samuel Spencer of New York gained a controlling interest in the company and became its president, purchased the old fair grounds, now known as Spencer Park, and the driving park. Mr. McNary being instrumental in making this deal the park was originally named McNary Park, but the latter changed the name to Spencer Park in honor of Mr. Spencer, who gave it to the city in 1892. About this time the lines were extended to Spencer Park. The lines on High street, Erie avenue and north side were built by the Logansport & Rochester Traction Company and the Indianapolis & Northern Traction Company in 1905, under the management of J. T. McNary. The Burlington avenue line was opened to traffic in 1910.

The street car system has been owned by several different companies but now is owned and operated by one company, the Ft. Wayne & Wabash Valley Traction Company. When the present company gained control about 1905 they abandoned the local power plant on Eighteenth street and the entire system is operated by a central power plant at Ft. Wayne and Lafayette, and the old power house is now occupied as a grocery. The present street railway system includes lines on Broadway, High street, West Market, Miami, Erie avenue, Burlington avenue, Clifton and Michigan avenues, so that nearly every section of the city can be easily reached by the car line, and with our increasing population spreading out over such a wide territory has now become a necessity to the convenience and welfare of our people.

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Interurban Car Lines

This is not only an age of progress but also a restless, impatient and fast age. People must travel rapidly and quickly. They can no longer wait for daily or bi-daily trains, but must go the instant they are ready, hence the great demand for the interurban car service between our cities.

The first interurban cars to enter Logansport was in the year 1905. Fred Boyd, as the chief promoter, constructed the Ft. Wayne & Wabash Valley Line from Ft. Wayne to Logansport and in 1910 the line was completed through to Lafayette, and a company under the title of the Ft. Wayne & Wabash Valley Traction Company now own and operate the line together with the local street car lines. George McCullough and Horace Stilwell, at the head of the Indiana Union Traction Company, built the line from Indianapolis to Logansport and began its operation about 1905.

The traction companies at first had offices and waiting rooms at 312-14 Broadway, but about 1910 purchased the property now occupied as a station on Third street.

The trolley cars now lead out from Logansport in three directions and traverse five townships, bringing the residents of those townships, and the little towns along the route, within a few minutes to Logansport and the price of farm lands has greatly increased along the interurban car lines since the advent of the trolley car. The electric lines running almost hourly is also a great convenience to business men and others who have business transactions in Indianapolis and surrounding cities, because they can go or return at any hour and are not delayed by waiting for the daily trains as of yore. Other interurban lines north and south are now in contemplation and ere many years pass by, our whole county will likely be traversed by trolley cars.

Telegraph

The first telegraph line to Indianapolis was opened in 1848, and brought the election news of that year. Jerry Johnson, with an uncultivated but bright intellect, says John Nowland, remained at the telegraph office to hear the election returns. He was greatly interested and watched every movement of the instrument and operator, and finally remarked: "Wall, John, has old 'Jerry' lived to see the day when a streak of lightnin' can be made to run along a clothes line, jist like some tarnal wild varmint 'long a worm fence, and carry news from one eend of the yearth to the tother."

The first telegraph line into Logansport was constructed along the old canal from Toledo, then down on the south bank of the Wabash river, about 1850-1. But few, if any, poles were used and the wire was attached to trees along the route. The telegraph office occupied a room in the second story, over Dr. R. Faber's office, a frame building located at 415 Market street, where Rice's hardware store now stands. John B. Durett, Jr., was the first operator and Judson O. Moore was the messenger boy and his brother, John R. Moore, now living at 220 West Broadway, was line repairer. Judson O. Moore, a few years later, became the operator. He afterwards became assistant manager of an office in Chicago, then at Springfield, Illinois, but in his old age returned to Logansport, where he died at his home, 218 West Broadway, April 23, 1912.

Joseph Patterson relates that he was in this first telegraph office and watched for hours to see a message slide down the wire, thinking that it would come over the wire in a bundle, as is now seen in our depart-

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ment stores, when a clerk sends a package to the cashier to be wrapped up. From this first telegraph line to Logansport attached to trees, with the old primitive Morse receiving instrument and its paper ribbon, instruments have been perfected, a network of wires extended, not only to every part of Indiana, but over mountains and under seas, to the uttermost parts of the earth, bringing all peoples of every land into daily and hourly communication. Still more wonderful is the Marconi wireless telegraphy, which, spirit-like, enables man to communicate his thoughts to his fellows thousands of miles away without any intervening wire.

Bicycle Age

About 1887 the first bicycle made its appearance in Logansport. The first wheels had a large front wheel with the pedals attached direct to the wheel requiring no chain, and a small rear wheel. They were easily tipped over and many were the sad experiences of the riders of those first high wheel bicycles. A number received cracked heads, broken noses and limbs, until the modern safety wheel came into use about 1892. A Mr. Edwards, Link Pilling and Frank Wipperman were among the first to ride wheels in Logansport and the tall form of the latter attracted general attention and is still remembered by many although over a quarter of a century has passed since this first bicycle exhibition. Ben Martin and Link Pilling were the first agents selling wheels, as at that time bicycles were sold only by agents and not by merchants. There were a number of bicycle societies or clubs, to-wit:

The Wabash Valley Wheelmen; organized June 9, 1892, with forty-five charter members and John Ferguson president.

Diamond Cyclers; organized June 9, 1892, with N. W. Cady president.

Bicycle races and tournaments were common and parties of cyclers could be seen out on the streets or smooth macadamized country roads every pleasant evening, but the novelty wore off, the craze subsided and now the bicycle has taken its legitimate place as a convenient and rapid mode of necessary transportation.

Automobiles and Motorcycles

This new and advanced means of travel and transportation has aroused an interest among Cass county people even more than the bicycle. In the year 1901 the first automobile made its appearance on the streets of Logansport. A traveling minstrel show paraded the streets with a small automobile run by steam, had a steam whistle and went moving about blowing the whistle, the cynosure of all eyes. The whole town was aroused and turned out to see this wonderful machine that was navigating our streets so easily and rapidly without any visible propelling power.

The first automobile purchased by a resident of Logansport was by Dr. Robert Hessler on May 17, 1902, for which he paid $1,400. The second machine was bought soon after by Dr. J. P. Hetherington. Wherever these machines would go, in town or country, you would see men, women and children at doors, at windows, on sidewalks or by the roadside gazing, awe-stricken, at this curious vehicle traveling at a twenty or thirty mile gait. The utility of the automobile was soon demonstrated, many made their appearance and today, twenty of the forty doctors in Logansport make their calls in automobiles and hundreds of others in town and country are now in use. Auto drays, trucks, delivery wagons and carriages are rapidly taking the place of vehicles drawn by horses

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and the livery business is suffering thereby. Logansport now supports six auto-inns or garages, where scores of machines are kept, beside many private and individual garages. All this change has taken place in the last ten years. Within this period the motorcycle has also come into quite general use, until today hundreds of these machines are owned and operated by our people as a rapid and convenient mode of travel.

Flying Machines

The first exhibition of aeroplanes or flying machines occurred at Spencer Park, June 23-24-25, 1911. Several bi-planes of the Wright pattern exhibited their skill and ability to navigate the air and great crowds gathered to see the wonderful performance of navigating the air like a bird. The wings of our people, however, are not sufficiently developed to attempt aerial flights and are still content to remain on terra firma, although some of the radical progressives persuade themselves that the time is here to leave the older methods, and seek castles in the air.

The review of the transportation methods of Cass county and means of communication are a striking picture of the wonderful progress made in the past eighty-five years from the Indian trail and ox team of 1824 to steam, and trolley cars, automobiles, telephone and telegraph, and last the flying machine of 1913.

To further show the progress and changed conditions in roads since the first settlement of the county, we give below the auditor's report of the number of miles of roads in the county in 1911:

Number of miles of stone and gravel roads	311
Number of miles of dirt or graded roads	987
Total number of miles of roads	1,298

Since then many miles of stone and gravel roads have been constructed. Stone roads cost from $4,000 to $6,000, gravel roads from $2,000 to $3,000 per mile, according to location and other conditions.

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CHAPTER XV

BRIDGES

Cass county being traversed by two rivers and numerous creeks, many bridges were required to span the streams when roads were constructed.

It is difficult for this generation to understand how the first settlers of the county managed to travel and get along without our numerous bridges of today. For twelve years after the first white man located in the county there was not a bridge within its limits. It was not until the year 1837-8 that the first bridge was built in Cass county; this was the Third street bridge over the Wabash river. It was a substantial wooden-covered bridge and was opened for traffic in the spring of 1838. It continued to be used until 1870 when the south span from Biddle's Island was replaced by the present "iron bridge," but not completed until the following year. The north span of this bridge, onto Biddle's Island, was replaced by the present "iron bridge" in 1876.

The first wooden bridge across the Wabash at Third street was erected by a private company and toll was charged the patrons who crossed over it. The tollgate was located on the island and was a familiar object for more than a quarter of a century. When the county took over the control of the bridges from the corporation that originally built them, this little toll house, with its gate, in the form of a pole that was lowered at night, were relegated to the past and exist only in the memory of a few pioneers.

The second bridge to be erected was the one across Eel river at Third street, which was built in 1846, Willis & Graffis being the contractors, and the following year the Sixth street bridge over Eel river was erected. Both of these structures were covered bridges. The old wooden Sixth street bridge was carried out by an ice gorge in February, 1867, and the following summer an arched iron bridge was constructed. The latter became too light for heavy traffic and was moved to Adamsboro and Pipe creek and the present heavy iron bridge at Sixth street was built in 1876.

The old covered bridge across Eel river at Third street weathered the storms and carried its burdens for over forty years, when in 1889 it was replaced by the present iron bridge and the same year by the same company the Wabash bridge at Cicott street was built. The iron work on the two bridges amounted to the sum of $39,000. Together with the abutments, piers and extras, the two bridges cost the county over $50,000.

Market Street Bridge

Many years ago there was quite a little island in the middle of Eel river at the foot of Market street. This island was covered with trees and was a resort for picnics, etc. After the laying out of Wm. L. Brown's addition, known as "Brown Town," on the west side, an open wooden bridge was built known as "Brown's bridge," which extended

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from the foot of Market street onto this island and from the island to the foot of west Broadway. This bridge was erected about 1853, and was used for about twenty years, when it was torn down, Market street straightened and improved and an arched iron bridge erected where the present bridge stands. In 1895, this bridge was thought to be too light for the heavy traffic of the street cars and was replaced by the substantial iron bridge now spanning Eel river at Market street.

Harry Coleman was the contractor and architect and received $22,000 for the iron superstructure.

In 1896 the old arch iron bridge from Market street was placed across Eel river at Broad Ripple ford. Prior to that time there was no bridge at this point.

Lewisburg Bridge

About 1868, through the influence of Dr. J. A. Adrain, who owned a farm on the south bank of the Wabash river, the county built a

Third Street Covered Bridge Over Eel River. Erected in 1846. Replaced in 1888

covered bridge across the Wabash at Lewisburg which stood substantially as constructed over forty years ago until it was washed out in the great flood of March 26, 1913.

Eighteenth Street Bridge

The bridge across the Wabash river at Eighteenth street was built in 1884 by Commissioners A. J. Sutton, James Buchanan and Henry Schwalm. It is a substantial iron bridge and a great convenience to the southeast section of the county.

Davis Bridge

John Davis, who then lived a half mile north of the river, was the prime mover in having this bridge built. He raised quite a sum by subscriptions from those especially interested, and the county board proceeded to construct this bridge across Eel river, near the north end of Twenty-fourth street.

It was an open wooden bridge and was completed about the year 1876, and was replaced about fifteen years later by the present iron bridge.

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Hoover's Bridge

Through the efforts of Thornton Tyson, the county commissioners were persuaded to build a bridge across Eel river, just south of Hoover's Crossing, thus connecting Adams and Miami townships, and opening direct commnnication between New Waverly and Hoover's and Twelve Mile. This is an iron bridge and was erected in 1883.

Georgetown Bridge

The farmers in the western part of the county were for many years urging the necessity of a bridge across the Wabash near Georgetown, as in time of high water all travel and traffic between Clinton and Jefferson townships had to come to Logansport to cross the river. The board of commissioners finally granted the request of the people and built a covered wooden bridge across the Wabash river at Georgetown, eight miles west of Logansport, in 1883, which proved a great convenience to not only the western sections of the county, but to the pub-

Georgetown Concrete Bridge

lic in general. This bridge was washed out by the unprecedented high water and ice gorges in the spring of 1912. The county board at once took measures to rebuild the bridge in the same location and in December, 1912, a substantial cement arched bridge was completed at a cost of nearly $40,000. This is the only bridge in the county of any size constructed of concrete arches and is said to be both beautiful and substantial.

Adamsboro Bridge

The first bridge erected across Eel river at Adamsboro was an open wooden structure built in 1862. Prior to that time there was only a ford at this place, and in time of high water people could not cross the river here except in boats. The west half of this bridge was carried out by an ice gorge in March, 1866. It was repaired the following summer, but the whole bridge was completely swept away by the breaking of the heavy ice in February, 1867, which also took out the Sixth street bridge in Logansport. The following fall a new iron arch bridge

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was erected which did service until the summer of 1898, when the present iron bridge was constructed.

There are many bridges spanning smaller streams in Cass county and some of large size across Pipe creek, Deer creek, Twelve Mile and Crooked creek, and Cass may be termed a county of bridges, as Logansport is dubbed the city of bridges. Length of some of the bridges are as follows:

Sixth street bridge over Eel river, length 228 feet.
Third street bridge over Eel river, length 372 feet.
Market street bridge over Eel river, length 455 feet.
Cicott street bridge over Wabash river, length 567 feet.
Eighteenth street bridge over Wabash river, length 600 feet.
Davis bridge over Eel river at Twenty-fourth street, length 321 feet.
Georgetown bridge over Wabash, concrete, length 782 feet.
Iron bridge over Eel river at Adamsboro, length 228 feet.

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CHAPTER XVI

OLD WATER MILLS

OLD WATER POWER MILLS (IN CITY)—FOREST MILL—LOCK MILL—SOUTH SIDE MILLS—POINT MILL—UHLS MILL—MILL DAMS.

This is an age of progress and development; yes, the world from time immemorial has been moving forward and upward in all lines of human endeavor and in the scale of civilization. Nothing shows up the progress and the changed conditions in Cass county more than a retrospect of the old mills of the county.

The artist from the dawn of history has sketched the "Old Mill;" poets have written and sung of it. The old mills of Holland are picturesque and interesting to the civilized world, so the old mills of Cass county present a subject of intense interest, not only to those who can remember them, but also to the younger generation, to show the contrast between the methods of doing things then and now, and the causes producing these changes.

When the country was first settled in 1825 or '26 there was not a mill or a factory within a hundred miles, and if there had been there were no roads to lead to them and the first thing the pioneer did was to erect a mill on some river or creek to grind his corn and saw his lumber to build his houses and other buildings. At some time in the earlier history of the county there have been constructed between fifty and sixty different water power mills within the limits of Cass county, whilst today there are only two flour mills in the county being propelled by water, the underwear factory and the city water works. There are several reasons for this change. The rivers and streams that formerly had sufficient water to run mills today are dried up or have only an intermittent flow. The county has been drained by ditches and tiling until the water from the heaviest rains runs off rapidly and then the stream is dry or only a small flow of water not sufficient to turn a mill. Today there is not sufficient volume of water to make it profitable to run mills on any of the streams of the county except Wabash and Eel rivers; all others are of no avail for power purposes and these two rivers have not the constant volume of former days. The new roller process of making flour has driven out the small mills of the country and concentrated the milling business on the large streams and centers of trade. Again, our roads have been so improved that farmers can travel longer distances to the larger towns, which either have mills or the merchants can easily purchase all supplies which can be readily shipped on our network of railroads and trolley cars to any point desired and the days of going to mill and sitting around waiting your turn, and some times two or three days, to get your "grist," at the old grist mill, have passed into "innocuous desuetude." Again, the land has been cleared and stripped of its forest growth and there are no more logs to haul to the saw mill, hence no demand for saw mills and they have all disappeared before the march of progress.

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In pioneer days every neighborhood had its saw and grist mill, located on the banks of a small creek, often so small that there was not sufficient water to run the mill all the time, so they would exhaust the storage basin of water in the mill pond in a few hours and then would wait for the pond to refill from the small flowing creek and thus they were content to run the little mill intermittently. All this has been brought about by clearing and draining the land, improvement in roads and methods of transportation, inventions of new and improved machinery, and the concentration of power and effort in the great centers of manufacturing, made possible by the railroads and cheap and rapid transportation from point to point. The era of steam and electricity has largely supplanted the old water mill, especially on the small and inconstant streams.

It will be of interest to record and make mention of all the old mills of the county, which we will now do, taking them up by townships, beginning with those in Eel township.

First Mill in Cass County

The first mill in Cass county was erected in 1828 by Gen. John Tipton, on the south bank of Eel river, east of Sixth street. This was a saw mill, but he soon added a corn cracker and the following year a flouring mill. This was the predecessor of the old "Forest Mill," which was built later at or near the same place, so that the "Forest Mill" may be said to be the first flouring mill to be erected in Cass county. It received its name from John Forest, who operated it for many years and whose daughter, Mrs. F. H. Thomas, still lives in Galveston, Indiana.

For a few years this was the only grist mill in all this section of country and was patronized far and wide. In the later thirties Tipton sold out to Hamilton and Taber and several parties rented the mill and operated it until about 1846, when Beach and Cecil bought it and James Wilson was employed by them as a clerk. In 1857 Mr. Beach sold out to Wilson and the mill was operated for many years under the firm name of Cecil and Wilson. Soon after Mr. Cecil took up his residence in New York and made that the market for the disposal of the product of the mill, while Mr. Wilson exercised personal supervision in the management of the mill, and for many years this was the largest flouring mill in the county and made extensive shipments of flour to the eastern market. In 1875 the city purchased the mill and water power, paying therefor $40,000 and utilized the river in running the city water works, but the surplus water was still used in operating the Forest Mill, which was leased to Mr. Wilson and later to Ed Bucher and the mill continued to be operated, although not so extensively as formerly, until 1895, when it was torn down, the mill race filled up as far as Eighth street, Bringhurst street laid out on its bed, the ground platted and sold for building lots. The site of the old Forest Mill is now occupied by the public playground on the east side of Sixth street and south bank of Eel river and the old Forest Mill, for seventy years a familiar landmark in Logansport, has disappeared forever and only exists as a reminiscence in the waning memory of the old pioneers and the recorded pages of history.

About the year 1830 there were large saw mills erected on both banks of Eel river below the Tenth street dam. These mills were operated by John Baker and others for nearly thirty years, when railroads and the age of steam caused them to be abandoned. James Baldwin, about 1856, converted the old saw mill on the north bank of Eel river and

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east of Michigan avenue, into a paper mill, which he operated for a few years, when he closed the paper mill and in its place constructed a distillery. This he operated until it burned down, August 25, 1873.

About 1862 a Mr. Baker erected a chair factory beside the Baldwin distillery on the north bank of Eel river. This factory was operated by George Baker, Burns Bros. and Flynn, until 1873. It was abandoned when the adjoining distillery was destroyed by fire and the race was washed out.

Lock Mill

John W. Wright erected what was known as the Lock Mill in 1849, and ran the same by water from the canal at Seventh street and the old canal. It ceased to run about 1875, when the canal was abandoned. In 1881 the "Logan Milling Company," composed of S. B. Boyer, J. N. Booth and J. F. Obenchain, remodeled the mill and put in steam power.

Forest Mill, Logansport

Mr. Booth soon after withdrew from the firm and Obenchain and Boyer ran the mill successfully, making a high grade of flour until the mill was completely destroyed by fire in 1901 and it was never rebuilt.

Empire Mills, Now Known as Uhl's Mill

In the year 1859 Jos. Uhl and James Cheney built the Empire Mills at the mouth of Eel river, on the west side. A few years later Mr. Uhl bought out Cheney's interest and continued the business until his death, since which time his son, Dennis Uhl, has successfully run the mill under the firm name of Dennis Uhl & Sons. This is a large mill, with all modern milling machinery and located as it is, on the Panhandle Railroad, has splendid shipping facilities and sends the products of the mill all over the United States and to foreign countries. This is the only water power mill in the county at this time, except a small mill on Pipe creek in Tipton township.

Oil Mill

In 1867 Hardy & Metzger built a "Linseed Oil Mill" on Hamilton's race south of the Wabash river. Later Capt. Alex Hardy ran

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this mill alone and did quite an extensive business. The oil trust, however, forced him to sell out and in 1895 closed the mill, which a few years later was dismantled.

Woolen Mill

Wm. Aldrich erected a woolen mill on Hamilton race on the south bank of the Wabash, just east of Burlington avenue, in 1862. Later Willard G. Nash, Marcellus H. Nash and John La Rose were interested in the mill and finally Marcellus Nash alone ran the woolen mill until his untimely death in 1897, when the mill was abandoned and later was destroyed by fire.

South Side Flouring Mill

About 1868 Raper R. Crooks built a large flouring mill on the race south of the Wabash. Later Geo. Walker, then Sol Jones and Robt. Ray successfully ran the mill until it was totally destroyed by fire, December 4, 1878, and was never rebuilt and thus another old mill was lost to the present generation.

Paper Mill

A paper mill was erected on the south side race about 1864 and operated by different owners: Sam'l B. Richardson, Sam'l Bard, and in 1880 the Logansport Paper Company organized under the management of Chas. A. Clark. This company improved and enlarged the plant and did a large business until about 1895, when it fell into the hands of the paper trust and was closed. It was later torn down.

A flax mill was erected near the above paper mill about 1873, by John La Rose, to work flax and hemp, but it did not operate long, and thus all the mills operated on the south side race by water from the Wabash dam have passed out of existence and are no more.

Point Saw Mill

A saw mill on the point at the mouth of Eel river was built about 1840-4 by T. H. Bringhurst and Richard Cormely, with a veneering saw to saw walnut knots and stumps into veneering. The machinery was shipped from Philadelphia by sea to New Orleans, up the river to Cincinnati, then by canal to Toledo and Logansport. Later Bringhurst sold out to Mr. Green, who, with others, ran the mill for years.

In 1858-9 James Cheney and Jos. Uhl bought the water power and a few years later Mr. Cheney became the sole owner of this power, which was furnished by a mill race running from the dam just west of Third street, along Eel River avenue to the point at the mouth of Eel river. In 1863 J. B. Messenger rented the Point Mill of James Cheney and put in a planing mill and other machinery, then sold out to Stevens Brothers (R. D. and L. B. Stevens), who operated it until it was destroyed by fire May 18, 1873, and it was never rebuilt. Wm. Uhl, a brother of Dennis Uhl, was killed in this mill in 1866 by a log rolling over him.

Woolen Mill

During the year 1845 Wm. Aldrich and G. W. Warrick built a carding machine and woolen mill north of the Point Saw Mill near the Market street bridge on the mill race and operated it for many

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years. In 1853 J. M. Burrows, father of Jack Burrows, occupied the old Aldrich woolen mill for a chair and furniture factory until about 1865, when Mr. Simons rented the building and started a plow handle factory, in which J. H. Tucker was employed, who later was interested with S. E. Howe in the plow handle factory which they operated for many years at Fifth and High streets. About 1874 all these old mills on the east bank of Eel river were abandoned, the race filled up and the ground is now occupied by Eel River avenue and the residents on the west side of that street.

Oil Mill on Sixth Street

About 1848-9 De Hart Booth erected a building on the south bank of Eel river west of Sixth street, where Geo. Beach operated a "Linseed Oil Mill," but only for a short time, as flax seed could not be procured in sufficient quantity and the venture was not a success. At the same time Beach and Cecil were running the Forest Mill across the street and after they ceased to make oil they converted the building into a cooper shop and storage room for barrels. About 1865-6 N. B. Booth and Jos. Atkinson built a small distillery at the mouth of "Prairie Branch," on the south bank of the Wabash river, above Heppe's soap factory in Shultztown. It was not a financial success and was operated only a few years. The still was moved to 228 Market street by Mr. Booth and there operated in a small way for a few years longer.

Furniture Factory

W. T. S. Manly, about 1857-8, built a furniture factory on the north bank of Eel river, east of the old canal, and used water power from the canal to run the factory. Later A. L. Smith ran the factory by steam power after the canal was abandoned and after the death of Manly and Smith, Ash and Hadley bought and greatly enlarged the plant. Since Mr. Hadley's death in 1907, Geo. Ash is operating the factory by steam power.

Horney Creek Mill

In the early thirties James Horney built a saw mill and corn cracker on Horney creek, north side, and east of Michigan avenue. He and others operated it for many years. About 1860 Thos. H. Wilson purchased the property and erected a flour mill, constructed of stone, with an old-fashioned overshot water wheel, which he and others ran successfully for many years. Mr. Zook being the last party to operate it, which was permanently closed in 1892 and soon after was torn down. This was a typical and picturesque old mill, located on an embankment of the creek and the dam caused the waters of the mill pond to back up to the Michigan avenue crossing of Horney creek.

In 1906 the Logansport Underwear Company erected the present knitting factory, a frame building, to manufacture underwear, at the Point near the mouth of Eel river. This factory is fitted up with the latest and most improved knitting machinery and is doing a prosperous business. The power is furnished by an efficient turbine water wheel of the latest pattern and certainly shows a great improvement and advancement in the economy and efficiency of water wheels between this, the last and latest power wheel, and the first undershot and overshot water wheels constructed by General Tipton in 1828.

The city water works and electric light plant at Eighth street, which

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will be noticed elsewhere, Uhl's mill and the Domestic Knitting Factory at the mouth of Eel river and the Pipe Creek Mill are the only places in the county where water power is being utilized today; all the other power sites have been abandoned from causes heretofore stated.

Old Mill Dams.

The first dam in Cass county was built across Eel river about one hundred and fifty feet above the present Tenth street dam, by General Tipton, in 1828. It was at first constructed of brush, round logs and stone, as there were no sawmills within a hundred miles of Logansport at that day. It was later made more substantial by sawed timber and continued to do duty until 1857, when Hamilton and Taber, who had in the meantime bought the water power erected the old wooden dam opposite Tenth street. Although this old dam has been repaired since its erection, yet it remained practically the same structure as originally built in 1857 until recently replaced.

John Willis was the superintendent; or, as he was then called, the

Uhl's Dam, Eel River, and Market Street Bridge

boss of the workmen, and Theodore Lincoln was the engineer. The workmen were hired by the day. Forg, Date and Rufus Campbell, Alex Cooper, Matt Schneeberger and Chris Jeannerette were employed on the work, all of whom are now dead except the two latter, who are still residents of our city.

The lumber used in building this old dam was sawed at a mill that then stood on the north bank of Eel river opposite the water works, and a part of it at a mill that then occupied the site of the present electric light plant. This wooden dam was replaced in the fall of 1911, by the present cement or concrete dam, the first and only dam of the kind ever built in the county, the total cost being $12,147.25.

Lower Eel River Dam.

The old dam across Eel river below Third street was built in 1835 by John Tipton, William F. Peterson and E. H. Lytle. Abraham Graffis, father of William M. Graffis, being the contractor, who did the work.

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In 1858, Cheney and Uhl bought the water power on the west side of the river and built the Uhl flouring mill at the mouth of Eel river. In 1864 they purchased the power on the east side of the river, and in 1866 divided the power, Uhl taking the west side and Cheney the east side power. In 1875 the Uhls bought the power on the east side and since that date have controlled the entire water power of the lower Eel river dam. In 1897-8 the Uhls built the present dam near the mouth of Eel river and tore out the old dam that was constructed just before the Third street bridge in 1835.

Wabash Dam.

The dam in the Wabash river above town was built by Hamilton and Taber in 1856. William Lincoln was the engineer and overseer of the work, which was done by the day. Hamiltons and Tabers still control this water power, but it is not now utilized and has not been for many years, as the mills on the south side race were burned down and never rebuilt. The old dam, however, has weathered the floods of many years, furnishing boating facilities to the summer residents along the river banks until the extraordinary heavy ice in the spring of 1912 carried out a large section of this dam, and it has not been rebuilt, and probably will not be until the power is utilized.

Adamsboro Dam.

Conrad Martin, about 1832, erected a brush dam across Eel river at Adamsboro, near the present mill. This was washed out in a few years and a new wooden dam was built in the same place. This served for years, but was washed out about 1856-7 and in 1858 the Kendall brothers built the present dam some distance up the river from the old dam, which still stands although badly damaged by the floods and heavy ice in the winter of 1912.

Wasted Power.—Dennis Uhl, who is authority on water power of Cass county, says that there are good water power sites at Broad Ripple and Spencer Park on Eel river above Logansport; also on the Wabash river near the Country Club above town and at Cedar Falls, this side of Georgetown and near Long-Cliff Asylum; these, with the present Wabash dam, making four good water power sites on the Wabash river, and the two unimproved sites on Eel river making six available power sites near Logansport that are unused and wasted, yet capable of developing hundreds of horse power that could be readily transmitted by electricity to run factories in our city or elsewhere.

Largest Dam in the World.

Not as a matter of local history, but as of general interest, we will mention the largest dam ever constructed in the world up to this time, this is the "Assouan Dam" on the "Upper Nile." It is 130 feet in height and stores 1,000,000,000 tons of water. When we speak of the storage capacity of dams it has generally been reckoned in gallons, but to do so in this case would tax the mathematician brain to make the enumeration, so the capacity of this, the world's largest dam, is reckoned in tons. It was years in building and was just completed and put into use December 24, 1912, and now the Nile valley can be irrigated the entire year.

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CHAPTER XVII

HOTELS OR TAVERNS

FIRST HOTEL—ALEX CHAMBERLAIN—WASHINGTON HALL—CULLEN HOUSE—LEAMY HOUSE—JOB'S FOLLY—COUNTRY TAVERNS.

The early taverns of our county could many an interesting and exciting tale unfold, were someone living to tell them. In these rude log hostleries, dotted here and there in the midst of the forest, were gathered the pioneer and patriot who knew no fear, and often with them mingled the redskin but gradually yielded to the supremacy of the paleface.

The first hotel or tavern in Cass county was built by Alex Chamberlain, also the first permanent settler, and the only house then within the bounds of the county. It might seem strange that a man would go out into the forest alone and start a hotel, but there were many traders, travelers and prospectors passing down the Wabash, and although his house was a primitive round log cabin, yet the lonely traveler was glad to find a resting place at night, where he could find shelter, not only from the storms but also protection from the wild Indian and wilder animals that infested the surrounding forests.

It was in August, 1826, that Mr. Chamberlain landed on the banks of the Wabash and began to look around for a business opening, being the only white man within the county. He knew that all great enterprises had small beginnings and as he was sure of at least one guest all the year around—himself—he put his money into the enterprise. He, no doubt, was a little lonesome at first, playing the part of proprietor, clerk, bell boy, cook, chambermaid and guest, but the "whoop" of the Indians and howling of the wolves without gave him something with which to occupy his mind during the dull season, when navigation on the Wabash was at a low ebb. Indian traders, agents and pioneers were soon found as guests and no doubt blood-curdling tales were told about the fireside of this cabin hotel. The hotel business prospered and the following year he required greater quarters and erected a two-story, double hewed log building near the site of his original cabin. In 1828 he sold this property to General Tipton for an Indian agency and built an exact counterpart a half mile to the west, where Heppe's soap factory now stands, and hung out his board sign, which bore the words: "Entertainment by A. Chamberlain," which many of the old pioneers remembered long years after he sold the premises to Mr. Murphy, father of Trustee John A. Murphy, who continued the hostelry for some years in the thirties.

In 1829 the commissioners fixed tavern rates as follows: For keeping a horse over night, hay and grain, 50 cents; for victualing, per meal, 25 cents; lodging, 12½ cents; whiskey, per pint, 25 cents. The motive of the commissioners in making rates is not disclosed.

Mr. Chamberlain was a native of Kinderhook, New York, moved to

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Ft. Harrison, Vigo county, Indiana, and from there to Logansport, where he became Cass county's first hotel keeper. In 1835 he moved with his family to Rochester, Indiana, where he died many years later. The second hotel in the county and the first to be opened in the original town of Logansport was built in the summer of 1828 by Gillis McBean, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere. He erected a hewed log cabin on the southwest corner of Third and Market street, where Kreutzberger's block now stands, and ran a hotel for several years. In this cabin was born the first white child within the original town, Gillis McBean, Jr., December 30, 1829, a cut of whom appears in this book. This property was purchased by Cyrus Vigus, who operated a hotel with others under the name of "Washington's Hall." In the later forties Alexander Barnett became the owner and erected the "Old Barnett House," a commodious two-story frame. Additions, with a long double decked porch in front, were added and was for many years

OLD BARNETT HOTEL, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THIRD AND MARKET STREETS. ERECTED IN 1847. TORN DOWN IN 1885

the leading hotel in the city. It was torn down in 1885. About that year Mr. Barnett built the present Barnett Hotel, northeast corner of Second and Market streets, which still continues to be one of the largest and best hotels in northern Indiana, with the recent additions made by Dr. M. A. Jordan, the present owner.

Probably the third hotel was erected in 1829 by Alexander Wilson and Moses Thorpe. It was a two-story frame, on the northwest corner of Second and Market streets, where now stands the St. Joseph's school and sisters' domicile. This was known as Thorpe & Wilson's Hotel and was often used for public officials prior to the erection of the court house. This hotel was later known as the Ashland House and in the forties Job Eldridge moved it across the street and occupied it as a residence and it is said is still standing on the south side of Market street, west of Second.

Jos. Cullen at this time erected the brick hotel for many years the principal hostelry in the city and this old hotel building is still standing and occupied by the sisters of St. Joseph school. Mr. Cullen, the proprietor of this hotel, was appointed an Indian agent and moved west in the fifties.

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In the first settling of the county, hotel keepers had to secure a license and the records show that Israel Johnson was granted a license to run a tavern August 10, 1829. The location of Mr. Johnson's hostelry is uncertain.

W. S. Wright, in "Pastime Sketches," states that Mr. Johnson built the first two-story hotel in the city, which was still standing (1907) on the south side of Market street, east of Second, but in 1838 he was running a business at 312-14 Fourth street. (See E. S. Rice paper in Historical Society collection.) Mr. Johnson was one of the early merchants and helped to develop the town, operated a warehouse, was grain dealer, pork packer and city councilman. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1803, came to Logansport in 1829 and died in 1866.

In 1829 H. B. Scott was proprietor of the "Mansion House" on the southwest corner of Fourth and Market, and the records show that the county commissioners and court held their sessions here during the year. Later this was a substantial brick structure and was used for a hotel for many years under the above title. About 1837 Jacob Dorsey was the proprietor of a hotel, a two-story frame building, at 411 Market street and it is reported the same old building was remodeled and repaired and is today occupied by the A. T. Bowen bank.

The Leamy House was built about 1835 on the northwest corner of Fourth and Railroad streets. This was a brick building, owned and operated for many years by Philip Leamy and became the property of the railroad company in the fifties and was occupied as a depot for a time. Mr. Leamy was a prominent citizen and at one time a member of the city council and after his death his widow continued the hotel business until sold as above noted.

The Broadway House, some times designated as the Keystone House, was a three-story brick building, on the northwest corner of Sixth and Broadway, where the *Tribune* office is now located. This building was erected in the later thirties by Job Eldridge. It then stood alone up in the woods with no other buildings near and it was "dubbed" "Job's Folly," because everyone then thought it was foolish to erect such a big building away up in the woods, as it was then thought there would be no demand for hotels or business houses so far out in the suburbs of the town.

The Larimore House, a two-story frame building at 520-22 Broadway, was a popular hostelry in the fifties and sixties and later the proprietor moved to a frame building at 515-17 North street, on the lot now occupied by the Murdock feed barns.

The following hotels were in operation during the sixties: Gifford House, I. R. Gifford, proprietor, corner of Second and Market streets; Pennsylvania House, Delinger & Co., proprietors, corner of Market and Walnut streets, and J. Gehring kept a hotel on the railroad between Third and Fourth streets known as the "Gehring House." "The Nash House," corner of Sixth and High, was a popular hostelry for many years prior to 1875. Before the days of railroads the Bliss House on Burlington avenue and Colfax street, south side, was a popular stopping place for travelers on the Michigan road. The first railroad into Logansport had its depot near this hotel in 1855, before bridges were built across the Wabash and the Bliss House did quite a business.

The Klopp House on the north bank of Eel river, east of the Sixth street bridge, which is now used as a dwelling by Mr. Flannegan, was headquarters for northern teamsters who hauled goods to Rochester and Plymouth before the days of railroads.

On the opening up of the Michigan road in 1832 to 1835 and the canal in 1839-1842 and before the railroads were built to surrounding

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towns, many country inns were opened along the canal and Michigan road.

The Four Mile House on the Michigan road, operated by Enyarts and McDowells; the Seven Mile House, by John Guy, in 1834-5, by James Troutman from 1837-1848, by Mr. Lumbert and Wilson Booth from the latter date to 1862 or '63, when railroads killed the wagon traffic, and the Ten Mile House kept by Peter Demoss and later by Jos. Penrose. Hotels, during canal days, from 1839 to 1855, did a good business at Lewisburg and Georgetown, but the railroads have put the canal out of commission and killed the through wagon traffic on the Michigan road and there is no necessity nor demand for taverns along these once popular thoroughfares, and these country inns, around whose firesides the pioneers loved to sit and crack their jokes with the red man, have, with the pack saddle, the ox cart and stage coach, passed into "innocuous desuetude."

This is an age of automobiles and flying machines. A trip to Rochester or Plymouth can be made before breakfast or after supper and no need of any intervening hotel to feed or house the weary traveler and his fatigued animals.

The principal hotels in Logansport at this time are: The Barnett, corner of Second and Market streets; "Murdock House," 317 Broadway, and the "Johnston" and "Dunn" hotels on Railroad street.

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CHAPTER XVIII

TEMPERANCE

GOVERNOR HARRISON TO FIRST LEGISLATURE—TEMPERANCE LAWS—FATHER POST—FIRST TEMPERANCE SOCIETY—DRUNKEN INDIANS—FIRST REMONSTRANCE—TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES—GOOD TEMPLARS—TEMPERANCE PICNICS—FRANCIS MURPHY—ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE—LOCAL OPTION ELECTION—TEMPERANCE CAUSE GROWING.

Long before Indiana assumed statehood, we find its territorial governor, Wm. Henry Harrison, on July 30, 1805, in his first message to the territorial legislature, recommends the prohibition of the liquor traffic with the Indians. We quote from his message:

"The interests of your constituents, the interest of the miserable Indians, and your own feelings, will sufficiently urge you to take into your most serious consideration, and provide the remedy which is to save thousands of our fellow creatures. You are witnesses to the abuses, you have seen our towns crowded with furious and drunken savages, our streets flowing with their blood, their arms and clothing bartered for the liquor that destroys them, and their miserable women and children enduring all the extremities of cold and hunger. So destructive has the process been among them that whole villages have been swept away. A miserable remnant is all that remains to mark the names and situations of many numerous tribes. In the energetic language of one of their orators, it is a dreadful conflagration which spreads misery and desolation through the country and threatens the annihilation of the whole race."

Thus spake General Harrison in the first message to the first legislative body that ever met on Hoosier soil. His words have been reverberated down the ages and are as true and applicable today as they were when uttered over a hundred years ago.

From the days of the territorial government there has been more or less legislation on the temperance question. The first act was passed in 1807. The attempt was made to handle it as a purely local question, one law being enacted for one county or township, and another for other sections of the state. The acts of 1850 especially emphasize and illustrate this local and special method, where numerous acts were passed specifying what shall be done in particular counties and towns to meet the local conditions and all at variance with each other. One session of the legislature would prohibit the sale of intoxicants in some locality and the next session would take away that restriction. In 1853 a general law was enacted, but the local option feature was still predominant. At this time a temperance wave was sweeping over the country. Maine had passed a prohibitory law and the prohibition fever was rapidly rising. In Indiana the Democrats in their convention had declared against prohibition. About the same time the courts decided a case that annulled the law of 1853. At once temperance orators sprung

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up everywhere. The Know Nothing party, which had come into existence on the death of the Whig party, was making some stir. The agitation of the slavery question in Congress caused party lines to be re-cast. These elements, with the Free Soil Democrats, united on the temperance question and won and a prohibitory law was enacted, but one of the judges held the law unconstitutional and it became inoperative. After the failure of this prohibitory law of 1855 but little was done in restraint of the liquor traffic for many years. A general law had been enacted requiring retail dealers to procure a license and forbidding the sale of intoxicants on certain days. Some counties enforced it, while others paid little attention to it. The temperance sentiment again became aroused and in 1873 the "Baxter Law," a very stringent temperance measure, was enacted under the administration of Governor Baker, but the succeeding legislature repealed it and nothing was put in its place. Since 1881 various license and restrictive measures have been adopted, each tightening the reins and making it more difficult for the traffic to operate their business. The Nicholson law in 1897 and county option law of 1908 were wholesome measures, but the latter was promptly repealed by the following legislature, not, however, until every saloon had been closed in over two-thirds of the counties in the state.

The first temperance movement in Cass county was inaugurated by Rev. Father Post, who arrived in Logansport on Christmas day, 1829. The scenes he beheld aroused him in this little forest village, impelled him to use every power God had given him against the liquor traffic and its effects, which he thus describes: "Hard by was the camp fire of the red man; his yell, as drunken, rollicking, he rides—'John Gilpin-like'—through the streets, or presents himself in a boisterous, threatening way at the window of a settler, his whoop, his chant, his dance, his gambling with his comrades in the public highways or forcing himself into stores to importune for more 'fire-water.'

"Against intemperance," says Father Post, "there was arrayed a strong influence. The liquor grocery was banished for several years; the first hung out its sign very timidly and under a heavy frown. Yet the bane worked, the victims were numerous. Most ignobly, miserably, have a multitude been slain. The business and habits of intemperance, the propagated vices and wretchedness have stubbornly withstood the efforts in behalf of religion and social improvement."

Father Post drew up a constitution and by-laws in 1831 and organized the first Anti-Saloon League in Cass county, with Gen. John Tipton its first president, and as he tells us, its firm friend and chief promoter until his death. Speaking on this subject, Father Post further says: "It did substantial service, having in 1837 two hundred and fifty members, with efficient and able helpers with frequent written and public addresses. In 1843 a manifest improvement had taken place in the town since the suppression of the whiskey groceries—a suppression not perpetual, yet at bright intervals, before and subsequently, enjoyed. There is a ready and adequate remedy and therefore a responsibility for the horrible ravages we continue to suffer from intoxicating drinks. The traffic, as truly as any nuisance, is subject to the control of the community. Society can purify itself from this cankerous plague. When will a long suffering people rise in their moral and intelligent energy and accomplish this most imperative reform? I hail as yet to come the glad epoch." So spake this sainted minister to the people of Logansport three-quarters of a century ago.

The first prohibition of the liquor traffic by administrative edict was made in 1826 at "New Harmony," an ideal community organized

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by Owen & Rapp in Posey county. On March 6, 1833, a remonstrance, headed by F. Waymire, was presented to the board of county commissioners, Samuel Ward and Daniel Neff, against the issuing of licenses to sell ardent spirits in Logansport.

"The Sons of Temperance," "The Washingtonians," "The White and Blue Ribbon" temperance societies, and other organizations which flourished in their day, all did good work in the cause of temperance.

In the sixties the Good Templars societies were organized in different places in Cass county and did much to create public sentiment. A. Way, of Kansas, was the organizer and was an enthusiastic and effective exponent of the cause. Logansport Lodge No. 113, I. O. G. T., was organized August 13, 1887, with Rev. H. L. Stetson as chief templar. This organization was very active; its membership increased to three hundred and many a drinking man was rescued from the blighting influence of the drink habit and restored to his family and friends. Under the auspices of the Logansport society, Good Templar lodges were organized in Shultztown, Galveston, Walton, Royal Center and at Pipe Creek. The local lodge reached out and took in many members like J. J. Hildebrandt, the son of a saloon keeper, and J. B. Stanley, both of whom became chief templars, and the latter grand chief templar of the state. T. J. Legg and J. Z. Powell also served as grand lodge officers. About 1895 the grand lodge I. O. G. T. held its annual session in Logansport and many temperance workers throughout the state were in attendance and a great temperance awakening in the community resulted. About 1890 the Good Templars held a grand temperance picnic in "Maple Grove," at Twenty-second and Broadway. At that time this part of the city was a beautiful maple grove and not a house had been erected east of Twentieth street. J. Critchfield, of Nebraska, was the principal speaker at this temperance rally and crowds came from all parts of the county. Under the auspices of the local lodge another temperance picnic and rally was held at Spencer park on August 31, 1895, which was addressed by U. S. Senator David Turpie, and J. Z. Powell read a temperance poem which was published in the *Daily Reporter* September 2, 1895.

Largely through the influence of the local lodge, Francis Murphy held a ten-day temperance revival at the Broadway rink, corner of Sixth street, during the year 1888. Large crowds attended these meetings and many drinking men came out, boldly, on the side of total abstinence as the only sure road that leads up to the higher and better life. After Mr. Murphy closed his meetings the work was taken up by our local people and "Murphy" meetings were continued for years in "Justice Hall," over 426-28 Broadway, now occupied by the J. H. Foley grocery.

The Gospel Temperance Union was organized April 22, 1889. J. B. Stanley, president; Wesley Walls, secretary, and Rev. D. P. Putnam, treasurer. Weekly meetings were held by this organization in the Broadway rink and at various halls and churches and its membership reached 3,500. Branches were organized at Galveston with 850 members, at Walton with 600, at Lincoln with 200 and at Royal Center with 500 members.

"The Woman's Christian Temperance Union" was organized in Logansport in June, 1890, and Mrs. M. J. Stevenson was its first president. This society was very active in promoting sobriety so necessary to true Christianity.

The Father Mathew Catholic Total Abstinence Society was organized November 9, 1870, under the leadership of Michael McTaggart. This society was composed largely of Catholics and exerted a great in-

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fluence for right living not only among the members of that church, but also in the community at large. This was an active organization for over two decades and for many years Father Campion, of blessed memory, was its foremost leader.

The Young Men's Total Abstinence Society of St. Bridget's church was instituted in 1892 with twenty-six charter members and J. W. Holland was its first president. This society was brought about through the influence of Father Kroeger, who was an earnest supporter of the temperance cause.

St. Vincent's Total Abstinence Cadets, St. Bridget's Young People's Temperance Society, and other organizations of similar import, have been instituted from time to time. There has been one or more active temperance organizations in Logansport ever since Father Post's first temperance society in 1831.

The Anti-Saloon League is at present the most active temperance organization in existence. Strictly speaking, it is not an organization. It is a league of organizations. It is the federated church in action against the saloon. "Its agents are of the church and under the church. It has no interests apart from the church. It goes just as fast and just as far as the public sentiment of the church will permit. It has not come to the kingdom simply to build a local sentiment or to secure the passage of a few laws, nor yet to vote the saloons from a few hundred towns. These are mere incidents and steps in its progress. It has come to create sentiment and solve the liquor problem by the ultimate extinction of the traffic." This league came into being about fifteen years ago, is national in its scope and has a superintendent in each state, with district superintendents in various sections of the state, whose duties are to create public sentiment by holding meetings, by distribution of temperance literature, to aid in securing temperate, moral and upright officers, and restrictive temperance legislation until public sentiment is sufficiently aroused to strike the final blow and put the saloon out of commission once and forever.

Under the administration of Gov. J. Frank Hanley and largely through his influence, a county local option law was passed at a special session of the legislature called for that purpose in 1908. This law gave each county the right to determine for itself whether or not it would permit saloons within its borders. Special elections could be called by the county commissioners for this purpose. Accordingly, the commissioners ordered a special local option election, held on April 6, 1908, the required number of petitioners having been previously presented. This was probably one of the most hotly contested elections ever held in Cass county. The saloons and liquor element, with all the money required, were fighting for their existence. Under a mistaken idea that the business interests of the city would suffer if the saloons were closed, many well meaning business men espoused the cause of the liquor element and under the guise of advancing the commercial interests of Logansport organized a "Business Men's Association," with W. H. Porter as president. This association had a majority of the leading business men of the city as members and as such wielded a great influence. The saloon men did not have any regular headquarters, but kept in the background. The Business Men's Association, however, opened headquarters at No. 317 Market street and engaged in an active campaign to perpetuate the saloon and the liquor traffic.

Be it said, however, to the credit of the city, that the majority of the business and professional men did not belong to this organization, and many withdrew when they ascertained the object for which it was instituted. A counter-organization, known as the "Dry Business Men's

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Association," was organized to espouse the cause of the temperance people. This association outnumbered the "Wet Business Men's" organization, but from the fact that a half dozen of the latter association were the largest and wealthiest firms in the city, with ample funds to back their movement, their influence was more far-reaching and effective than the "Dry" association. The Anti-Saloon League, under which name the temperance forces were mustered, was led by J. Z. Powell as president, supported actively by every Protestant minister in the city except the German Lutheran and the Episcopalian, and passively by every Catholic priest. Both sides organized their committees similar to a regular political campaign. Speakers of state and national reputation were secured, together with local speakers, and every township, as well as the city, was supplied with oratory. Whole pages of the daily papers upheld the beauties and benefits of the saloon, that our city would be deserted and dog fennel grow in our streets if the saloons were closed. While with equal earnestness the temperance forces maintained that the saloon was the cause of more poverty, vice and crime, than all other agencies combined and plead for its extinction.

The election day came and with it a steady downpour of rain. The result is history. The city of Logansport gave a majority of 1,420 votes in favor of saloons, while the country gave a majority of 1,312 against, giving the saloons 108 majority in the county. The Anti-Saloon forces, however, believed that improper influences were employed by the opposition and that the majority of 108 was not real and would have been reversed on a careful expression of the real sentiments of the people of Cass county. This option campaign was, however, a great educator, and created a wonderful temperance sentiment throughout the county. Seed was sown that will grow and bear fruit for time and eternity. The various temperance societies and organizations herein enumerated have each and all had their influence in not only turning men from their cups, but have created public sentiment in favor of sobriety, civic virtue and right living, which is impossible as long as the saloon exists. The temperance sentiment is growing in Cass county as elsewhere. Companies and corporations will no longer employ a patron of saloons, and we believe the day is not far distant when the business that does no man any good, but does bring distress and degradation to thousands, will be banished from our fair land. The temperance cause is right and what is right God will, in His own time and way, uphold.

Our present high license system has been tried and found wanting. It may drive out a few saloons, but forty saloons in Logansport can do as much evil as twice that number. To regulate a saloon and make it respectable and perform a useful function in a community seems to be a hopeless task and some day the people will find it out and act accordingly.

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CHAPTER XIX

LITERATURE AND WRITERS

First Book—Origin of Word Hoosier—Libraries—City Directories—Alphabetical List of Writers with Biography and Character of Their Writings.

In writing the literary history of Cass county the aim shall be to mention every resident of the county who is the author of a book or who has contributed to magazines and newspapers and the nature or character of their literary contributions, but not to make a critical review of their productions. Before taking up the local work it may not be out of place to mention some matters of general literary interest.

The most valuable book in the world today is said to be the "Gutenberg Bible" printed about 1455 by Gutenberg at Mainz, Germany. This was the first book ever printed on movable type. This old Bible sold for $20,000 and could not now be bought for $50,000.

The first book published in the United States was the "Bay Psalm Book" in 1640, at Cambridge, Massachusetts. The first woman's literary society in the United States is said to have been organized at New Harmony, Indiana, by Mrs. Frances Wright.

The First Indiana Poem

The first poem published in Indiana was in 1787, and since that date, Benjamin Parker has collected the names of one hundred and forty-six writers of poetry in our state.

Origin of the Word Hoosier

Jacob P. Dunn, in his historical publications, gives a number of reputed origins to the word Hoosier but finally traces it back to an Anglo-Saxon root, "Hoste," "Hooze," and "Hoozer," a dialect of Cumberland, England. Before the days of slavery, many of the rougher classes of Cumberland came to America and located in the mountains of North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky. The term Hoosier has been traced to the South and was used there long before it was known in Indiana. After slaves were introduced, these rough, uncouth but sturdy people migrated to southern Indiana and were called Hoosiers, to designate a rather uncultured people. The term was in use many years in southern Indiana but first appeared in print in John Findley's poem, the "Hoosiers Nest," published in the *Indianapolis Journal*, January 1, 1833. The so-called Hoosier dialect had its origin from these ignorant, poor white people from Virginia and Kentucky, with Pennsylvania Dutch who came over the Allegheny mountains. These people were hospitable, but in letters, they had three generations of poverty

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of learning, and murdered the king's English, and produced what has been called the Hoosier dialect as is so well represented in the poems of Eggleston and Riley.

Logansport's Libraries

The first library in Logansport was a very small affair, consisting of a few of the old standard works, kept in a log building on the north side of Market street, east of the Barnett Hotel, by C. Carter and others. This was about the year 1837. A few years later, and as late as 1847, there was a one story frame building in front of the old Presbyterian church at 521 Broadway, in which a small library was kept—known as McClure's Library. In the fifties this library was transferred to the

Public Library, Logansport

North street engine house, where it was kept for some years and later merged into the Township Library.

After the promulgation of the revised constitution in 1852-3 education and literature was greatly revised all over the state and libraries were provided for all the townships, in which were kept many of the standard works of history, science and philosophy and but few works of fiction, as our forbears were too deeply engaged in the realities of life to expend much time on unreal or fictitious matters. The remnants of these old township libraries are still to be found in the several townships but are little used in this age of cheap book-making.

Logansport's Public Library

Under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. a free reading room was opened in a store room at 321 Pearl street, June 28, 1890, with Mrs. Phebe Campbell in charge. Elizabeth McCullough succeeded her as custodian. In 1893 the free reading room was moved to the old Judge Stuart house, at 618 Broadway, which had been purchased by the city school trustees, and the latter assumed control October 1, 1893. Books were purchased by the trustees and the public library was opened November 1, 1894. In 1901 the school board purchased the Judge Biddle library, consisting of eight thousand volumes of rare books, paying

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therefor $5,500. In 1902, Andrew Carnegie donated $35,000 to erect a public library. The following year the school board, consisting of J. D. McNitt, J. T. Elliott and Q. A. Myers, let the contract to John E. Barns for the erection of the present handsome stone library building, which was completed and occupied September 20, 1894. The library now contains about seventeen thousand volumes. A free reading room is maintained, where all the leading papers and magazines may be found, in this commodious and beautiful public library made possible by the munificence of Andrew Carnegie.

City Directories

The first city directory of Logansport was published in 1859 by J. G. Talbott of Indianapolis. At that time there were no street numbers and the residences were designated by streets only. From 1859 to 1871, we can find none others published, but from that date, directories were published every two to four years—Longwell & Cummings having issued a city directory quite regularly for over twenty years.

No Professional Literati

Very few, if any, of Cass county's authors have made literature a profession. Most of our writers have had other and varied employment and their occupations have been as varied as their writings.

They have written at intervals of leisure for amusement and pastime. In later years, as the county developed, educational standards became higher and the people more independent financially, more time was given to letters and higher standards of intellectual activity prevail since the days of Enion Kendall, Cass county's pioneer poet, who could neither read nor write.

The literature of a county consists of all the writings on all subjects of all the writers. There is, however, an unwritten literature, consisting of orations, speeches, addresses, debates, in early times, that were able and valuable, and exerted a great influence for good on our people. In pioneer days, before the advent of the daily newspaper, there were many able addresses and discourses on a variety of topics, in the old seminary, or primitive churches. These old halls resounded with the eloquence of many a pioneer, but their verbal thoughts and ideas are buried with the orator and forever lost.

These orations and discussions exerted a wholesome literary influence in early times and Cass county has been prominent in oratorical literature.

Whether we have fallen on evil days or barren times, a time of low standards, and merely commercial amusements, instead of true literature, may be a question difficult to decide, but whatever may be the decision, it is beyond the purview of this article to discuss.

All branches of literature are represented in Cass county. In science by Coulter; art, by Winter; history, by Dillon; poetry, by Biddle; theology, by Post; law, by Thornton; medicine, by Hessler; civics by Baldwin; philosophy, by Alford; the drama, by Whitesides; music, by Giffe and fiction by Henderson and a host of others. Cass county presents a list of about one hundred writers which will be taken up in alphabetical order but necessarily very briefly.

L. A. Alford, born in Vermont 1814, died in Logansport 1883, was a doctor of divinity as well as a physician. He moved to Logansport in 1864 and spent the remainder of his life in Cass county. He was a member of a number of scientific societies in Europe and America, and has

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written much on religious and semi-scientific subjects published in scientific journals of both continents besides the following books:

"The Masonic Gem," a poem on the temple of King Solomon; "Mystic Numbers of the Bible," a book of four hundred pages published in 1870; "The Atonement Illustrated," a poem of one hundred and sixty pages; "Biblical Chart of Man;" "A Trip to the Skies," a book of one hundred and twenty-two pages, comprising a popular religious astronomy; "The War in Heaven; Why? When? Where?"; "A Poem on Eclecticism," etc.

Albert J. Allen, born of slave parents in Tennessee in 1856, but for many years past a resident of Logansport, is the author of a very readable poem consisting of a brochure of thirty-five pages entitled "John's Message to Christ." Published in 1906.

Rt. Rev. Herman Joseph Alerding, Bishop of Ft. Wayne, and formerly a familiar figure in Logansport, has written a book of five hundred and forty-one pages, portraying the history of the Ft. Wayne diocese, including the Catholic churches of Cass county, and naming every priest who has resided in Logansport. A very valuable addition to the history of our county. The book was published at Ft. Wayne in 1907. Bishop Alerding was born in Westphalia, Germany, 1845, and is now a resident of Ft. Wayne.

Daniel P. Baldwin, born in New York state 1837, came to Cass county 1860, died in Logansport 1908. Mr. Baldwin is acknowledged to be one of the most erudite and polished literary men in Indiana and his lectures and writings on law, civics, moral and religious topics are considered gems of literature. He is the author of many published lectures and writings. "A Lawyer's Readings in Evidence of Christianity;" "How States Grow;" "Manners;" "Personality;" "The Waters of Life;" "Christ's Limitations;" "The Seeing Eye;" "Oratory and Orators;" "Defects of Our Political System;" "Indiana's Growth and Needs;" and many other subjects which have been published in pamphlet form. Judge Baldwin has traveled around the world in all lands, was a close student, spent his leisure time not at the club house, but in his library reading solid literature. His letters portraying his travels in many lands and on varied subjects are a valuable asset to the county's literature.

Emerson E. Ballard, born in Putnam county, Indiana, 1865, lived in Logansport from 1898 to 1901, but now a resident of Crawfordsville, is the author of a series of law books, entitled "Real Estate Statutes of Indiana," comprising ten or twelve volumes. He is editor of "Ballard's Law and Real Property," a national serial published by T. H. Flood & Co., of Chicago.

Tilghman E. Ballard resided in Cass county from 1872 to 1876, was connected with Smithson College, taught school in Walton. He published *The Key to the Truth*, a weekly paper in Logansport, in 1874, wrote and delivered many lectures and published religious tracts. He is now a Methodist minister.

Henry A. Barnhart, born in Cass county 1858, educated in the public schools and taught district school. At present he resides in Rochester and is a congressman from that district. For many years he has been editor of the *Rochester Sentinel* and has contributed many articles of literary merit to his own paper and other publications and may be appropriately assigned to the literature of our county.

G. N. Berry, a son of John H. Berry, a pioneer of Miami township, where he was born in 1848, a school teacher for many years, but now retired, has written many histories, among which may be mentioned: "History of the Maumee Basin;" "History of the Kankakee Valley;"

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"The Panhandle of West Virginia;" "Jackson's Purchase in Kentucky and Tennessee;" "Catholic Church in Indiana" and "Biographies of Eminent Men," and has contributed to over fifty county histories. He is a contributor to various religious publications.

Horace P. Biddle is probably the most prolific writer Cass county has produced. He was born in Lancaster, Ohio, March 24, 1811, died in Logansport, May 13, 1900, and lies at rest in Mount Hope cemetery. He was educated in the public schools, studied law with Thos. Ewing, Sr., of Lancaster, Ohio, and came to Logansport October 18, 1839. He was judge of the circuit court and supreme court of Indiana for many years, a member of the constitutional convention 1851, a member of a number of scientific and literary societies both in Europe and America, and contributor to papers and magazines at home and abroad. His writings cover a wide range of topics, politics, religion, science, music, literature, poetry, art.

Judge Biddle may well be considered Cass county's most fluent and polished writer both in prose and poetry. His fame as a writer extends beyond the limits of his own county and state and has become not only national, but international. The following list of books is credited to Judge Biddle's pen: "A Few Poems," published in 1840; "Biddle's Poems," published in 1858; "Musical Scale," published in 1860; "Glances at the World," poems, published 1864; "American Boyhood," poems, published 1876; "Volume for Friends" (scrap book), published 1873; "Amatories by an Amateur (ten copies only), published 1873; "Lover's Excuse," prose, published 1873; "Prose Miscellany," published 1881; "Last Poems," published 1882; "Elements of Knowledge," published 1881. The following pamphlets: "Discourse on Art;" "Definitions of Poetry;" "Review of Tindales Work on Sound;" "Analysis of Rhyme;" "Essay on Russian Literature;" "Analysis of Harmony;" "Bellina to Goethe;" "The Eureka, a Musical Instrument;" "The Tetrachord;" "My Three Homes," poetry; "Notes on John B. Dillon;" "Temperament of Musical Scale;" "Biographical Sketches of State Officers;" "Biographical Sketches of Distinguished Americans;" "Portraits and Addresses on Art;" "Centennial Address, 1876."

The Biddle Miscellany, consisting of one hundred and two bound volumes, now in the public library, contains magazines, both foreign and domestic, from 1832, covering every conceivable subject together with addresses, local write-ups of Logansport, also local programs, announcements of schools, colleges, etc., with many of Mr. Biddle's own writings and poems not found elsewhere. Judge Biddle was married, but was separated from his wife and never had any children.

Chas. E. Bickmore, born in the state of Maine, was a Union soldier, came to Logansport about 1875, and was principal of the West Side schools. He possessed a bright intellect and wrote much for newspapers. One clever poem entitled "Glorious News from Maine," and published in the *Logansport Journal* 1880 or 1882, of a political nature, was generally believed to be the cause of his resignation as principal of the school, as the local school board was of the opposite political faith. Mr. Bickmore went to Hamilton, Ohio, where it is reported he was killed by falling from an apple tree. He had no family.

Rev. Wm. E. Biederwolf, born in Monticello, Indiana, 1867, pastor of the Broadway Presbyterian church 1898 to 1901, and now in evangelistic work and editor of the *Family Altar,* is author of the following publications: "History of 161st Indiana Regiment," a book of 450 pages, published 1899: "How Can God Answer Prayer;" "Help to the Study of the Holy Spirit;" "The Growing Christianity;" "The White Life;" "Christian Science, So-Called;" "Philosophy, Medicine and

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Revelation;" "Hell, Why, What and How Long;" "The Christian and Amusements."

Rev. B. B. Bigler, pastor of the First Presbyterian church from 1905 to 1910, was born in Angola, Indiana, 1865. He was a teacher in the American Normal School on the North Side in 1878 and while there wrote a valuable compend of United States history, a copy of which he presented to the Historical Society. "Youthful Aspirations," published in the *College News*, and many other monographs on moral, religious and temperance subjects that have been published in different papers and magazines.

Dr. Albert Gallion Brackett was born in Otsego county, New York, in 1829, died in Washington, D. C., 1896. He practiced medicine in Logansport, 1853-54, but soon after entered the regular army and became a colonel of cavalry and wrote and published books, entitled: "History of United States Cavalry;" "Lane's Brigade in Central Mexico" (the latter was published by Derby & Co., of Cincinnati, in 1854). Dr. Brackett was twice married and left several sons, still living.

Thomas H. Bringhurst, born in Philadelphia 1819, died in Logansport in 1899, came to Logansport in 1845; established the *Logansport Journal* in 1849 and was its editorial writer for many years. He was a terse and vigorous writer and his editorials are models of laconic English. Mr. Bringhurst with Frank Swigart is the author of the "History of the 46th Indiana Regiment," of which he was colonel during the Civil war. Mr. Bringhurst served three terms as mayor of the city and as United States postoffice inspector for many years. Mr. Bringhurst was twice married, his widow and two daughters are still living, but his son Robert died in Philadelphia, August, 1912.

Mrs. Anna Torr Bringhurst, widow of W. H. Bringhurst and sister of Harry Torr, for many years resided at 730 Market street, but is now living in St. Louis. Mrs. Bringhurst has been a liberal contributor to the local papers and magazines over her initials A. T. B. The following are of especial merit: "The Carriers' Address," *Logansport Journal,* January 1, 1861 and 1862; "Abraham Lincoln," published in *Logansport Journal,* May 6, 1865; "Our Burial Place," a poem.

Rev. S. W. Brown was the pastor of the Christian church, 1887 to 1890, was for some years editor of the *Mountain Christian,* a church paper. He is author of a religious novel not yet published, and has written a number of very beautiful short poems, to-wit: "Whither;" "Baby Dreams;" "Only a Ringlet;" "Mother Love;" "Transition;" all of which are filed in the archives of the Historical Society.

James T. Bryer was born in Fountain county, Indiana, August 4, 1828, came with his parents, Robert and Dorcas Bryer, to Logansport, in 1833, and resided here until his death March 11, 1895. Mr. Bryer was married to Sarah E. Hensley of Logansport, May 15, 1852. To this union were born seven girls and two boys. Mr. Bryer was a soldier in the Mexican war, deputy postmaster under Wm. Wilson during the Civil war, and held various county, state and government appointive offices. From 1861 until his death he was editor or contributor to the *Logansport Journal,* and there was no more able writer in northern Indiana. He was a versatile writer on all subjects of public interest and contributed to the columns of outside papers and magazines. He wrote a number of pamphlets on local history: "Fifty Years," with a list of pioneers of Cass county, published by Longwell & Cummings in 1892; History of Logansport, 1889. The first is in the Historical Society collection, the latter may be found in Biddle Miscellany, Vol. 97.

David E. Bryer is the son of Robert H. and Dorcas Miller Bryer. Robert H. Bryer was born in Pennsylvania, March 3, 1801, married

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Dorcas Miller in Ohio, moved to Fountain county, Indiana, where David E. was born January 12, 1831, moved to Logansport in 1833 and followed contracting and building. He was an influential member of the Presbyterian church. He died at his residence, 614 Market street, in 1839. His third son, Robert, Jr., was born, 1842, enlisted in the 46th Indiana Regiment and died in the service. David E. came with his parents to Logansport and resided here until his death, June 19, 1904. He was united in marriage to Susanne Obenshain of Cass county, May 16, 1855, and was blessed with eight children, four of whom with the widow survive. Mr. Bryer was a member of the city council, 1857-9, internal revenue collector, 1876 to 1884. He possessed a rare poetical and musical faculty and a large number of political songs for every campaign from 1856 to 1896 came from his pen. Many of these have been published in pamphlet form. He also composed church and Sunday school hymns and set the same to music. These were never collected and published, except an occasional one in a Sunday school paper. The following hymn was composed by Mr. Bryer some years prior to his death and directed to be sung at his funeral, which was done by the G. A. R. quartette with whom he had so often sung, and when the strains of the music, composed by the silent sleeper in the casket, filled the room in solemn tones, every eye was dimmed with tears. There were four verses. We reproduce the first and the last:

TRUSTING IN THEE

Trusting dear Lord in Thee,
Trusting in Thee;
And in the atonement made
On Calvary;
Jesus, with love divine,
Fill, fill this heart of mine,
Trusting dear Lord, in Thee,
Trusting in Thee.

Trusting dear Lord in Thee,
Savior in Thee,
For Thou has paid the price,
That ransomed me,
Let faith, hope and charity,
Fit us to dwell with Thee,
Trusting, dear Lord, in Thee,
Father in Thee.

Prof. John Merle Coulter was born in Kingpo, China, November 20, 1851, his parents being missionaries at this time. Professor Coulter was a resident of Logansport and taught science in the Presbyterian Academy in 1871-2. His mother was also a teacher in the same institution. Professor Coulter was botanist to the government survey, 1873-4; professor of natural sciences in Hanover College, 1874-9; professor of biology in Wabash College, 1879-91; professor of botany in Indiana University, 1891-3; vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1891; president of Lake Forest University, 1893-6; professor and head of department of botany, Chicago University, since 1896, and editor of the *Botanical Gazette* since 1875. Professor Coulter is the author of the following books: "Plant Relations;" "Plant Studies;" "Manual of Rocky Mountain Botany;" "Botany of Western Texas;" "Text Book of Botany;" "Morphology of Gymnosperms;" "Morphology of Angiosperms;" in addition to these Professor Coulter

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has written scores of papers and addresses for societies and scientific journals, and his scientific attainments are known in all lands.

Prof. Stanley Coulter is a brother of John M. Coulter. His parents were missionaries and he was born in Kingpo, China, June 2, 1855. He was educated in Hanover College. He practiced law and was principal of the Logansport high school from 1873 to 1885. Married Lucy Post, daughter of Rev. M. M. Post, of Logansport, June 21, 1877, and they have one daughter, married. Professor Coulter is a member of a number of scientific and literary societies and has been professor of biology in Purdue University for many years, and is the author of lectures and papers published in various periodicals and the following publications: "Forest Trees of Indiana," 1892; "Flora of Indiana," 500 pages, 1899; eleven pamphlets on nature study; forty-five pamphlets of scientific studies and reports, also seventy other titles, book reviews, biological sketches, etc.

Geo. A. Custer is a Logansport production, born August 11, 1873, educated in the public schools and Indiana University. Was married November 12, 1903, to Julia McReynolds of Kokomo. Mr. Custer has served two terms as prosecuting attorney, 1906 to 1910. He has contributed to the *Legal Counselor and Form Book,* two additions. He is also credited with writing short stories for several magazines and periodicals.

Charles D. Denby. Colonel Denby was a lawyer in Evansville, but born in Virginia, 1830, and died in Evansville, 1903. He was not a permanent resident of Logansport, but spent much time here and married a local girl, Martha Fitch, daughter of Dr. Fitch, in 1858. They were blessed with eight children, five sons and one daughter still living. Mr. Denby was a member of the legislature, colonel of the Forty-second and later of the Eightieth Indiana Regiment in the Civil war, and for thirteen years United States minister to China. While in China he wrote a most excellent work in two volumes depicting the habits and customs of the Chinese, with personal reminiscences of life in the Orient. These books may be found in the public library.

John B. Dillon, printer, author, historian, was born in West Virginia in 1808 and learned the printer's trade in Wheeling, went to Cincinnati and worked in a printing office where he wrote several poems. "The Burial of the Beautiful" and "Orphan's Harp," published in the *Cincinnati Gazette* in 1826 made him famous as a writer of verse. In 1834 Mr. Dillon came to Logansport and studied law, but never practiced and with Hyacinth Lasselle became editor and proprietor of the *Canal Telegraph.* In 1843 he published his "Historical Notes on the Northwest Territory." In 1845 he was elected state librarian and moved to Indianapolis. "The Orphan's Lament," a short poem, was published in 1829. In 1859 he published his "History of Indiana," a very concise and accurate work of 637 pages. In 1871 he published "Evidences of Origin of United States Government," of 141 pages. "Oddities of Colonial Legislation," consisting of 784 pages, was not published until after his death. This book is a wonderful collection of peculiar and odd legislation of Colonial times. Mr. Dillon was a careful and accurate writer, spent his time with his books and died a poor man, but left an imperishable name. His death occurred in 1879. We quote Mr. Dillon's finest poem, which is said to have been prompted by the death of his intended bride. He was never married.

Burial of the Beautiful

Where shall the dead and the beautiful sleep?
In the vale where the willow and the cypress weep,

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Where the wind of the west breathes its softest sigh,
Where the silvery stream is flowing by,
And the pure clear drops of the rising sprays
Glitter like gems in the bright moon's rays,
Where the sun's warm smile may never dispel
Night's tears o'er the form we love so well;
In the vale where the sparkling waters flow,
Where the fairest, earliest, violets grow,
Where the sky and the earth are softly fair,
Bury her there—bury her there!

Where shall the dead and the beautiful sleep?
Where wild flowers grow in the valley deep,
Where the sweet robes of spring may softly rest,
In purity, over the sleeper's breast,
Where is heard the voice of the sinless dove,
Breathing notes of deep and undying love,
Where no column proud in the sun may glow,
To mock the heart that is resting below,
Where pure hearts are sleeping forever blest,
Where wandering Peres love to rest,
Where the sky and the earth are softly fair,
Bury her there—bury her there.

Miss May Dodds, daughter of John F. Dodds, was born in this city in 1853, educated in the public schools and taught school for many years. She became an invalid and had to give up teaching, but her bright intellect remains clear and she has devoted some time to writing short stories for eastern magazines and a number of short poems published in the Indianapolis papers.

Jesse C. Douglass was born in Ohio, 1812, and came with his father, David Douglass, a Revolutionary soldier, to Logansport about 1832 and engaged in the newspaper business, as editor of the *Logansport Herald.* He was a brilliant writer and wrote some witty rhymes that were published in "Notes and Queries," a magazine then published in London, England. Mr. Douglass was a brother of Wm. Douglass, deceased, and died October 12, 1845, and lies at rest in the old cemetery.

Joseph Elpers, a grocer on the west side, has on numerous occasions contributed articles to farm journals, of real practical merit, which are read with interest and profit to our farmers.

Miss Abigail H. Fitch, daughter of Henry Fitch, and granddaughter of Dr. G. N. Fitch, was born in New York, but was reared and received her education in Logansport, which was supplemented by studies in Europe. Miss Fitch accompanied her uncle, Chas. Denby, when he was minister to China. While in Pekin she wrote many short stories that were published in the *Century Magazine,* 1903, which are filed with the Historical Society. Miss Fitch now resides at Englewood, New Jersey.

Dr. G. N. Fitch was a forcible writer and speaker and has written many medical lectures and articles for journals. His speeches when United States senator are models of terse English, as shown by the *Congressional Record.*

Graham Denby Fitch, son of Henry Fitch, was born in Logansport in 1860, is a graduate of West Point Military School, 1882, and has since served in the United States corps of engineers and now ranks as lieutenant colonel. Colonel Fitch has written much along military, engineering and scientific lines. In 1909 the *Scientific American* offered a prize of $500 for the best essay on what is known in mathematics as

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the "Fourth Dimension." The prize was open to the world, and Colonel Fitch won the first prize in this world-wide contest. His article appeared in the *Scientific American* July 3, 1909, and is on file in the Cass County Historical Society.

Aaron M. Flory, for many years a prominent lawyer of Logansport, born in 1833, died at Emporia, Kansas, 1893. He was united in marriage to Elizabeth Funston of Cass county and had three children who are still living. Mr. Flory was a soldier in the 46th Indiana Regiment, and became its lieutenant-colonel. He was captured at Sabine Pass, Louisiana, in 1863, and escaped from the rebel prison in Texas and wrote an entertaining booklet of his experiences in prisons and his escape, entitled "Prison Life in Texas," printed by the *Logansport Journal* in 1865.

Mrs. Emma Leaming Forman was the wife of George Forman and lived in Logansport, 1870 to 1880. After Mr. Forman's death she moved to Petoskey, Michigan, where she died. Mrs. Forman wrote on a variety of subjects for the press, some of which appeared in the *Logansport Journal* under the "nom-de-plume" of "Domino Noir." She traveled abroad and was entertained while in London by "George Eliot," (Mary Ann Evans).

Prof. Lewis Forman, son of Geo. Forman, a Logansport merchant, was educated in our city schools, attended Wabash College, studied in Leipsic, Germany, and received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Johns Hopkins in 1880 and is now professor of Greek in Cornell University. Professor Forman is author of the following text books and translations: "A First Greek Book;" "Index of Attic Orators;" "Select Dialogues of Plato."

Chas. O. Fenton, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere, was for many years editor of the *Times,* and wrote not only editorials for the *Times,* but also for other publications. Some very clever poems from his pen have appeared in the *Chicago Record Herald* and other papers. Mr. Fenton died October 31, 1912.

Harry M. Gardner, born in New York, 1880, educated in University of Buffalo, New York, came to Logansport 1901, since which time he has been editor of the *Reporter.* In addition to his regular newspaper work he has contributed to the *Indianapolis News* and short stories to several magazines. He is a Democrat and his party honored him in 1912 by sending him to the lower house of the legislature.

Thomas D. Goodwin, a native Logansport boy, born here in 1879, has contributed many short stories to Chicago, New York and Boston magazines and his productions are high class, as evidenced by the journals publishing them.

Joseph Grimes, a pioneer of Cass county, having been born in Miami township in 1838, a school teacher for many years, has a reflective mind and has composed many essays on philosophic and semi-religious subjects, as "Mystery of Our Being;" "Death;" "Mother's Love;" the latter in rhyme. Mr. Grimes although advanced in years, expects to collect and publish his writings in book form.

Perry S. Heath, a printer on the *Pharos,* 1877 to 1879, first assistant postmaster-general, 1897 to 1900, and now a newspaper correspondent in Washington, D. C., has traveled, written and published many articles, pamphlets and books. When in Russia he wrote a book entitled a "Hoosier in Russia," a copy of which he presented to the Cass County Historical Society.

Thomas B. Helm, born in Fayette county, Indiana, 1822, came to Logansport in 1832, and died, 1889. He was a student and a scholar, and interested in educational work; a surveyor and civil engineer, a

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teacher and the first superintendent of the city schools. He was a contributor to the local press, writing chiefly on scientific, educational and historic subjects. He wrote most of the text for Kingman's *Cass County Atlas*, published in 1878, but his greatest work was the "History of Cass County," published in 1886, consisting of 976 pages.

Mrs. Sarah E. Henderson, widow of Joseph Henderson, and formerly a professor of English in Preston College, Kentucky, has contributed many short stories and poems to the *American Tribune*, *Indiana Woman*, and local papers. Her great work is "Jelard," a book of 553 pages, published in 1892. It is a story of southern life and the name, "Jelard," is made up from the initials of the principal characters described in the story.

Robert Hessler, A. M., M. D., an erudite physician of Logansport, is a thorough student of science and medicine, and is a contributor to many scientific and medical journals, some of the articles appearing in pamphlet form. In 1912 he published a popular medical work entitled "Dusty Air and Ill Health," consisting of 352 pages, which contain many original ideas on this subject of which Dr. Hessler is the original investigator. He has other works nearly ready for the press.

Miss Lizzie Higgins, born in Logansport in 1853, died, 1902, and her sister, Miss Ella Higgins, born, 1851, and died, 1907, daughters of Capt. A. M. Higgins, were ardent lovers of literature and wrote short stories for eastern magazines and were the authors of "The Court of King Christian," a local play.

Alvin Rayburn Higgins, son of Alvin Higgins of Noble township, now a teacher in the Louisville, Kentucky, high school, wrote the class poem for the Logansport high school class, 1906, which received merited praise at the time. Since then he has written a few other poems and contributed a number of articles to eastern magazines.

Warren P. Higgins, also a son of Alvin Higgins, a Noble township farmer, where he was born 1874, and graduated from the Logansport high school 1895, should be congratulated on remaining on the farm and study nature in its truest sense, from its fountain source. He is a contributor to the *Birds and Nature Magazine*, and the world would be better if more of our college boys would remain on the farm as Mr. Higgins has done. Cass county should feel proud of such men, and encourage farmer boys to become thoroughly educated but remain in the country, put brains into farming, breathe pure air and commune with nature and nature's God.

Rev. Wm. R. Higgins, born in Logansport, 1838, died at Terre Haute, Indiana, 1895, and lies at rest in Mount Hope cemetery, was educated in the Logansport schools, Wabash College and Lane Theological Seminary. Reverend Higgins is the author of many short stories of a religious character, published in magazines and church papers. He published a book entitled "Cardinal Points," a religious work especially for ministers.

Mrs. Rosa Birch Hitt, daughter of Rev. Wm. L. Birch, former pastor of the Broadway Methodist Episcopal church, but now a resident of Washington, D. C., was married in Logansport, 1889, to Isaac R. Hitt, a lawyer of Chicago. She is the author of a popular hygienic work entitled "The Instrument Tuned," published in 1904, consisting of 100 pages, a copy of which the author presented to the Cass County Historical Society. Mrs. Hitt is also a contributor to magazines.

Rev. A. M. Hootman, pastor of the Christian church 1901-1904, is the author of a number of printed addresses and many short poems, to-wit: "Our Thoughts," "Dialectic Poems," "Longing for Home," "Fond Memories," "Song of the Heart," "When Dad Brings Home the Coin," etc. Mr. Hootman has also written numerous songs set to music.

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Edward Stanton Huntington, born in England and educated in the east, served as captain in the Eleventh Regiment, United States regular army, with James Pratt, son of Daniel D. Pratt. After the war of the rebellion, Captain Huntington located in Logansport and married Julia A. Pratt, only daughter of Senator Pratt. About 1880 they moved to Boston, where he died 1895. Captain Huntington was a contributor to the Boston papers and is the author of a book of 268 pages entitled "Dreams of the Dead," under the nom-de-plume of "Edwin Stanton," published in 1890. He attempts to depict the transition state of the spirits of the dead and their communication with the living. The book is in the public library.

Samuel Jacobs, born in Pennsylvania, 1821, moved to Logansport, 1871. In his early manhood was religiously inclined and wrote a book of 200 pages, entitled "Seventh Angel," published in 1856, which was highly complimented. Mr. Jacobs was for a time editor of the *Logansport Sun*, and three times elected mayor of the city, 1877 to 1881. He died and was buried at Goodland, Indiana, 1891. He was married and left one son, Clarence L., and one daughter, Ida May Keys, now living in Peru, Indiana. Before coming to Indiana, Mr. Jacobs was a Presbyterian minister, and a forceful speaker and writer in the church, but then he left the church and became a man of the town.

Rev. Thomas J. Johnson was a Methodist minister at Galveston, Indiana, from 1893 to 1897, and published two very excellent religious books: "Do Christians Believe in the Scriptures?" and "What Will You Do With Jesus" Reverend Johnson was united in marriage to Cora Thomas of Galveston, 1894. They have four children and now live in Muncie, Indiana.

Rev. Amos Jones, born in Massachusetts, 1821, graduated from Dartmouth College, 1843, and Lane Theological Seminary, 1846, came to Cass county, 1881, where he resided until 1896, then became a disciple of Alexander Dowie and moved to Zion City, Illinois, and died there, 1903. Reverend Jones was twice married, the last time to Miss Mary H. Martin of Logansport in 1882. Reverend Jones was the author of a 250-page book of poems entitled "The Great Builder." In it he portrays God's providence in building up and preserving our nation. He also composed many miscellaneous poems published in religious and secular papers.

James Monroe Justice, for many years an attorney at the Logansport bar and prosecuting attorney, was born in Connersville, Indiana, 1838, came to Cass county with his parents in October of that year, and settled in Clinton township. He was educated at Hanover College and University of Michigan Law School and located in Logansport, 1865, where he resided at 1015 North street until his death, August 20, 1889. Mr. Justice was married, 1870, to Grace E. Heicks of Dayton, Ohio, and has two daughters, Miss Maibelle Heicks and Mrs. Anna Justice Patterson, both of whom are authors of note now residing in New York, and his widow was remarried and lives in Quincy, Illinois. Mr. Justice was a fluent writer and contributor to metropolitan papers, chiefly on politics, economics and poetry.

Miss Maibelle Heicks Justice, daughter of J. M. Justice, was born in Logansport 1871, and educated in the city schools and in New York, paying especial attention to literature. In 1899 Miss Justice went to Chicago, and later to New York, where she now resides. She has been a liberal contributor to Chicago and St. Louis papers. In New York her literary productions are in great demand by the *New York Sun, Herald,* and the leading magazines. "Brothers in Bravery" appeared in Leslie's Weekly in 1898; "The Regimental Greenhorn," in the *Red Book*

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in 1905; "Miss Winwood's Cousins," in the *Green Book Magazine,* August, 1907; "The Wasp," in the *Blue Book,* January, 1908; "The Ordeal," in the *Columbian,* November, 1910. These are only a few samples of Miss Justice's writings, which have become so voluminous that they cannot be noticed in this work. She is a member of the Authors Guild, Gotham Club and other literary societies in New York. Miss Justice possesses a vivid imagination and excellent ideas and her literary style is admirable and she is rapidly gaining a national reputation.

James Leroy Justice, a son of Frank L. Justice, of Washington township, received an injury a few years ago that left his lower extremities paralyzed, since which time he has turned his attention to literature, and has written some most excellent short stories and composed a number of creditable poems, which have been published.

Enion Kendall is Logansport's pioneer poet, although he could neither read nor write. He was a wood sawer and lived in a shanty at the corner of Ninth and High streets, where he died in 1856. He wrote a lengthy rhyme, entitled "History of Kansas and March of Western Army to Santa Fe and San Diego," which was published in the *Delphi Times* in 1854 and now found in volume 14, Biddle Miscellany. He also wrote, or rather dictated, as he could not write, a poem on the great cyclone of 1845 and reproduced in the *Logansport Journal* August 4, 1907. His rhymes, if not elegant, displayed some original poetic genius.

Arthur R. Keesling, son of B. F. Keesling, was born in Logansport August 29, 1877, educated in our public schools and Howe Military Academy, and engaged in newspaper work in Cincinnati, correspondent during the Spanish-American war, in 1896 traveled in Europe and contributed to American publications; was editor and proprietor of the *Logansport Journal* for ten years prior to its consolidation with the *Tribune,* and is now on a trip around the world and contributing to various publications. Mr. Keesling was married in Boston, Massachusetts, to Miss Mabel E. Gates, January 20, 1902.

Frederick Landis, son of Dr. A. H. Landis, was born in Ohio 1872 and three years later moved with his parents to Logansport; educated in the Logansport schools and the law department of the University of Michigan; was a member of the lower house of congress 1902-1906; married to Bessie Baker of Logansport, 1909, and is blessed with one son at this writing. Mr. Landis is a fluent writer, an eloquent speaker and has written a popular novel: "The Glory of His Country," which appeared in 1909, and a short story, "The Angel of Lonesome Hill," published in *Scribner's,* March, 1910. Mr. Landis has composed one or more plays, and has other works in preparation.

Charles B. Lasselle, born in Vincennes, 1819, moved with his father, Gen. Hyacinth Lasselle, to Logansport in 1833 and lived here until his death, 1908. Educated in the old seminary and Indiana University, studied law and admitted to the bar, 1842; was prosecuting attorney, 1847, in the legislature, 1862-4-8; editor of *Logansport Telegraph,* 1844, and devoted much time to literature, especially historical matters and wrote many articles on the early history of Cass county and Indiana, published in the *Pharos* in the fifties. He published a critical article on Maurice Thompson's novel, "Alice of Old Vincennes," as he was familiar with the characters therein depicted, and gave the writer much data for that book. Mr. Lasselle had preserved a valuable collection of papers, manuscripts and other literature, which was purchased by the state library, which should have been retained in Cass county.

Mrs. Nancy Polk Lasselle, wife of Hyacinth Lasselle, a resident of Logansport for many years, but moved to Washington in 1849, and died there in 1866, was editor of a society magazine, *The Metropolitan,* pub-

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lished in Washington. She also wrote a book entitled "Anna Grayson," a society story, and "Hope Marshall," or "Government and its Officers," which were popular in their day. She had nearly completed another work, but death prevented its publication.

Benjamin F. Louthain, son of Wm. P. Louthain, a pioneer of Tipton township, a sketch of whom appears on another page, has been editor of the *Logansport Pharos* since 1879 and has contributed not a little to the literature of Cass county. Mr. Louthain has written on a variety of subjects, mostly on politics, economics and civics and deserves honorable mention in the literature of Logansport.

Rev. James Matthews, pastor of the Broadway Presbyterian church, 1871-74, head of the Presbyterian Academy (northeast corner Market and Seventh streets), from about 1867 to 1873, was an erudite man, a good linguist, and deep thinker. He wrote much for religious papers and some of his sermons are models of good English; "Divine Judgments," "Providence in the Chicago Fire," in 1871, published in booklets, were widely circulated. Rev. Matthews was from Kentucky, was married and had one son, Breckenridge, and three daughters. He died in Lafayette about 1892.

Dr. Charles H. McCully, now a resident physician of Logansport since 1901, was born in Idaville, Indiana, 1868, attended the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical School and Indiana Medical College, 1897, married Florence H. Vernon, of Huntington, Indiana, 1909. Dr. McCully has composed some very clever short poems and published a book in 1906, "Sanitation and Disinfection;" and in 1899, "Chemistry of Embalming" and "Shadows of Futurity," a booklet of semi-scientific nature.

Samuel McGuire, an insurance agent who was born in Pennsylvania in 1828, came to Cass county in 1865, and died November 17, 1904, possessed a meditative and reflective mind and wrote an article, "Immortal Mind," published in the *College News*, now found in Biddle Miscellany, volume 71. He also wrote many short articles and composed a number of short poems some of which possessed real merit.

Thos. H. McKee, son of Robert McKee, born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, educated in the common schools; served in a West Virginia regiment during the Civil war; came to Cass county in 1868, locating in Bethlehem township, and Logansport has been his home ever since, although in the government service in Washington for many years and at present is warden of the federal prison. Mr. McKee was married to Nancy M. Funk of Clay township in 1869. He was clerk of the house of United States senate for many years, and edited and compiled a large number of books, mostly of a political nature, some of which are: "Forty Thousand Questions Answered," published in 1875; "History of Inaugurations of Presidents," published 1888; "National Conventions and Platforms," 1888-1904; Manual of Congressional Practice," 1891; "Text Book National Republican Committee," 1896; "Compilation of Reports of Committees, 1814 to 1890, 585 volumes;" "Public Addresses," in pamphlet form, etc.

H. J. McSheehy, born in Lafayette, 1854, came to Logansport in 1875, died suddenly February 21, 1911. Mr. McSheehy established the *Logansport Chronicle* in 1875, and continued as its editor until his death. He was an eccentric, versatile, yet brilliant writer and in addition to his editorial work on his own paper, contributed to the metropolitan press and also wrote a very readable book of 135 pages entitled a "Hunt in the Rockies," published in 1893, describing his experiences while on a hunting expedition in Colorado. Mr. McSheehy presented a copy of his work to the Historical Society.

Mrs. Laura Fitch McQuiston, daughter of Henry Fitch, was edu-

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cated in Logansport, united in marriage to Captain McQuiston of Fort Wayne, a West Point graduate, who was killed in the Philippines. Mrs. McQuiston was an accomplished writer and was a regular contributor to *Harper's Young People* and *Youth's Companion* from 1880 to 1894. Some of her stories are entitled: "Adventures of Uncle Sam," "Lost in Pekin," "Child Singers," "Blonde and Brunette."

Joaquin Miller, the pen name for Cincinnatus Heine Miller, while not a permanent resident of Cass county, yet when he lived with his father on the Tippecanoe river north of Rochester about 1850, was a frequent visitor in Logansport, hauling grain and was intimate with Robert Reed and wrote some verses for the latter. No extended notice of Joaquin Miller can be made here, but mention him as an interesting historical fact. He was born in Indiana, 1841, went west in 1851, and spent most of his active life there, and died in 1913 in his cabin home near Oakland, California. His writings are too numerous to mention here and too well known to require it.

A favorite stanza of Joaquin Miller given to Robert Reed is as follows:

All hail to him who shall win the prize,
The world has cried for a thousand years,
But to him who tries and fails and dies,
I give great credit and glory and tears.

Great is the man with sword undrawn,
And good is the man who refrains from wine,
But the man who fails, and still fights on,
Lo, he is the twin born brother of mine.

Robert Mitchell is the son of Wm. Mitchell, a pioneer school teacher of Harrison township, where Robert was born and reared, and later attended the Logansport schools, and taught school for some years, but some time in the seventies he moved to Duluth, Minnesota, where he edited and published the *Duluth Times*, until his death in 1907. Mr. Mitchell was an exceptionally bright and able writer and contributed to the columns of other papers and magazines. His parents were members of the Broadway Presbyterian church and died here many years ago.

Mrs. Sarah C. Murphy, daughter of Capt. A. M. Higgins, born in Logansport 1841, educated in the public schools, married Wm. Murphy January 1, 1861. She died February 12, 1890, leaving two sons, Alvin and Paul. Mrs. Murphy, like her two sisters, devoted some time to literature and wrote short stories for several magazines and composed a number of hymns that were published in the standard hymnals.

Willard G. Nash is a native of Maine, where he was born July 18, 1833, and died at Addison, that state, October 11, 1893, and lies at rest in Mt. Hope cemetery. He came with his father, Addison Nash, to Logansport in 1843; was educated in our city schools; married Mary J. Aldrich of Logansport November 17, 1855. Of this union six children were born. Mr. Nash was sheriff of Cass county 1862-66 and county auditor 1866-70. He became afflicted with heart disease and spent much of his time in later years on the Maine coast. He was editor of the *Pharos* from 1871-75, and was a fluent and caustic writer. In 1896 he published a novel of 334 pages, entitled a "Century of Gossip," portraying characters in a New England village of which a miserly parson was the central figure. Mrs. Nash and her daughter are at present living in Maine and presented a copy of this book to the Historical Society.

Mrs. Flora Trueblood Neff is a native Hoosier, educated in the Kokomo high school 1878; married to Dr. J. N. Neff 1895, and at once

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moved to Logansport, where she has since resided. Mrs. Neff is active in the cause of temperance and moral reform and has written stories and some short poems for the local press. In 1911 she published a book of poems entitled "Along Life's Pathway," in four cantos, a very creditable work relating to humane, temperance and moral topics, a copy of which was presented to the Historical Society by the author.

Wm. D. Owen, born in Bloomington, Ind., September 6, 1846, educated in the State University, studied law in Lafayette, Ind.; later became a Christian minister and in 1881 located in Logansport and engaged in the practice of law with D. C. Justice. He was congressman from the tenth Indiana district 1884-90; secretary of state 1894-6, and

WILLARD NASH

commissioner of immigration during President McKinley's administration. Mr. Owen was a bright man, a good orator and fluent writer. In 1883 he published a book of 671 pages, entitled, "The Genius of Industry," treating of the elements of success. Mr. Owen gave good advice but did not always practice what he preached. He was thrice married, but had no children of his own. His present abode is unknown.

Edgar Packard, a former school teacher of Cass county, but now principal of the high school at Berlin, Wisconsin, has been a contributor to a number of papers. While living in Logansport in 1895 he published a very beautiful booklet entitled "The Study of the Song of Solomon," and other short poems of real literary merit.

Rev. Martin Mercillian Post, the first resident minister of Logansport, was born in Vermont, 1805, educated at Middleberry College and And-

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over Theological Seminary, and located in Logansport 1829, where he died 1876. He had five sons, all of whom became Presbyterian ministers and one daughter, now the wife of Professor Coulter of Purdue University. Reverend Post was a kindly man of sterling integrity, a careful writer and prudent minister. He wrote many articles and addresses, published in the religious and secular press, notably: "Retrospect of Thirty Years of Ministerial Work," December 25, 1859; Thanksgiving Address, 1862; Address on Capt. Chas. E. Tucker, 1867.

Rev. Martin Post, son of Rev. M. M. Post, born in Logansport, 1835, where he was educated and resided for twenty-five years. Mr. Post is now a resident of Los Angeles, California, where he moved recently for his health. His principal literary work is the "Riverton Minister," a book of 352 pages published in 1897. This is an interesting novel founded on facts of the early history of Logansport and the minister referred to in the novel was Rev. M. M. Post.

Hon. Daniel Darwin Pratt, a native of Maine, where he was born 1813, brought up and educated in Madison county, New York, located in Logansport, 1836, and became one of the most eminent lawyers of the state. He was elected to the state legislature 1851-53 and to the United States senate, 1869. Mr. Pratt was a large man of commanding appearance, and a strong voice and was secretary of the Republican National Convention that nominated Lincoln in 1860. While in the United States senate his printed speeches on "Admiralty Jurisdiction," Payment of War Claims," "Rights of Settlers," "Amnesty Bill" and other topics were models of English diction. In 1875 he was appointed commissioner of internal revenue by President Grant and made himself felt in the prosecution of the "whisky ring." He was such a master of the English language that anything from his pen attracted attention, so that even the whisky ring stood up and took notice, not only of Mr. Pratt's sterling integrity, but also of his masterful articles and speeches against them.

While dictating some literary matter to his daughter Julia, he died suddenly on June 17, 1877, and was interred in the old cemetery, but later removed to Mt. Hope.

Mrs. Sarah S. Pratt, daughter of Nicholas Smith, was born in Delphi, Indiana, 1853, educated in the Presbyterian Academy of Logansport; married Wm. D. Pratt, then proprietor of the *Logansport Journal* and a writer of some distinction, and they are blessed with five children. Mrs. Pratt is a brilliant writer, was editor of the *Sunday Critic, Meridian,* and *Church Chronicle* for fifteen years. She has written many short stories for *St. Nicholas, Munsey's, Life, Judge, Woman's Home Companion,* the *Outlook* and other magazines. One of her short stories, "The Blue Cashmere Gown," was reprinted in Canada and translated into several foreign languages, and her writings have received most flattering endorsements from many eminent authors. The Pratts moved to Indianapolis in 1896, where they now reside.

Mrs. Ellen Lasselle Preston, daughter of Hyacinth Lasselle, was born in Logansport, 1839, and moved with her father to Washington, D. C., in 1849, where she was married to Robert Emmett Preston 1863, by whom she had five children, three of whom are still living. Mrs. Preston died May 1, 1909. She was a frequent contributor to different magazines and is the author of "Magdalene the Enchantress," a popular novel in its day.

Rev. Douglas P. Putnam, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Logansport, 1887-1889, was born in Ohio, 1844, died in Cincinnati, 1905. He graduated from Wabash College, 1867, and Lane Theological Seminary, 1870, and at the time of his death was professor in Lane Theo-

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logical Seminary. Reverend Putnam was united in marriage at Lafayette, Indiana, June 22, 1870, to Jennie Williamson, who with one son and four daughters, are now living in Logansport. Reverend Putnam was a deep thinker, a concise writer and contributed to numerous religious papers and many of his published sermons and addresses have been widely read. He was a regular contributor to the *New York Evangelist* and *Herald and Presbyter.*

Mrs. Laura B. Reed, daughter of Wm. D. Hall of Sidney, Ohio, as the wife of Dr. J. H. Reed, moved to Logansport in 1904, but later they separated and she moved to Monticello with her three children. Mrs. Reed has an acute but somewhat erratic intellect and has written many short stories and dialogues, but her principal writings were compiled into a neat little volume of one hundred pages composed of short poems mostly of an educational character adapted to children, a copy of which was donated to the Historical Society by the author.

Dr. T. J. Shackleford, son of Rev. Shackleford, who was pastor of the Market Street Methodist Episcopal church from 1876 to 1878, is a graduate of the Logansport high school 1877, and M. D. from the Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons. He is now engaged in the practice of medicine in Warsaw, Indiana, but finds time to write occasional short poems of real merit, which have appeared from time to time in various publications, some of which are: "Life Melodies," "Christmas Day," "Patient Misunderstood," "Phonograph," etc.

Wm. H. Smith, born in Noblesville, Indiana, 1839, received an academic education; was married and had one son; was chief clerk in the Indiana house of representatives; secretary of Indiana senate, and chief of bureau of foreign mails for a time. He moved to Logansport in 1869; was instrumental in establishing the *Logansport Daily Star,* and was its editor until it suspended 1877-8; editor of the *Journal* 1880, and the following year moved to Indianapolis and became editor of the *Indianapolis Journal* and later of the *Times and Cincinnati Gazette.* He wrote a comprehensive history of "Indiana" in two volumes, found in the public library; "Life of Oliver P. Morton," "Life of C. W. Fairbanks," "History of Banking in Indiana," "History of the Treasury Department," "Historical Towns of Western States," and is a contributor to many magazines. He is a fluent but somewhat reckless writer and now resides in Washington, D. C., as correspondent to several papers.

Albert Garrett Small and his twin brother, Will R. Small, are sons of Rev. Gilbert Small and were born in Indianapolis, 1867. They came to Logansport in 1888 and were editorial writers on the Journal and later published the *Saturday Night Review.* In 1900 they moved to Indianapolis and are there engaged in newspaper work. In 1907 Mr. Small edited and published the "Genealogy of the Small, Robertson and Allied Families," a work of 250 pages, a copy of which he presented to the Historical Society.

Mrs. Fannie Snyder, daughter of Sidney and Deborah Baldwin, born in New York state, 1858, came with her parents to Logansport in 1849; married to Andrew Snyder, who died many years ago leaving no children. Mrs. Snyder is still an honored resident of our city. She has completed a number of very creditable poems: "My Island Home," published in the *Pharos* February 8, 1867; "The Old Cemetery" and "Mother's Birthday," with other poems and fragments appeared in the *Pharos* from time to time. We quote a few stanzas from "The Island Home":

> My Island Home—how dear thou wert
> In life's unclouded day;

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Ere sorrow came, to chill my heart,
Which then was bright and gay,
Where erst, I roved a happy child,
So full of life and glee;
All are gone—those visions wild,
All gone, save memory.

The Wabash rolls on either side
This quiet, peaceful home;
Like hearts, which fate, a time divides,
Then sweetly blend in one,
Its waters gently kiss the shore,
As night winds kiss the sea;
To one it brings sweet thoughts of yore,
When fancy wandered free.

JUDGE BIDDLE'S ISLAND HOME, LOGANSPORT

But ah, how changed that loved spot,
What sad regrets will come;
Now strangers dwell within the cot,
Dwell, in my childhood's home,
My childhood's home, whose humble walls,
Are dearer to my heart,
Than all the pomp of lofty halls,
Or palaces of art.

I know not what my lot may be,
Or where my feet may roam;
But earth can yield no spot to me,
So dear as Island Home.
A few short years, and angel forms,
Shall guide me to that shore,
Where sin and sorrow never come,
And partings are no more.

Miss Evaleen Stein, whose mother was Virginia Tomlinson, a sister of Mrs. Harry Torr, Mrs. D. D. Dykeman and D. W. Tomlinson, whose home now is in Lafayette, has been identified with Cass county and can justly be accorded a place in our history. She is a vivacious writer and has contributed to newspapers and magazines, and is the author

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of the following publications which have been well received by the reading public:

"One Way to the Woods" appeared, 1897, *"Among the Trees Again,"* 1902 and *"Troubador Tales,"* 1903.

George Winchell Stout first breathed the air at Marion, Indiana, 1874; came to Logansport in 1894, where he was united in marriage to Lillian D. Clary, April 5, 1899.

Mr. Stout was a local writer on the *Journal* in 1894-1896, later on Marion papers and at present resides at Indianapolis and contributes to the *Star* of that city. He is a spicy writer and has contributed some short poems, which have been favorably received.

Frank Swigart, born in Ohio, 1840, and when two years old moved with his father, Samuel Swigart, to Clay township, Cass county, where he grew to manhood.

He was married in 1865 to Margaret I. Cline, to which union five sons were born. Mr. Swigart enlisted in the Forty-sixth Indiana Regiment and rose to be captain of his company; was presidential elector, 1888; chief of law division of the treasury department, 1889-1893; referee in bankruptcy for eight years, and at the time of his death, 1912, was commander of the G. A. R. of Indiana. Captain Swigart was the author of a number of short stories and articles for the *National Tribune*, New York and Philadelphia papers; History of the Forty-sixth Indiana Regiment, assisted by Colonel Bringhurst; "Margaret of the Valley," "Hortense De Berri," not published, and "Mary Lawson," an interesting story of pioneer life, published in 1910, a copy of which was presented to the Historical Society by the author.

J. Edmond Sutton, son of A. J. Sutton, born in Indiana, October 21, 1863; when a boy moved with his parents to Logansport; graduated from the Logansport high school, 1882; united in marriage, 1887 to Inez Stanley of Los Angeles, California, and had one daughter, Psyche, and one son, Lindlay R., the latter now editor of the *Logansport Reporter*. Mr. Sutton established the *Bon-Ton*, a literary paper, in 1885, and in and in 1888 the *Daily Reporter*, which he successfully published until his untimely death, January 6, 1900. He traveled in Europe and wrote a series of letters and published the same in book form, entitled "Across the Sea," a copy of which his widow presented to the Historical Society.

William W. Thornton was born in Cass county in 1851; attended Smithson College in Logansport and the law department of Michigan University and in 1880 was deputy attorney general of Indiana, under D. P. Baldwin, and since 1889 has resided in Indianapolis. Mr. Thornton was united in marriage to Mary F. Groves of Logansport.

Mr. Thornton has a great reputation as a legal writer and has probably written more law books and contributed more articles to law journals than any writer in America; with few exceptions. In 1887 appeared his first work, "Statutory Construction," since which time he has issued scores of legal works too numerous to mention and Cass county may be flattered to own him as her son.

David Turpie, born in Ohio, 1829, died in Indianapolis, 1909. He studied law in the office of D. D. Pratt in Logansport in 1849, and practiced here from 1868 to 1872, when he moved to Indianapolis. His second wife was Alice Patridge of Logansport, whom he married in 1884. He was United States senator from 1887 to 1899. Mr. Turpie edited and compiled a number of law books, and in 1903 he published a very interesting work of 387 pages relating to his observations and experiences in early times, entitled, "Sketches of My Own Times," a copy of which was donated to the Cass County Historical Society by

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the author. Mr. Turpie was a profound lawyer, able speaker, erudite writer and a linguist, being master of seven languages.

Mrs. Alice Patridge Turpie, wife of Senator Turpie, who was reared in Logansport, also wrote some very beautiful poems, one of which, "Shadows on the Door," we reproduce in part:

Oft when the sun begins to set,
And daily toil is o'er,
I sit within the hall aind watch,
The shadow on the door.

I read with earnest care the page,
Full fraught with earnest lore,
Anon, I pause to catch a glimpse
Of shadows on the door.

And when the day dies in the west,
Where fell the light before,
I look, but look in vain to find
The shadows on the door.

So life itself is brief and dim,
Swift passing, seen no more,
No trace is left, 'tis gone, 'tis gone,
Like shadows on the door.

Oh may I pass the pearly gates,
And walk the golden shore,
Where all is light, no moon, no night,
No shadows on the door.

Lee Wesley Wall, for many years a printer in Logansport, died here July 10, 1899, and lies at rest in Mount Hope cemetery. He was married, but left no children. Mr. Wall is the author of "Words of Comfort," a religious book of 140 pages consisting of Bible quotations, with appropriate poetical accompaniments, many of which are original. It is an excellent work for lovers of moral and sacred verse. The book was published in 1896, by Longwell and Cummings.

Oscar Garrett Wall is a Cass county boy whose father laid out and named Walton, Indiana. He is a cousin of B. F. Louthain, and went west many years ago and became a newspaper man. In 1909 he published an interesting work of 285 pages, giving his recollections of the "Sioux Massacre" in 1862, and the Sibley Expedition in 1863. He describes many scenes and incidents of Indian life in the northwest, the causes leading up to the massacre, and a portrayal of that bloodthirsty act.

Charles E. Walk is a son of a Methodist minister and was born in Memphis, Tennessee, March 18, 1875, educated in the Indianapolis high school, married Mary H. Hamilton of Kokomo, Indiana, 1893, moved to Cass county in 1908 and now resides in Galveston.

Mr. Walk is a fluent writer of popular fiction and has written many short stories for various high class periodicals and is one of Indiana's rising novelists. He is the author of "Silver Blade," published in 1908; "Pater Noster Ruby," in 1910, both of which were very popular. The "Silver Blade" has been dramatized.

Weldon Webster, son of John P. Webster, a pioneer jeweler of Logansport, was born in Cass county, educated in the public schools, and

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studied law. He was united in marriage to Ida Ferguson, daughter of S. C. Ferguson of Logansport. In 1900, Mr. Webster moved to Chicago, where he is now engaged in law practice.

In 1893 he published a very readable novel, entitled "The Mystery of Louisa Pollard," consisting of nearly four hundred pages.

Williamson Wright, a pioneer lawyer of Logansport, born in Ohio, 1814, came to Logansport, 1835, died in 1896. Mr. Wright was state senator, 1840; president of the company that built the first railroad into Logansport in 1854. He was a forceable writer and contributed many addresses and articles to the papers and magazines. His printed address delivered July 4, 1896, is a good resume of local history of Cass county, which is preserved in Biddle's Miscellany, Vol. 53.

W. S. Wright, son of Williamson Wright, born in Logansport, January 11, 1857, educated at Wabash College; studied and practiced law in Logansport; editor and proprietor of the *Logansport Journal*, 1888-1898; lieutenant in the United States Signal Corps during the Spanish-American war, in Cuba and San Domingo; deputy postmaster, 1889-1893; deputy secretary of state of Indiana, 1894 and a contributor to a number of publications; is a versatile and fluent writer and is the author of "Pastime Sketches," a small book published by Longwells and Cummings in 1907, giving much local history of Logansport and Cass county.

Miss Melba Mildred Welty is the daughter of A. L. Welty of Young America, and was born in 1888. Miss Welty is a school teacher and when only fifteen years old composed many short poems and displayed some poetical talent. In 1911 she issued "Memories of Youth," a neat little book of 130 pages, consisting of twenty of her short poems on rural and domestic subjects. The book is illustrated and possesses some merits. A copy was donated to the Historical Society by the author.

In addition to the list of writers heretofore mentioned, quite a number of Cass county citizens have written more or less on various topics, which may justly be credited to, and receive a merited place in the literature of the county. Some are living; others are numbered among the honored dead. A brief mention of their names and the nature of their writings will be here given. Will Ball has written and published a complete history of the Broadway M. E. church in pamphlet form, and Joseph E. Crain has performed a like service for the Market Street M. E. church. Rodney Strain, born 1841, died, 1910, has written the history of the First Presbyterian church. Rev. Atwood Percival, at one time pastor of the Broadway Presbyterian church, wrote a brief history of that church.

Rev. P. J. Crosson, pastor of St. Vincent de Paul's church, Rev. Bernard Kraeger of St. Bridget's church and Rev. A. J. Kraeger of St. Joseph's church, have each written the history of their respective churches, and published in the "History of the Fort Wayne Diocese," in 1907.

David M. Dunn, consul to Prince Edward's Island, H. Z. Leonard and W. H. Jacks, formerly consuls at London Ontario, have each written government reports and other articles that may justly be credited to the literature of Cass county.

Rufus Magee, as editor of the *Pharos* in the early '70's, and as minister to Sweden and Norway, has contributed in no small degree to the literature of the county.

Besides Judges Biddle and Baldwin, who are mentioned elsewhere, we have a number of lawyers and judges who have contributed to the legal lore and literature of the county. Judges William Z. Stuart, and Q. A. Myers of the state supreme court; Judges George E. Ross and

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M. B. Lairy of the appellate court; Judge Kenesaw M. Landis of the federal court; Judges D. B. McConnell, Dudley H. Chase, John C. Nelson, John S. Lairy, and George A. Gamble of the local courts, have all written legal decisions in addition to published papers and addresses, delivered or read on various occasions.

Charles Collins, in 1876, published a very good write-up of Logansport. (See Biddle Miscellany Vol. 73.)

Dr. J. P. Hetherington, in the *Indiana Union Traction* magazine of October, 1910, has an article on the water power and other local matters of Logansport and is a frequent contributor to the local press.

Dr. D. L. Overholser, born 1835, died 1907, has written some meritorious articles for local and religious papers and is the author of a number of inspiring hymns, published in the history of the Broadway M. E. church and elsewhere. Hal Tead, a native Logansport boy, but now in the Wabash railroad office at Springfield, Illinois, has contributed several poems to the local press.

William M. Elliott, son of Mrs. D. C. Elliott, now a resident of Chattanooga, Tennessee, has written some creditable verses and short stories for the *Century Magazine.*

Rev. N. S. Sage, pastor of the Universalist church, 1868-1875, was an able writer as well as eloquent speaker and some of his printed addresses are gems in their line. (See Biddle Miscellany Vol. 41.)

J. T. Harrison, an employee at Long Cliff asylum, compiled a book, containing a list of all charitable and penal institutions of the United States in 1907.

Frank H. Wipperman, cashier of the Trust Company Bank, is sometimes inspired by the Muse, and one of his poetical effusions was published in the Bon-Ton. (See Vol. 71, Biddle Miscellany.)

Dr. J. M. Justice, born 1817, died 1894, has delivered many speeches and addresses, chiefly of a political nature, in the Lincoln campaign, 1860, and subsequent thereto.

De Witt C. Justice, a prominent attorney who died in 1905, was a frequent contributor to the local press and edited and compiled the city ordinances in a creditable volume in 1892.

John A. Chappelow, born in 1841, died 1913, a Union soldier during the Civil war, and for forty-six years an attorney at the Logansport bar, has been an occasional contributor to eastern papers and magazines, as is also Chauncey M. Abbott.

Some articles of John B. Smith may be found in the *Bon-Ton* and *College News,* in Biddle Miscellany.

Professor Kircher, principal of the American Normal College in 1878, has some very able articles in the College News about that time.

Samuel L. McFaddin, born in Ohio, 1826, came to Cass county, 1839, where he resided until his death, 1902. He was a veteran of the Mexican war; served in the state legislature; mayor of the city, judge and county clerk. He was jovial and congenial in temperament and wrote many articles describing the amusing side of pioneer life, which were published in the *Pharos.*

"Outlaws," a story of the building of the Wabash and Erie canal, published by Appleton, 1891, while written by Levi Armstrong of Huntington, is of local interest as is also the song "On the Banks of the Wabash Far Away," written by Paul Dresser of Terre Haute.

Robert Brown, now editing a paper in Franklin, Indiana, was formerly a resident of Cass county and reporter on a local paper. He married Anna Smith of Logansport, was elected clerk of the supreme court, is a writer of some distinction and deserves to be mentioned.

Dr. N. W. Cady, a practicing physician in Logansport since 1877,

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was born in Indianapolis, 1850, and was a reporter on the *Indianapolis Journal*. He is a stenographer and often reports for medical and other journals. He is a terse and concise writer and many of his writings are meritorious literary productions.

Miss Alice Milligan, a former teacher in the city schools, has written some very pretty little poems of more than ordinary merit.

Meade C. Williams, D. D., son of Jesse Williams of Fort Wayne who surveyed the Wabash and Erie canal through Logansport in 1833-1834, often visited here and was interested in Logansport's business affairs, was a writer of some note, and in 1905 donated to the public library three of his books, to-wit: "Early Mackinac," "At the Well Side," a religious study of the Samaritan well; "A Glance at the Higher Criticism," the latter a sketch of the writer's trip abroad. Reverend Williams died about 1909.

Barton Warren Everman, Ichthyologist to the United States Fish Commission, was born in the adjoining county of Carroll and used to haul grain to Logansport and otherwise identified with the county. He has written a number of books; "Game and Food Fishes," published in 1902; "Fishes of North America," in four volumes in 1900. The former is found in our public library. Mr. Everman has also written on Hawaiian, Porto Rican and Alaskan fishes.

Mrs. Minnie Buchanan and Mrs. Ella Ballard are writers of some note and have each written articles on local history, one of which was published in W. S. Wright's "Pastime Sketches" and found in the public library.

Solomon Fouts, a pioneer of Deer Creek township, has contributed to farm journals. One article of special interest was published in the *Indiana Farmer* May 12 and 19, 1906, describing early settlement of that township.

Theodore J. McMinn, now a prominent lawyer and politician of San Antonio, Texas, where he was a candidate for governor on the Populist ticket in 1906, was born in Logansport in 1845, educated here, and was a resident of our city until about 1880, when he located in Texas, where he is a contributor to the newspapers and magazines and has composed some poems of real merit. One short poem, entitled "Mary," was published widely, a stanza of which follows:

Then let happy birds keep singing,
Singing as through time we stray,
Till our souls go upward winging,
To the land of cloudless day;
There my song shall never vary,
There with angels I'll sing—Mary.

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CHAPTER XX

ART AND ARTISTS

PIONEER ART—ART ASSOCIATION—CASS COUNTY PAINTERS AND ARTISTS

In pioneer days the people were engaged in the practical and hard work of clearing the land, with few of the luxuries of life. Anything that could not be utilized in everyday life was eschewed.

In early days the painter was a person apart from the everyday world. It was regarded as little short of lunacy for a man to attempt to live by art. There was but little demand for the work of an artist, as this was something that was not essential, yea, it was regarded as a hindrance to the woodsman's work, hence but little attention was paid to art until the country became settled, people more prosperous, and the artistic faculty developed. In the first settlement of Cass county, photography was unknown, and the only way of perpetuating the features of a loved one was by a painting; consequently the efforts of the early artists were largely devoted to portrait painting. The native pioneer hoosier artists had only self-training. There were no schools of art in Indiana, or even in the United States and the youth of our county in pioneer days were too poor to attend the art schools of Paris or Munich. It is the history of all countries, that, as they grew older, industries more diversified, people become wealthier, and general education assumes higher standards, more attention is paid to aesthetics, to the beautiful in nature, and to represent the same on canvas, and Cass county is no exception to the rule.

ART ASSOCIATION

To create and develop the artistic taste and encourage its growth among our people, the Logansport Art Association was organized February 4, 1911, with Mrs. W. H. Snyder as president; Mrs. J. A. Downey, first vice president; Mrs. S. T. McConnell, second vice president; Mrs. Jennie McIntosh, secretary; Mrs. F. H. Wipperman, treasurer.

This association, which now numbers over three hundred, has been very active in creating an interest in art work and encouraging and fostering a taste and desire for the beautiful.

In the spring of 1912, the association held its first annual art exhibit in the Reporter building, which was a creditable display of the Indiana Artists' Traveling Exhibit, consisting of about forty paintings by Indiana artists, together with the works of local artists and other artistic displays. Another annual exhibition was held in the basement of the new Baptist church from April 25 to May 2, 1912, which was far more extensive than that of the previous year. It is the expectation of the

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association to secure a home and open a permanent art gallery, which is certainly very desirable, and would develop the literary and artistic faculties of our people and be a great incentive to the students of art to further advancement.

Cass County Painters and Artists

Cass county has had a number of painters and artists who will be briefly mentioned.

George Winter was the pioneer painter in Cass county. He was born in England in 1810; studied in the Royal Academy of London; came to New York when a young man and in 1837 located in Logansport. He was united in marriage to Mary Squier of New Carlyle, Ohio, in 1840. In 1850 he moved to Lafayette, Indiana, where he died about 1877. He had one son, George, now living in California, and one daughter, Mrs. C. Gordon Ball of Lafayette, Indiana. Mr. Winter was a prolific painter, of more than ordinary ability, and has made a greater number of pictures of real merit, more than any other artist that has ever resided in Cass county, although his paintings have been scattered and never collected in one gallery. He painted many portraits of Cass county pioneers, of the Miami and Pottawattomie Indian chiefs and of the noted Frances Slocum, the white girl stolen in Pennsylvania and raised by the Indians and who became the wife of an Indian chief. Mr. Winter also painted a number of landscape views on the Wabash. Perhaps his greatest painting was that representing the Battle of Tippecanoe. In a private letter, now in possession of the Wisconsin Historical Society, Mr. Winter speaks of six different pictures of the Tippecanoe battle ground, and of two of these covering 152 square feet each. These were painted in 1840, while Mr. Winter lived in Logansport, and his idea was suggested by the famous Harrison campaign of that year. The whereabouts of the painting is not known.

The largest collection of Winter pictures in existence is owned by his daughter, Mrs. C. G. Ball of Lafayette. There are nine oil paintings and thirty-eight water colors in this collection. Among this collection are portraits of Francis Godfrey, the last of the Miami chiefs and of Joseph Barron, the famous Indian interpreter who served under General Harrison. The late Judge Biddle had a collection of Winter's paintings, now owned by Mrs. Eva Peters Reynolds.

Judge M. Winfield is the owner of two oil paintings, scenes on the Wabash, and Miss Tillie Tipton also has two. There are a number of other Winter's paintings held by different Logansport residents, which should all be gathered into one collection by the Historical Society or Art Association.

Miss Mary McDonald, a sister of William McDonald, deceased, was born in Camden, Indiana; moved to Logansport in 1883, where she resided until her death in 1896 or 1897. She was educated at Oxford, Ohio, and at the Philadelphia Art School. Miss McDonald ranked high as an artist and her work consisted chiefly in illustrations for *Harper's, Leslie's* and other magazines. She also drew the illustrations for some of Riley's poetical works.

Margaret McDonald Pullman, a sister to Mary McDonald, was born in the adjoining county of Carroll, but was reared and educated in Logansport. Miss McDonald was united in marriage to George M. Pullman of Chicago. After her marriage she made Chicago her home and became president of the Chicago Art Club, and gained a national reputation as an artist and published two creditable books on art; one in 1889 entitled "Days Serene," containing copies of her best paintings

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and in 1891 a second art work known as "Sommerland," which was published by Lee and Shepard of Boston. This work contains a preface including a poem with poetical selections under each picture, which were favorably mentioned by eminent artists.

From about 1837 to 1845, there was a Mr. Richards living in Logansport who was a painter of some reputation, but particulars concerning him or his productions are not obtainable at this late date.

John D. Forgy, brother of C. P. Forgy of New Waverly, where he was reared and educated; studied in Cincinnati and painted a number of landscape views in Cass county, but his chief work was sketching for books, papers and magazines. He was twice married, the last time in Des Moines, Iowa, where Mr. Forgy lived some years before his death, which occurred several years ago.

Elias H. Conner, born in Adams township about 1845, possessed artistic faculties and did some clever work with pen and pencil. He went west but returned, and, like many an artist, died in indigent circumstances about 1910.

George E. Weaver of the American Normal College, 1878, and E. A. Hall, the proprietor of Hall's Business College, were pen artists and did some sketching worthy of record and the latter published a book of forty-two pages in 1868, entitled "Bookkeepers' Guide."

Max Keppler, a student of Mr. Swain who came from Chicago and had rooms at 414½ Market street from 1875 to 1878; later studied in Europe, was a distinguished artist, and illustrated for *"Puck," "Harper's"* and other magazines. Mrs. W. H. Snyder has some of Mr. Keppler's paintings. He died in New York in 1910.

Jacob Ackerman, about 1872-1875, had a studio in Dolan's Opera House. He was a good artist and teacher and had a number of pupils which he instructed in painting and decorating.

Scott Evans, professor of music and painting in Smithson's College about 1872-1875, was a landscape and portrait painter who had studied in Paris. He has one glass eye. He has a family and his home is in Cleveland.

Jerome McLean was a sign painter with a studio at 209 Sixth street from about 1873 to 1875. He was a portrait painter and painted a portrait of Joseph Seiter and other local men.

Samilla Love Jameson is a young artist of some ability, who was born and educated in Logansport and whose home is with her mother, Mrs. Elvira Jameson, on the north side. She has studied in Chicago and other art centers, and has painted some very fine pictures. She illustrated Mrs. Flora Neff's book of poems, "Along Life's Pathway," and is engaged largely in sketching for illustrated papers and magazines.

Wils Berry, a native Cass county boy, born in Miami township, 1851; traveled for ten years over thirty different states, sketching from nature, chiefly landscapes and animals, for New York and Chicago publications. He sketched the Parliament building at Ottawa, Canada, which was copyrighted and presented to Queen Victoria, and he received an acknowledgement, complementing him on its elegance. Mr. Berry has painted many local views and landscapes, and some fine portraits. He had an extensive collection of paintings, also relics of pioneer life, all of which were badly damaged, and some practically ruined by the great flood of March 25 to 28, 1913, which submerged the old Biddle home on the island, which is now owned and occupied by Mr. Berry.

Percival E. Berry, a son of Wils Berry, who was raised in Cass county and educated in the city high school, and taught school at Onward, where he died three years ago, was a fine sketcher from nature

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and painted some beautiful landscapes. He was married on his death bed in Onward.

Mrs. J. A. Downey is an artist of local distinction. Her work is confined largely to ceramics, and she is an expert in hand-painted china.

There have been, and are today, many other painters who have a local reputation as artists in different departments of art work whose names cannot be enumerated here, yet are equally meritorious. Only a few have been mentioned to show that Cass county is well represented by artists and works of art as well as in all other lines of human endeavor and progress. Our people are learning the fact that as one learns to love and admire the beauty of nature, it enhances and develops the beauty of soul.

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CHAPTER XXI

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

OLD TIME SINGING SCHOOL—MISSOURI HARMONY—FIRST PIANO—FIRST CHURCH ORGAN—FIRST GLEE CLUB, G. A. R. QUARTETTE, WACHTER'S AND OTHER BANDS—MUSIC PUBLICATIONS—THE DRAMA AND DRAMATISTS.

In the early settlement of Cass county the people were occupied exclusively in felling the forest, erecting buildings, clearing and preparing the land for cultivation and maintaining themselves, and had no time for music. But when the improvements were completed, crops grown in abundance, wealth and prosperity enhansed, the pioneer was not so completely absorbed in securing the necessities of life and could give some time to music, literature and other walks of life that have a softening and civilizing tendency. When the country became settled, farms opened up, school houses and churches erected, we find the singing master making his appearance, and organizing singing schools in every pioneer neighborhood, village or town, this being the first kind of music introduced in Cass county.

OLD TIME SINGING SCHOOL

The country log school house or village church were the regular meeting place of the pioneer singers. There were no pianos or organs in those days, so in church some one would be called on "to raise the tune." When the pioneer singing school was in flower, a steel tuning fork, a fiddle or an accordian were used to give the pitch, but these instruments, the only kind then in vogue, were not permitted to be employed in the church. The music teacher would come to a village or settlement, often heralded for weeks in advance, and give a course of thirteen lessons, closing with a grand concert.

MISSOURI HARMONY

Everybody, old and young, for miles around, would come to these meetings, more particularly the beaux and belles, and not a few country gallants selected their future companions at the old singing school. These singing schools were generally held on Sunday afternoons, and occasionally on one or two evenings during the week. The first singing book used in Cass county was the "Missouri Harmany," and is said to be the first singing book used in Indiana. It was written in what was called "Buckwheat" notes, the notes being named by the shape and not by the position on the staff as now. The system of notation employed in this book had a tetrachord of four syllables—fa, sol, la, mi—which were repeated to form the scale. It was called the system of "Buckwheat Notes" because, in shape, the notes resembled grains of

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buckwheat. The Missouri Harmony was followed by the "Old Melodean" and "Christian Psalmist" with the scale syllables running from do to do, as we now have them with the "round notes." In the days of the pioneer singing school, the local conditions were very primitive and crude as we view them now.

The farms of cultivated lands were as small and scattered as are the timber tracts today. Forests and wild game abounded in every direction. The roads were unimproved and the people usually went to the singing school on horseback, with two or three astride the same horse, clinging to each other. Often a beau would take his best girl behind him on the same horse, she holding on to him with as much pleasure and satisfaction as though they were dashing along in a modern automobile.

And thus, she did trudge along, through mud and rain and snow,
On horse back, to "singin' " school, behind her gallant beau.

Sometimes the singing master would have two schools at the same time in different neighborhoods, or possibly two rival teachers might be conducting singing schools at the same time and between these schools there would be considerable emulation, which sometimes led to joint meetings, where the rival classes, under the leadership of their respective teachers, contested for superiority. The singers were chosen very much as the spellers at the old time spelling match. Judges were selected, who would listen to all the contests and award honors. Each class would sing their best selections, first the notes, then the words. The popular instruments in those days were the fiddle, flute and accordion and occasionally one of these was used in the singing school or glee club by the singing master. These instruments, however, were not permitted to be used in "meeting houses" and were only allowed in the school, or private house, as it was considered sacrilegious to take musical instruments into the churches by the pioneers of Cass county. The passing of the old time singing school is to be regretted. It was a sociable and pleasurable as well as profitable feature of country life that is hard to fill by any other substitute. Possibly the revolving cycle of our institutional life, may yet return to future generations the "old-time singin' school" in some form.

First Piano

The first piano that appeared in Logansport was bought in Philadelphia, shipped by water to New Orleans and up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers and came by steamboat up the Wabash to Logansport, in June, 1836 or 1837. In unloading the instrument it fell into the river and laid there until the water subsided before it could be taken out. This piano belonged to General Hyacinth Lasselle, father of Charles B. Lasselle, who then lived on the southwest corner of Pearl and Broadway, where the Trust Company Bank is now located. This piano was the wonder of the town, especially to the small boys, who had never heard a piano before and they would collect in crowds and hang around the Lasselle home to hear that marvelous sounding instrument for the first time heard within the confines of Cass county. Many years ago when Mrs. Chamberlain, who was a Lasselle, moved to Washington, this old piano was taken charge of by Burl Booth, who now resides at 1105 Broadway, where the old piano is kept, and highly prized as an historical relic. It was on display at the annual art exhibit in the basement of the Baptist church, April 25, 1912. This piano is a small instru-

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ment as compared with modern pianos, but is of good workmanship, and should be placed in the Historical Society's home for permanent preservation.

First Church Organ

The first organ to be used by the Methodists of Logansport was in the new Broadway church, opened in 1859, and Amanda Goodwin, still living, was the first organist. Prior to that time instrumental music was not permitted within the church. The violin or "fiddle," as it was generally called, was the principal instrument in pioneer days, and every neighborhood had its "fiddler," who was a unique but jovial character, who played old familiar tunes, as "Old Dan Tucker,"

Old Glee Club, Organized in 1848
Jas. T. Bryer, Allen Richardson, Elihu S. Rice, David E. Bryer

"Possom Up a Gum Stump" or "Devil's Dance" at all gatherings of the pioneers, whether it was a "log rolling," "raising," "husking bee," fandango or wedding.

First Glee Club

The oldest quartette or glee club that we have any authentic record of, was organized about 1848 and was composed of the following well known pioneers: E. S. Rice, James T. Bryer, David E. Bryer and Allen Richardson, a group photograph of whom is here shown as they appeared at that early day.

Mr. Rice was born in New York, 1827, came to Logansport on a canal boat in 1838 and died in 1912. He devoted his leisure time to composing music and has written a number of songs and hymns of special merit: "Shall We Meet Beyond the River," a deservedly popu-

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lar hymn, has been published in all standard hymnals. His more recent songs, "Spare the Old Homestead," "Those Little Red Shoes" and "Those Good Old Days," deserve especial mention.

David E. Bryer, born 1831, died 1904, possessed a rare poetical and musical faculty and wrote a large number of political songs for every campaign from 1856 to 1896. He also composed many church and Sunday school hymns and set the same to original music. He possessed a remarkably deep bass voice and was one of the pioneer singing masters and taught many a singing school in early days.

James T. Bryer, born 1828, died 1895, was an editorial writer on the *Journal,* but seldom composed music. Allen Richardson was born in Ohio, 1830, came to Logansport 1831, died 1908. He was a contractor, but creditably filled several city and county offices. He was married in 1856 and one daughter, Mrs. Harry Case, still lives in our city.

These four pioneer musicians made the Wabash valley ring with their sweet songs. The club was deservedly popular and was called far and near to sing on all manner of occasions, in school, church and state, whether it was a religious, civic, miltary or political meeting, this pioneer glee club was always welcomed and for many years they constituted the principal musical feature of Cass county, as at that time instrumental music was entirely barred from the churches and but few private families had instruments in their homes, and the people were dependent almost entirely upon singing for musical entertainment and this pioneer glee club was in great demand.

G. A. R. Quartette

Ever since the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic in Logansport, this quartette has been in existence and is composed of the following old soldiers: Joseph E. Crain, H. C. Cushman, I. N. Watkins and William S. Richardson. They are all living except Mr. Richardson, who died February 12, 1913. This musical club has attained not only a county but a state-wide reputation for its high-class singing, but since the death of Mr. Richardson has disbanded. A notice of this quartette appears in the military history.

Wachter's and Other Bands

The first band in Logansport was organized some time prior to 1858, by Graf and Wiseman, but did not blow their horns very loud or long and but little is known concerning this organization or who the members were.

The first permanent and successful band was organized by John Wachter in the spring of 1860. Herr Wachter was a German by birth and was an efficient cornetist and teacher. He was a leader in band music until his death. Mr. George Scharff, born in Bavaria 1838, came to Logansport 1858 and is still an honored resident of our city, was a charter member of Wachter's Band and from memory gives the following names as belonging to this band: James Winemiller, Peter Schwartz, Charles Hillhouse, Charles Hebbel, Jacob Hebbel, George Tipton, Like Vigus, Joseph Rebhan, Thomas Herring, Lewis Foster, James Vigus and George Kinsley, who owned the old tannery on the north side, where they used to practice. It was a splendid place for a newly organized band to practice, as it was well surrounded and guarded by swamp, canal and river, and thus free from attack by indignant citizens. This band became famous for its fine music and

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one of the best bands in northern Indiana. During the exciting days of the Civil war, Wachter's Band was a powerful factor in stirring up patriotism, and its rendition of "Rally 'Round the Flag, Boys," "John Brown's Body" and "Marching Through Georgia" never failed to bring cheers from the soldiers, home on furlough, and tears from the home folks who had loved ones at the front. And when some soldier, who had gone forth in the pride of youthful manhood, was brought home in a roughly hewn wooden box, and the band played a dirge at the funeral, there was not a dry eye along the line of march to the cemetery. This was a splendid band and many a man, whose hair is now gray, remembers his boyish enthusiasm when the cry went up the street, "The band's out."

Since the time of Wachter's Band, many others have been organized, flourished for a season then gone to pieces or merged into others, with a different name. The Cecillian Band succeeded Wachter's Band about 1866 with William Fornhoff as leader and other members were Ed and Jud Taylor, A. Barnett, E. D. Chandler, Al Merritt, John Dunkle, Will H. Brown, Jay Powell, Hecht Powell, Chet Gridley, James Logan, George Scharff, Jim Glines. The band room was in the third story, at 222 Market street, over Geiger's present cigar store. William Fornhoff was killed on the railroad while going to play in another town and his brother, Michael Fornhoff, became leader and later this was known as "Fornhoff's Band."

In the later '60s there was a "City Band" and still later "Father Mathew Band."

The "Forest Mill Band" was organized in the old Forest mill on Sixth street and Eel river.

The colored people had a band which is handed down to posterity only by the name of "Coon Band." "The Brass Band," "Mascot Band," "Old Fellows' Band," "Logan Gray Band," "Military Band," "Big Four Band," "St. Joseph's Band," "City Concert Band," "Concordia Band," "K. of P. Band," "Citizens Band," and, "Elks Band" and possibly others have flourished for a time and Logansport has never been without one or more first class bands of music since the first band was organized nearly sixty years ago. Several first class orchestras have been organized, probably the first was "Fornhoff's Orchestra," organized in 1867, with Mr. Fornhoff as leader, followed by "Culp's Orchestra," and at present "Stinhart's Orchestra" is in active orchestral work.

Music Publications

The *"Home Music Journal,"* a monthly magazine devoted to music, was started in Logansport in 1892 by W. T. Giffe and in 1896 the name was changed to *"Choir Music Journal,"* which was continued until 1903, when he sold out. Mr. Giffe is also the author of a number of music books, the most popular of which are *"Crown of Glory," "Glory Bells," "The Wonder"* and *"New Favorite."* All of these publications had a wide circulation in their day.

Mr. Giffe is a thorough musical scholar and taught music in the Logansport public schools from 1879 to 1886. He was born in Portland, Indiana in 1848, served one year in the Thirty-fourth Indiana Regiment, during the Civil war, came to Logansport in 1879, married in 1889 to Miss Nannie Booth, a daughter of De Hart Booth, a pioneer of Cass county and they have one daughter. Mr. Giffe is an honored citizen and now engaged in the real estate and insurance business.

Prof. Louis D. Eichorn, a music teacher, composer and singer of

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more than ordinary ability, was born at Bluffton, Indiana, in 1872; studied music in New York and Chicago; came to Logansport in 1896 and was teacher of music in the public schools for three years and had many private pupils. He was united in marriage to Miss Edna K. Stevens in 1901. She was also a beautiful singer who has attended some of the best conservatories of music and Mr. and Mrs. Eichorn both rank high in the musical world, and are the composers of a number of music books, which they use in their classes and at Chautauquas and religious revivals, where they are employed all over the country. They make their home at this time in Denver, Colorado.

Reuben Jay Powell, a Cass county boy, where he was born 1848, served three years as musician in the army during the Civil war, was married to Mary J. Klopp of Logansport and they are blessed with one son, Edgar, now a music dealer in Ohio.

Mr. Powell studied music under Jacob Reid of Leipsic, Germany, and for many years was instructor and leader of various bands in Logansport and surrounding towns and has composed and contributed to many music journals. The following pieces are of special interest: "The Songs We Hear," "Progress of Refinement," "Random Shots."

Mrs. Eva Peters Reynolds, daughter of H. B. Peters and granddaughter of Dr. Farquhar, a pioneer physician of Logansport, was born, reared and educated in our city and now resides with her mother at 1101 High street. Mrs. Reynolds is an accomplished musician and teacher of distinction and is the author of a booklet giving a sketch of Horace P. Biddle and his musical scale, which may be found in the state library.

Wilbur D. Winters, son of John B. Winters, is a musician of some note and has composed some beautiful songs and hymns which were published in Philadelphia under the nom-de-plume of "Jack Dale." One of these "Leaving" is on file with the Cass County Historical Society.

Miss McNitt, daughter of James D. McNitt, and Mrs. E. B. McConnell are musicians of note and were teachers of music in the public schools for years, as is also Cornelius Fisher.

Miss Amanda Goodwin for many years was a music teacher and had large number of pupils and was the organist to the first church organ used in Logansport in 1859. The Misses Howe, Knowlton, Lux and Stevens were charming singers and this little band of singers were in great demand a few years ago, but they have married and retired from the musical field. Miss Edna Putnam, daughter of Rev. D. P. Putnam, is a present day music teacher of some distinction, as is also Mrs. Charles McDowell and Mrs. J. B. Shultz. Mrs. Martha Powell Bickel, born and reared in Cass county but now living in Winnipeg, Canada, has a naturally sweet toned voice which has been cultivated, and she is gaining a wide reputation as a singer.

There are many, many other musicians and singers, possessing more than ordinary musical talent, who have or now reside in Cass county and are equally deserving with those here named, but for obvious reasons cannot be herein mentioned.

The Drama and Dramatists

In the histrionic field Cass county is well represented and has produced many amateur actors and performers on the local stage, but of these we will not speak although many of them are worthy of mention in a local history. Cass county has produced several actors of national reputation:

Walker Whiteside, son of Thomas C. Whiteside, judge of the com-

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mon pleas court from 1866-1870, was born in Logansport about 1871, and for many years a resident of the city that gave him birth, is one of the best known and popular actors in the United States. He is married and his wife is an actress of some reputation. Their home at present is in New York.

Edna Goodrich, is the granddaughter of Scott Thornton, an old pioneer family of Logansport, where Miss Goodrich was born and reared. She has more than a local reputation as a star actress. She was married to the celebrated actor, "Nat Goodwin," but they experienced rough sailing on the matrimonial sea and were divorced. She is still on the stage and plays both in Europe and America.

Clarence Bennett, under the name of Richard Bennett, is one of Frohman's leading men on the stage and is regarded as a high-class actor and appears in the best theatres of the world. He was the son of George Bennett and was reared and educated in Cass county.

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CHAPTER XXII

NEWSPAPERS

JOURNAL AND PREDECESSORS—PHAROS AND PREDECESSORS—ADVANCE ADVERTISER — BAPTIST RECORD — BON TON — CHRISTIAN CALL — CHRONICLE—COLLEGE NEWS—DEMOCRAT—HIGH SCHOOL PAPERS—NEWS—GERMAN PRESS—HERALD—MUSIC JOURNALS—KEY TO TRUTH—LOGAN CHIEF—MORNING LEADER—MEXICO HERALD—PLUCK—REPORTER—RAMBLER—SPY—S. N. REVIEW—STAR—SUN—CRITIC—TIMES—TRIBUNE—SWINE ADVOCATE—LUTHERAN HERALD—UNION LABOR—GAZETTE—REASON.

FIRST NEWSPAPER IN INDIANA

While Indiana was yet a territory, the first newspaper within its borders was the *Indiana Gazette*, published at Vincennes by Elihu Stout. The first issue appeared July 4, 1804. Two years later he changed the name to *The Western Sun.*

The first newspaper in Indianapolis was *The Indianapolis Gazette*, published in 1823.

EARLY PRINTING PRESSES

It is said that in pioneer days before the advent of railroads or even of wagon roads, that printers used swamp mud for ink and old cider presses for printing presses, and coarse brown wrapping paper printed on one side. The reader would return the paper to the office and have the next issue printed on the other side.

ADVERTISING

It is curious to scan the advertising columns of the pioneer press. Such articles as knee buckles, spinning-wheels, flint-lock guns, buck-skin and saddle-bag locks, candle moulds, dog irons, etc., were advertised by merchants. The editor would announce that he would accept as pay for subscriptions such articles as maple sugar, jeans, tow-linen, oats, corn, chickens, fire-wood, coon-skins, possum oil, etc.

NUMBER OF PUBLICATIONS

The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in Cass county to date is about fifty-five. A brief notice will be made of each, but those published in the towns outside of Logansport will be mentioned in their respective townships and only those of Logansport will be noticed in this chapter.

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First Newspaper in Logansport

The Pottawattomie and Miami Times was the first newspaper published in Cass county, John Scott, of Centerville, Wayne county, Indiana, being the editor and proprietor. The size of the paper was 18x24 inches, printed on an old Ramage press. The first issue appeared on Saturday, August 15, 1829.

The printing office was located on the south side of the street at what is now known as 415 Market street, where Rice's hardware store is located.

John Scott was a pioneer printer in Indiana and began the publication of the *Enquirer* at Brookville, Franklin county, in 1815, and later moved to Wayne county, where he published the *Weekly Intelligencer* and later the *Western Emporium,* until he came to Logansport and started the first newspaper in northern Indiana, *The Pottawottamie and Miami Times.* On November 16, 1831, the name of the paper was changed to

Cass County Times, and Mr. Scott continued its publication until May 30, 1833, when he retired and sold out to his son, James B. Scott, and his son-in-law, Wm. J. Burns, and the name was again changed to

Logansport Republican, and still later the name was changed to

Indiana Herald. Scott and Burns continued the publication until December 19, 1833, when they sold out to Stanislaus Lasselle, and he changed the name to

Canal Telegraph, and issued the first number under this title January 2, 1834.

James B. Scott moved to Delphi and published the *Delphi Journal* for some years, and died there about the year 1900. Wm. J. Burns died in Logansport in the seventies.

On August 16, 1834, John B. Dillon, the historian, became associated with Stanislaus Lasselle as editor and publisher, and on November 22, 1834, they changed the name to *Logansport Canal Telegraph.* On July 9, 1836, Stanislaus Lasselle sold his interest to his brother, Hyacinth Lasselle, and the firm consisting of Dillon & Lasselle, changed the name to *Logansport Telegraph.* The office at this time was located on Commercial Row, on the south side of Market street, west of Third. Mr. Dillon sold his interest, January 22, 1842, and Hyacinth Lasselle, as sole proprietor, continued the publication of the paper until March 24, 1849, when he sold out to Thomas H. Bringhurst and Thomas Douglass, who renovated the office and changed the name of the paper to *Logansport Journal.*

The first number of the *Journal* appeared on April 21, 1849, and the *Logansport Journal* has been published continuously since that date, under different proprietors, which will be noticed. Mr. Bringhurst was sole editor and proprietor of the *Journal* until January 1, 1863, when Joseph Dague bought a half interest. Mr. Dague is now and has been for many years a clerk in the pension office at Washington, D. C. In January, 1870, Bringhurst and Dague sold the *Journal* to Zopher and W. C. Hunt, but two years later Mr. Dague repurchased a half interest and assumed the business management.

In 1873 Daniel P. Baldwin purchased a third interest, in 1874 another third, and in 1875 the remaining third, and assumed entire control under the firm name of Pratt & Company, Wm. D. Pratt being the business manager. September 1, 1882, Mr. Pratt became the sold owner and continued the publication until 1890, when he sold to "The Journal Company," which was organized as a stock company with W. S. Wright, Bert G. and Will R. Small as editors and managers.

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The *Journal* was continued under this management with W. S. Wright as chief editor until 1898, when the latter was appointed a lieutenant in the United States signal service during the Spanish-American war, and D. P. Baldwin, who held an unpaid mortgage on the plant, assumed control and sold the *Journal* to Tomlinson & Torr, September 4, 1898 (D. W. Tomlinson and Thomas Torr), who managed the paper until January 22, 1902, when A. R. Keesling, E. F. and Harry Metzger became owners and proprietors.

October, 1907, B. F. Keesling purchased the Metzger interests and the Keeslings published the *Journal* until October 12, 1912, when it was merged with the *Tribune*, under the title of *Journal-Tribune*. A. R. Keesling retired, but B. F. Keesling has an interest in the present publication, and is its treasurer.

Daily Journal

Prior to 1876 the *Journal* and its predecessors were weekly publications and some of the early editions in the thirties were only issued bi-weekly.

On January 1, 1876, the *Daily Journal* was first established and has been published six times a week continuously from that date, together with the weekly, which for a time was published semi-weekly prior to the establishment of free rural mail service, since which time only the weekly edition and daily have been issued.

When Mr. Bringhurst entered the Union army in 1861, James T. Bryer became editor of the *Journal*, and for many years was either editor-in-chief or contributor to its columns, and the *Journal* never had a more able editorial writer, and the *Journal* was classed among the leading papers of northern Indiana. The *Journal* has espoused the cause of the Republican party ever since its organization in 1854, and prior to that time was a Whig paper, as was also its predecessors. The office of the *Pottawattomie Times* and its successors down to the *Journal* has been located at the following places: first at 415 Market street; second at 321 Market street; third at 416 1-2 Broadway; fourth at 316 Pearl street; fifth at 416 Fourth street; sixth at 310 Broadway.

Logansport Herald

The *Logansport Herald* was started August 1, 1837, by Jesse C. and David Douglass. It suspended July 20, 1841, and the printing outfit was purchased by Moses Scott, who continued the paper, but changed the name to

Wabash Gazette, as successor to the *Herald*. The first issue of the *Gazette* appeared November 10, 1842, with Horace P. Biddle as editor-in-chief. The *Gazette* continued its weekly missions until April 27, 1844, when like many another pioneer paper it ceased to be published. Samuel A. Hall, then a young man of more than ordinary push and energy, purchased the *Gazette's* office fixtures and on July 24, 1844, issued the first copy of the *Logansport Weekly Pharos*. The *Pharos* has been published under different proprietors from 1844 to the present time.

Samuel A. Hall, the founder of the *Pharos*, was born in Ohio, December 4, 1823, came to Logansport July, 1844, and died April 10, 1870. He married Marinda P. Nash, of Logansport, and had five children. Mr. Hall was a bitter Democrat, but an able representative of his party. He was appointed postmaster in 1856. Mr. Hall continued to edit and publish the *Pharos* until January 6, 1869, when he sold the paper to Rufus Magee, who was the proprietor until July 1, 1875. He sold the

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Pharos to a company composed of Wm. Doland, C. B. Knowlton, and Mrs. S. A. Hall, with Simon P. Sheerin as editor. Some time later Jerry Collins of Crawfordsville, assumed management of the *Pharos,* until November 28, 1877, when M. Y. Todisman and B. F. Louthain became exclusive owners of the paper.

March 20, 1885, John W. Barnes purchased Mr. Todisman's interest and since that date the *Pharos* has been successfully managed by Louthain & Barnes.

First Daily Paper in Cass County

Samuel A. Hall, then publisher of the *Weekly Pharos,* during the first summer of the Civil war issued a small daily paper, entitled *The Daily Telegraphic Pharos,* to give the daily news from the seat of war. The first issue appeared July 15, 1861. At first it was a single leaflet printed on only one side, later enlarged to a double leaflet 8x12 inches. Files of this paper were donated, by W. T. Wilson, to the Cass County Historical Society. It was not a financial success and Logansport's first daily newspaper suspended with the issue of October 1, 1861.

The *Pharos* was published as a weekly paper until August 10, 1874, when Mr. Magee, the proprietor, began the publication of a daily edition which has been continued to the present time, except about six months in 1879, when it was temporarily suspended.

The *Daily Pharos* is an energetic Democratic paper, issued every evening except Sunday. July 24, 1894, the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the paper, the *Pharos* issued a large anniversary edition, with a fac-simile of the first number of July 24, 1844.

On May 5, 1913, the *Pharos* and *Reporter* were consolidated and merged together under the name of *"Pharos-Reporter,"* owned and operated by the Pharos-Reporter Publishing Company, with B. F. Louthain president, treasurer and editor in chief and Victor J. Obenour secretary.

Advance

The Populist or People's party established the *Logansport Advance,* a weekly paper, to advance the cause of that party, about 1890, with A. M. Roop as editor. The office was located on Fifth street.

Financially the paper was not a success and in November, 1892, J. E. Sutton of the *Reporter,* took charge of its publication and it was issued from the *Reporter* office as a farmer's paper until November, 1906, when it was discontinued. Mr. Roop, the first editor, moved to Oregon.

Logansport Daily Advertiser

This paper was established January 5, 1881, by Arthur Williams and C. B. Longwell. In about two years Mr. Williams sold his interest to John W. Burrows, who with Mr. Longwell continued its publication until January 12, 1885, when it was supended. The first office was located in the Spry building, 429 Broadway, and George Turner (colored) was the power behind the printing press. Later the office was moved to 309½ Fourth street, over Jay Taylor's jewelry store. Mr. Williams is now a printer in Lafayette, John M. Burrows is living at Pensacola, Florida, and C. B. Longwell is a partner of Longwell & Cummings, printing firm on Fifth street.

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Baptist Record

This was a twelve-page monthly paper in pamphlet form, edited by Rev. F. M. Huckleberry, who was pastor of the Baptist church from 1895 to 1905. The first issue appeared November, 1900, but it was discontinued after about one year, for want of patronage, although it was a very creditable religious journal. A copy of the paper is on file in the Historical Society.

The Bon Ton

This was the first purely literary magazine to be published in Logansport. It was a weekly paper devoted to the cultivation of local literary talent, started by J. E. Sutton, November 26, 1885, first as a weekly, but later as a monthly publication in pamphlet or magazine form, and although ably edited it did not prove a success and suspended, after a precarious existence, in May, 1886. Many of the prominent business and professional men of the city were numbered among its contributors.

Christian Call

This was a religious monthly paper, in pamphlet form, under the auspices of the various churches of the city, started in 1886, with Rev. W. E. Loucks of the First Presbyterian church as editor-in-chief, assisted by all the other Protestant ministers. Although the editorials ranked high and deserved success, yet there was not sufficient demand for such pure and elevating religious literature and the paper suspended after two years of precarious existence.

Chronicle

On April 7, 1875, H. J. McSheehy, an eccentric but forcible writer, began the publication of the *Logansport Weekly Chronicle*, and continued its successful publication until his sudden death, February 21, 1911, since which time the paper has been continued by his son, Harry McSheehy. The *Chronicle* is independent in politics and a free lance to all parties that do not conform to Mr. McSheehy's ideas of propriety. For many years the *Chronicle* has owned its own building at No. 324 Broadway, and is said to be the only paper in Indiana that has not changed editors or proprietors since its first issue in 1875.

College News

R. G. Whitlock started this paper March 4, 1886. It was a literary college newspaper in pamphlet form, published monthly. After a few issues the name was changed to *College Review*, which was published in connection with the American Normal College, which succeeded Smithson College, on the north side hill. The first issue contained a poem by Judge Biddle and an article by Rev. B. B. Bigler. The paper suspended when the college closed its doors, a few years after its first issue.

Logansport Daily Democrat

This paper was established in July, 1904, in an office at 315 Third street, by Austin Fausler and David Loftus, the late Amos Palmer being associated with them. There was not much capital behind the venture and the paper was published only for a few months.

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Mr. Fausler was the son of Dr. D. N. Fausler and was city clerk from 1900 to 1904. He is now engaged in newspaper work at East Liverpool, Ohio.

Mr. Loftus was former superintendent of the electric light plant, and Mr. Palmer is the son of ex-Councilman Geo. W. Palmer.

High School Papers

The Echo was the first paper published by the Logansport high school. A committee of the senior class manages the paper, which is a monthly publication. Harry McSheehy was the first editor-in-chief. The first number appeared November, 1895, and the paper was continued during the school year of 1895-6.

Red and Black is another school paper issued monthly by the high school students. The first number appeared October, 1905, and has been published regularly since that date during the school year. It gives the local and literary news of the schools. The presswork is done at the local printing offices.

The Tattler, a school journal, published annually by the senior high school class of Logansport. The first number under this title appeared in May, 1907, and has been published yearly since then. It is a pamphlet, giving sketches of the senior class, with items of interest to the students.

Evening News

In 1869 Geo. W. Fender started a small daily, the *Evening News.* The presswork was done by Zopher Hunt at the *Journal* office. At first it was only an advertising sheet for the Musodian opera house, at the northwest corner of Fourth and Market streets, but it soon developed into a regular daily newspaper. It was suspended in the early seventies.

German Press

About 1868-70, a German paper, *The Ft. Wayne Banner,* printed in Ft. Wayne, with John A. N. Frentzel as local editor, or newsgatherer in Logansport, was circulated here among the German population, but it was not a financial success and soon suspended.

The Banner

Soon after the *Ft. Wayne Banner,* with its Logansport edition, suspended, about 1871, Julius C. Kloenne, a man of considerable ability, started the *Logansport Banner.* Mr. Kloenne was succeeded by a Mr. Selback, who continued the publication at 413 1-2 Fourth street for a time, when Pfabe and Morrock took charge of the publication and moved the office to 410 1-2 Fourth street, where they continued to issue the paper in 1872-3, but finally suspended.

Deutsche Zeitung

John Day, born in Bavaria, February 4, 1844, came to Logansport in 1869, purchased a small printing outfit, and on October 7, 1882, issued the first number of the *Deutsche Zeitung,* a weekly German paper. Mr. Day continued its publication until 1892 and sold to Peter Walrath, who changed the name to *Sternenbanner.*

Mr. Walrath published the *Sternenbanner* until 1899, when he moved to Evansville, Indiana, and established a German paper in that

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city. Mr. Walrath had his office, while in Logansport, first on Third street and then at 205 Market street. He was a Democrat in politics and his party honored him by sending him to the lower house of the legislature to represent Cass and Miami counties in 1896.

Freie Presse

About the time Peter Walrath moved to Evansville (1899), John Day again embarked in the newspaper business and began the publication of the *Freie Presse,* a weekly Democratic paper, to accommodate the increasing German population of our city, and is still successfully publishing the same at his residence, 320 Burlington avenue.

The Wecker

About 1871-2, when John T. Musselman was publishing the *Sun,* he also published *The Wecker,* a German paper, from the *Sun* office, on Sixth street. John Alexander Nichols Frentzel was the editor. The paper was published for about six months and suspended. Mr. Frentzel was a cigar maker and had a family. He died in Ft. Wayne, but lies at rest in Mt. Hope cemetery.

Logansport Herald

The *Logansport Herald* was a weekly paper started by Ed Day, son of John Day, assisted by H. J. McSheehy, and printed at the *Chronicle* office about 1900. There were only eight or ten issues, when it was discontinued, as it had served its purpose to advertise certain applications for saloon licenses where there were likely to be remonstrances against issuing the same if the public knew that applications for licenses had been made. The paper had no bona fide circulation and was started simply to aid certain saloonkeepers to secure licenses. When that was accomplished the paper ceased its publications.

Music Journals

In 1892 Wm. T. Giffe began the publication of the *Home Music Journal.* As its name implies it was devoted to music. In 1896 the name was changed to *Choir Music Journal.* These were monthly publications in magazine form, and were ably edited by W. T. Giffe. They published original music with hymns and songs composed by the editor and other local composers. It had an extensive circulation all over the United States and Canada.

Mr. Giffe sold the *Music Journal* in 1903 and it was moved to Dayton, Ohio.

Village Choir

During the years 1901-2, Mr. W. T. Giffe, in addition to other musical publications, also published the *Village Choir,* a monthly musical journal devoted especially to church music. This was an independent publication, and the presswork was done by Wilson & Humphries, of Logansport. When Mr. Giffe disposed of his other music journals he discontinued the *Village Choir,* in 1903.

The Greenbacker

During the campaign of 1878, when the Greenback party was at its zenith, and Lindol Smith, Clem Kern and Dr. H. Z. Leonard were can-

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didates on the Greenback ticket, *The Greenbacker,* a weekly political paper, to advance the cause of that party, was started by the leaders. It was published for several months during the campaign. The presswork was done in one of the local printing offices and H. J. McSheehy was employed to do most of the writing.

Key to Truth

While Smithson College was in operation, T. E. Ballard and James A. Stoner established a weekly religious paper, *The Key to Truth,* in the interests of the Universalist church and Smithson College, which was controlled by that denomination, and which in the seventies occupied college hill with their buildings. The first number of *Key to Truth* was issued in August, 1874, and about a year later it was combined with *Manford's Magazine,* of Chicago, and Mr. Ballard continued as one of its editors for some time thereafter.

The Logan Chief

On February 20, 1845, Messrs. Murphy and Keeler began the publication of the *Logan Chief,* with N. S. Stout as editor, but its circulation was limited and its last issue appeared October 11 of that year. This was an independent weekly newspaper.

Morning Leader

In the latter part of the summer of 1894, J. O. Hardesty of Anderson, Indiana, started the *Morning Leader.* The presswork was done by John M. Burrow, who, at that time, had a job printing office at 322 Broadway. This paper was in reality established by the Natural Gas Company to espouse the interests of that company during the controversy between the city and the gas company at that time, and S. P. Sheerin, who was at the head of the Natural Gas Company, was the financial backer of the *Leader.* The paper was published only for a few months and suspended, and its editor, Mr. Hardesty, returned to Anderson.

Mexico Herald

About 1896, J. E. Sutton started a paper called the *Mexico Herald,* a weekly paper for circulation in Mexico, Indiana. He employed a reporter in Mexico to write up the local news, but the paper was made up and published at the *Reporter* office in Logansport. This was a newsy little four-page paper, was published for six or eight years and then discontinued.

Pluck

Willis Brown, formerly judge of the juvenile court at Salt Lake City, Utah, with the assistance of C. M. Cordell, Thad Plank and other local men, edited a monthly paper in pamphlet form, called *Pluck,* devoted to the anti-cigarette and other moral reforms. The presswork was done by Longwell & Cummings. The paper had an extensive circulation all over the United States, 25,000 copies being issued monthly. The first number appeared in June, 1905. It was ably edited and espoused a worthy cause, but did not touch a responsive chord of the popular amusement crazed world of today and was discontinued about the close of the year that gave it birth.

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Daily Reporter

The Daily and Weekly Reporter, an independent evening paper, was established October 1, 1889, by J. E. Sutton, who continued its successful publication at 218 Sixth street, and later in the *Reporter* building at 525-27 Broadway until his untimely death January 6, 1900, since which time the paper was managed and published by his widow, Inez Sutton, until the son, Lindley R. Sutton, became of age, when he assumed the management. During the political storms in the fall of 1912 the *Reporter* espoused the Progressive party movement, was reorganized and is now operated by a company or corporation in which Lindley R. Sutton still holds a large interest.

The first typesetting machine and the first perfecting printing press and folder to print from a continuous roll of paper, were purchased and operated by the *Reporter.*

Rambler

Some time in the seventies and early eighties there was a weekly paper called the *Rambler* published in Logansport. It was a society and literary paper issued on Sundays, but had a precarious and short life.

The Spy

A Mr. Winton published the *Logansport Weekly Spy* for some time during the forties. It was an independent paper, similar to the present day *Chronicle.* The presswork was done at the *Telegraph* office on Commercial Row. After the suspension of the paper Mr. Winton moved to Crawfordsville.

Saturday Night Review

The *Saturday Night Review* was a literary and family paper published by Albert G. and Will R. Small. The first issue appeared October 13, 1894. It was a newsy and high-toned paper, but there was not a large field for such a publication and it was discontinued with the issue of December 28, 1895. The presswork was done at one of the local printing establishments. By the courtesy of the Small brothers the Historical Society has a complete file of the *Saturday Night Review.*

Logansport Daily Star

The *Daily Star* was first issued February 27, 1873, by Ransom & Gordon as an advertising sheet, but later became a regular newspaper, and J. Harris Hall, son of S. A. Hall, founder of the *Logansport Pharos,* bought the paper and published the same until August 11, 1873, when Wm. H. Smith, a reckless but fluent writer, became associated with Mr. Hall and the paper was published under the firm name of Hall & Smith, although a stock company, consisting of T. C. Annibel, Allen Richardson, Frank Swigart, Harry Hall and W. H. Smith were the real owners.

The *Star* was independent in politics, but represented the Fitch faction of the Democratic party, as opposed to Rufus Magee, who controlled the *Pharos.*

September 20, 1876, the *Journal* bought the *Daily Star* and its subscription list, and it ceased to be published. It was, however, revived later, but finally suspended with the issue of April 9, 1878, the *Pharos* having purchased the office outfit.

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On January 1, 1874, a weekly edition of the *Star* was issued, which was discontinued with the daily. The *Star* office was located at 222 Fourth street.

The Logansport Sun

This paper, under the management of the Democratic Publishing Company, was started January 4, 1872, and continued to be issued until the forty-ninth number, when it suspended, but was revived November 18, 1873, and appeared weekly until the spring of 1875, when it was sold and the office fixtures were removed to Illinois. *The Sun* was practically owned and controlled by John T. Musselman, with Geo. W. Fender as business manager. Mr. Musselman in later years manifested some very marked eccentricities and published many editorials of a personal character, especially against Rufus Magee, then editor of the *Pharos*. Daniel Bennette, of Kokomo, Wm. C. Mareau and Samuel Jacobs were employed as editorial writers at different times. Mr. Mareau was a caustic writer and wrote a vitriolic editorial criticising D. D. Dykeman for which cause the latter shot Mr. Mareau on Broadway near Pearl street, but did not seriously injure him. Mr. Mareau soon after went south. The *Sun* office was located at 214 Sixth street, in a building owned by Mr. Musselman.

Sunday Critic

On January 4, 1884, the *Sunday Critic,* a literary and family paper in magazine form was launched under the editorial management of Mrs. Sarah S. Pratt, wife of W. D. Pratt, then proprietor of the *Journal,* and the presswork was done at the *Journal* office on Fourth street. In 1886 W. D. Owen and Walter K. Landis bought the subscription list and assumed the management and published the *Critic* for about one year, when it was discontinued. This was a popular literary paper and ably edited by both managements, but the demand for such a paper was not great.

Times.

The *Galveston Weekly Times* was established in March, 1886, by Isom N. Bell, who purchased the office equipment of John W. O'Hare of Galveston, Indiana. After publishing the paper at Galveston a short time he removed the fixtures to Logansport and published the *Times* as a weekly Democratic paper, until September 10, 1886, when he sold out to the Times Company, which was organized with Thomas C. Barnes as editor and the *Times* became a Prohibition party paper. May 28, 1888, Chas. O. Fenton became exclusive owner of the *Times,* and since that time the *Times* has appeared with great regularity every Friday morning, espousing the cause of prohibition energetically and fearlessly, making continual warfare against the liquor traffic. Mr. Fenton was a forceful and fearless writer against the liquor traffic, and often indulged in poetic flights and fancies. He died October 31, 1912, and his widow and daughter, Sagie Velle Fenton, continue to publish the *Times* in a building belonging to the proprietors at 218 Fourth street.

Tribune.

On December 1, 1907, the *Logansport Daily Tribune* was launched on the sea of journalism, under the name of The Tribune Company, organized as a stock company, with E. F. and Harry Metzger and O. A. Cummins as principal stockholders and business managers. The *Tribune*

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is a morning paper. The office is located at the northwest corner of Sixth and Broadway, and is fitted up with the most modern cylinder press and stereotyping apparatus. The press prints both sides of the paper, cuts and folds the paper at the rate of 5,000 or 6,000 per hour, and the *Tribune* has the most complete office outfit of any paper in the city, and its circulation is greater than any other Logansport daily at this time.

On October 5, 1912, the *Journal* and *Tribune* were merged together and since that date the paper is known as the *Journal Tribune,* with E. F. Metzger, president, and B. F. Keesling, secretary and treasurer of the corporation.

Whinnery Swine Advocate.

About the year 1900 Willis Whinnery came from Ohio and established the above-named paper, a monthly magazine the purpose of which, as its name indicates, was to encourage the breeding of improved stock and prevent the spread of hog cholera. Mr. Whinnery claimed to have discovered a preventive and a cure for hog cholera.

The *Swine Advocate* was published at the Wilson & Humphrey job printing house and was continued for several years, and died a natural death and Mr. Whinnery moved away.

Lutheran Herald.

About 1891 the English Lutheran church, under the editorial management of the Rev. A. B. McMackin, who was then pastor of that church, started the *Lutheran Herald,* a religious publication to advance the church's interests. It was a monthly publication and was successfully issued for about three years. The presswork was done at the *Journal* office.

Union Labor Gazette.

In the fall of 1892 the labor unions of Logansport started a paper under the editorial management of O. P. Smith, in the interests of labor and to advance the cause of labor unions. The *Labor Gazette,* while it represented a worthy cause, yet was short-lived and suspended after four or five issues. The presswork was done by the *Journal,* then located at 317½ Fourth street.

Reason.

During the campaign of 1904 when Mr. Parker was the Democratic candidate for president, Charles E. Carter published a small four-page paper, *Reason,* to endeavor to show the inconsistency of the Gold Democrats in opposing Mr. Bryan in the previous campaigns. It was a weekly paper and discontinued after the November election. The presswork was done at the *Journal* office.

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CHAPTER XXIII

POLITICS AND PARTIES

FEDERAL—DEMOCRATIC—WHIG—REPUBLICAN—KNOW NOTHING OR AMERICAN—GREENBACK OR PEOPLES—PROGRESSIVE OR BULL MOOSE—CAMPAIGN OF 1840—FIRST GLEE CLUB—FIRST REPUBLICAN TICKET, 1856—CAMPAIGN OF 1860 TO 1876—GLEE CLUB, 1876—CAMPAIGN, 1880—DE MOTTE'S DEFEAT—CAMPAIGNS, 1884 TO 1912—VOTE OF CASS COUNTY, 1828 TO 1912—PERSONALITY AND PARTY—AUSTRALIAN BALLOT—ORIGIN OF PARTY EMBLEMS—POLITICAL INCIDENTS.

Prior to the Revolutionary war there were no political parties in this country. As the discontent with the mother country grew, people divided into Whigs and Tories; the Whigs being in favor of resistance to England and the Tories in favor of submission. After the colonies gained their independence the Whigs became divided into two factions although not strenuously opposed to each other at first. They were known as the Federal and Republican parties. The Federal party of whom Alexander Hamilton was the leader and Washington in sympathy with him, believed in a strong centralized government. The Republican party with Thomas Jefferson as leader, maintained extreme state rights' views.

The War of 1812 largely obliterated these parties and James Monroe, Republican, was elected over Rufus King, Federalist, the latter receiving only the votes of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Delaware. This was the end of the Federal party and Monroe was re-elected in 1820 with but one opposing vote for John Quincy Adams.

Up to 1824 there were still no definitely organized political parties and the presidential conflict that year was a personal one. There were four candidates: Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams, Wm. H. Crawford and Henry Clay. No one had a majority of the electoral votes and the election was thrown into the house of representatives and by a coalition of Clay and Adams the latter was elected. During these years the Whig party had been forming as a successor to the Federal under the leadership of Henry Clay and the votes cast for him were the nucleus of the new party.

In the campaign of 1828 the Democratic party came into being as the successor of the original Republican or Jeffersonian party under the leadership of Andrew Jackson, who was elected to the presidency that year, and the Whig party formally came into being under the leadership of Henry Clay. The name Whig, is of Scottish origin and was at first a nickname for the peasantry and was later applied to the Covenanters, who took up arms against the oppression of the government. Since Jackson's first election, 1828, when the Democratic party came into being under that name, it has had a continuous existence until the present day, showing a greater tenacity and power of endurance than any other party in the history of our country. Although defeated, time and time again, at the polls, yet it comes up smiling at the next election and main-

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taining a solid front, manifesting an untiring pluck and courage worthy of the highest commendation. The Whig party that had its beginning in 1824 but not regularly organized until 1828 maintained its organization until 1854 when it was succeeded by the Republican party, which has had a most wonderful career down to the present day.

The Know-Nothing or American party who were opposed to foreigners voting until they were twenty-one years a resident of our country, was organized in 1852, and in 1856 Millard Filmore became their candidate for the presidency, but the party fell to pieces in the next campaign and never elected an officer.

Greenback Party. After the resumption of specie payments in 1873, those opposed to that measure organized the Greenback party and at the next election put a ticket in the field but never were successful and later was merged into the Peoples party and National party, neither of which were successful and have ceased to exist. In 1872 the Prohibition party was organized, with a view of prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages, and has maintained an active organization ever since, and although it has never been successful as a party yet it is doing a grand work in educating the people to higher moral and political standards. Its principles are right, no one can deny, and what is right will eventually prevail. For the past twenty years there have been various parties organized by the labor unions and others under different names, "Labor Party," "Union Labor Party," "Socialist Party," "Socialist Labor Party," "People's Party," etc., none of which have received any following to speak of.

The Progressive party sprang suddenly into being in the summer of 1912, largely through the wonderful and magnetic influence of Theodore Roosevelt, who failed to secure the Republican nomination for president at the regular Republican convention that met in Chicago in June of that year, and in the following August a convention met in Chicago and nominated Roosevelt and Johnson as their standard bearers, who polled a larger popular vote than the regular Republican ticket. What the future of this party, vulgarly called the "Bull Moose" party will be, remains to be determined.

The Democrats were successful in 1828-1832 under Jackson's leadership, and also in 1836 when Martin Van Buren was elected. The campaign of 1840 was the most exciting and enthusiastic of any election up to that date, when the Whigs were successful, their candidate, Gen. William Henry Harrison, beating Van Buren, who was up for re-election.

The Democrats taunted the Whigs, calling Harrison a backwoods log-cabin candidate, and the latter took up the appellation and made their campaign largely on that issue. Great rallies were held with long processions, in which were miniature log cabins hauled on wagons with live coons and barrels of hard cider. The Democrats accused General Harrison of cowardice at the battle of Tippecanoe (falsely), and as an emblem of weakness and cowardice they introduced a red petticoat and carried it in their processions, which often led to bad blood and fistic encounters. The Whigs held a great rally at the Tippecanoe battleground and large delegations from Cass county attended and thousands from all over Indiana were present, with log cabins, coons and barrels of hard cider. Their campaign slogan was, "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," and their glee clubs sang many inspiring songs, of which the following are samples:

"The fame of our hero grows wider,
And spreads the whole continent through,
Then fill up a mug of hard cider
And drink to old Tippecanoe."

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Another song ran thus:

"Join the throng and swell the song,
Extend the circle wider,
And lead us on for Harrison,
Log cabin and hard cider."

The following doggerel from the pen of our friend, Robert Reed, resounded throughout Cass county during that memorable campaign:

"Come all ye log cabin boys, we're goin' to have a raisen;
We have a job on hands that we think will be plaisen.
We will turn out and build 'Tip' a new cabin,
And finish it outside with chinkin' and dobin'.
And the fourth of next March 'Old Tip' will move in it,
And then little Martin will have to shin it.
One term has proved ample for Martin Van Buren,
The thefts he has winked at are past all endurin'."

From this we would judge that public officials were not exempt from accusations of wrong-doing in pioneer days any more than they are today.

Harrison died about a month after his inauguration and John Tyler, the vice president, became president and "Tylerized" the Whig party so that they lost the election in 1844, the Democrats electing James K. Polk. In 1848, however, the Whigs ran Gen. Zachariah Taylor, the hero of the Mexican war, and were successful, but in 1852 Franklin Pierce (Democrat) was elected, and the Whig party went to pieces and the Republican party came into being in 1854, and in 1856 an animated campaign was prosecuted with John C. Fremont as the first Republican presidential candidate, with the slogan: "Free men, free territories, free speech and Fremont." During this campaign the first political glee club in the county played an important part. It was composed of David E. Bryer, James T. Bryer, Allen Richardson and E. S. Rice, all of whom are now dead. The writer well remembers hearing this glee club sing political songs composed by D. E. Bryer, in which the Democratic party was represented as an old gray horse long fed at the public expense, while the young and active mustang pony on which General Fremont made his western explorations was the insignia of the Republican party, as indicated in the following stanza:

"The old gray horse is a well-known hack.
Do da, do da dah!
He goes 'round and 'round in the same old track.
Do da, do da dah!
We're bound to work all night, we're bound to work all day,
I'll bet my money on the mustang pony, who dare bet on the gray."

Dr. G. N. Fitch was a candidate for Congress and he had written a letter to Mr. Pomroy explaining his position on the slavery question, which he later desired to recall or deny, and Mr. Bryer, in his songs, had something like the following:

"The man who wrote the Pomroy letter,
His pills are nasty and he's no better."

The campaign was spirited and eminent men of national reputation spoke for their respective parties in Cass county. Thomas A. Hendricks on the part of the Democrats and Anson Burlingame for the Republicans, and one of the mottoes on a banner when the latter spoke here was:

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"Good game—Burlingame."

Although the Republicans made a hard fight, yet they were defeated and James Buchanan was elected to the presidency.

Some of the prominent pioneer politicians of Cass county were: Democrats, Cyrus Taber, George W. Ewing, Chauncey Carter, Dr. G. N. Fitch, Gen. John Tipton. Whigs, Hyacinth Lasselle, Daniel D. Pratt, Horace P. Biddle, John B. Dillon, John S. Patterson, Williamson Wright, William Palmer.

1856.

FIRST REPUBLICAN TICKET.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.

For Governor
OLIVER P. MORTON.
For Lieutenant Governor
CONRAD BAKER.
For Secretary of State
JOHN W. DAWSON.
For Treasurer of State
WILLIAM R. NOLLSINGER.
For Auditor of State
E. W. H. ELLIS.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction
CHARLES BARNES.
For Attorney General
JAMES H. CRAVENS.
For Reporter of Supreme Court
JOHN A. STEIN.
For Clerk of Supreme Court
JOHN A. BEAL.
For Congress
SCHUYLER COLFAX.
For State Senator
CHARLES D. MURRAY.
For Judge of Court of Common Pleas
L. CHAMBERLAIN.
For Prosecuting Attorney Common Pleas Court
NATHANIEL McGUIRE.
For Prosecuting Attorney Circuit Court
CHARLES S. PARISH.
For Representative
T. H. BRINGHURST.
For Sheriff
JOB B. ELDRIDGE.
For Treasurer
THOMAS TOMLINSON.
For Clerk
J. M. WARREN.
For Commissioner
JOHN MYERS.
For Coroner
J. W. McGAUGHEY.
For Surveyor
W. P. THOMAS.
For Assessor
JORAN GRABLE.

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The first national Republican convention met at Philadelphia in 1856 and was presided over by Henry S. Lane of Indiana, who was a magnetic speaker.

The Republican party was organized to check the advance of slavery and prevent its spread into the territories, and the debates of Lincoln and Douglas in 1858 brought the former prominently before the whole country. Judge D. B. McConnell had the honor and pleasure of hearing one of Lincoln's speeches in that memorable campaign, and Daniel D. Pratt acted as secretary of the Chicago convention that nominated Lincoln in 1860. Mr. Pratt was a large man with a fog-horn voice, who could make himself heard in every corner of the large hall, and was complimented on his efficiency as secretary of the convention.

Campaigns of 1860 to 1876

The campaign of 1860 was a triangular fight. The Democrats being divided into the southern and northern wings, represented by Breckenridge and Douglas, respectively. The Republican party, made up of anti-slavery Whigs, Free Soil Democrats, anti-Nebraska Democrats and old line Abolishionists, waged an aggressive campaign in Cass county. They held immense rallies, addressed by men of national reputation, in which great torchlight processions and "wide awake" marching clubs, floats with Lincoln's picture, full size, in the act of splitting rails, participated. Also floats with flat-boats, rail-splitters at work and other designs representing the early life of Lincoln.

The old glee club did effective work and aroused great enthusiasm as they sang:

> "Awake, awake, and never sleep, all ye wide-awake boys,
> Until you elect the big rail-splitter from Illinois."

The Republicans were victors in the nation, and Cass county also gave a majority for Lincoln.

During the Civil war, from 1861 to 1865, Cass county and the whole state and nation were in a constant state of political turmoil. Many Democrats espoused the cause of the Republican party, which was then known as the "Union party," who believed in maintaining the Union undivided. In the off year of 1862 the Democrats were in the majority both in this county and state, owing largely to the soldiers being away from home, the majority of whom belonged to the Union party. The legislature, being Democratic, would not endorse Governor Morton's policy and resigned without making the necessary appropriations, and embarrassed the state, but the great war governor, Morton, was equal to the occasion and borrowed money to carry on the state government for the time and eventually triumphed. In the campaign of 1864, Mr. Lincoln was triumphantly re-elected over Gen. George B. McClellan, although Cass county gave a majority for the latter. During that campaign the Union party held a grand rally in Logansport, at which Andrew Johnson, their candidate for vice president, spoke. During all the exciting political scenes in Cass county during the Civil war, the county as a whole was loyal to the government. Men differed as to measures, and occasionally an extreme partisan would let his partisanship overcome his better judgment, and would say and do things that did not accord with true patriotism, yet on the whole Cass county was loyal. During the dark days of the Civil war there were some lodges of the Knights of the Golden Circle instituted in Cass county. This was an organization opposed to Mr. Lincoln's policy of carrying on the war

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and in sympathy with the South, and favored peace on any terms. A number of prominent and otherwise good citizens were persuaded to join this order, but have long since repented of their hasty action. To counteract this organization a secret society known as the "Union League" was instituted in nearly every township in the county and greatly aided the Union cause and upholding the hands of our war governor. In the campaign of 1868 the Republicans had an easy victory, as has always been the case after a successful war. The popular general of that war is readily elected to any office he aspires, and Gen. U. S. Grant was elected over Horatio Seymour, the Democratic nominee for president, although Cass county still remained in the Democratic column.

General Grant was triumphantly re-elected in 1872 over Horace Greeley, the Democratic nominee, who was an old-time Abolitionist, Whig and Republican up to that time, seemingly the most irrational candidate for that party to follow, and Cass county Democrats could not follow his leadership and General Grant carried the county by a large majority.

Up to this time the Republican party, who had successfully prosecuted the war and maintained the Union, had easy victories over their Democratic opponents, who were made up largely of the southern states, against whom the North had a prejudice, even among Democrats, for be it said to their credit the Democrats of the North as a rule were loyal to the government. But as time obliterated the active scenes of the war, the "bloody shirt," as the Democrats called the references to the war, had lost its terrors somewhat and with the necessary corrupting influences of war, with extravagance during and following the reconstructive period, led to some dissatisfaction with the Republican management and the campaign of 1876 was hotly contested. Hayes and Wheeler were the Republican and Tilden and Hendricks the Democratic candidates for the presidency, and Benjamin Harrison and James D. Williams the opposing gubernatorial candidates. E. N. Talbott was the chairman of the Cass county Republican central committee and the party erected a wigwam in which to hold their meetings on the east side of Sixth street, south of Broadway, where Carl Schurz, Oliver P. Morton, John Sherman, J. C. Burrows, General Kilpatrick, Schuyler Colfax, Daniel D. Pratt and others of national reputation orated in behalf of the G. O. P. A glee club was organized consisting of D. E. Bryer, H. C. Cushman, J. C. Bridge, Dr. J. H. Talbott, A. B. Leedy, W. W. Thornton and J. M. Stallard, who made the wigwam fairly tremble with their songs, composed by Mr. Bryer. A stanza ran thus:

"O, see ye the banners wave
Where the drums are rolling deep,
Where the charging squadrons brave
The battery's deadly sweep!
His eagle's plumage sways,
As his prancing charger neighs—
The pride of the army corps,
The gallant General Hayes,
Where then was Sammy Tilden? Repeat.
Safe sleeping in Grammercy Park.
Where then was T. A. Hendricks? Repeat.
Safe skulking in the rear."

In the state, the Republicans applied the term "Blue Jeans" to Mr. Williams, the Democratic candidate for governor, because he was a farmer and wore plain clothes, which was the means of electing him.

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while his opponent, General Harrison, was called a blue-blooded, proud aristocrat by his political opponents.

The Democrats held a big rally in Taber's grove, on the south side, where Blue Jeans Jimmy and Senator D. W. Voorhees spoke to thousands. The Tilden and Hendricks marching club, of which B. F. Louthain was a member and Mace River was captain, acted as escort to the speakers with great flourish of trumpets. Indiana at that time held its state election in October and all eyes were on this state as an indicator of the result in November. The election was close and in doubt for some days. Finally the result was received at the *Journal* office, then located at 416½ Broadway, and to announce the result the *Journal* hung out of its window a pair of blue jeans pants and the crowd outside understood the meaning and a shout of derisive laughter went up from the Republicans.

The presidential election of 1876 was close and in doubt, and was finally settled by an electoral commission only a short time before the constitutional time to announce the result, but the decision gave R. B. Hayes one majority in the electoral college, although Samuel J. Tilden had a majority of the popular vote and many fair-minded men always doubted the justness of Mr. Hayes' election, yet he had the forms of law in his favor.

Campaign of 1880

The campaign of 1880 was run on high pressure principles. Garfield and Hancock were the opposing presidential candidates, and Albert G. Porter and Frank Landers were candidates for governor on the Republican and Democratic tickets respectively.

The contest was bitter and joint debates were held between the two candidates for governor, and it was generally conceded that Mr. Porter was more than a match for Mr. Landers. Besides the Republicans had an excellent glee club headed by H. C. Cushman that always amused and enthused the Republicans. One song ran thus:

"We'll vote for Governor Porter early in the morning,
We'll vote for Governor Porter early in the morning,
We'll vote for Governor Porter early in the morning,
So come and join our band."

Chorus: "Landers, you ain't the kind of man,
Landers, you ain't the kind of man,
Landers, you ain't the kind of man
To tackle Garfield's band."

The Democrats having had a popular majority in 1876, they were expecting to be successful, and the Republicans were prepared for defeat, but when their ticket was elected they were so overjoyed that they paraded the streets for several evenings after the election, making the air ring with their campaign songs:

"Hancock, you ain't the kind of man
To tackle Garfield's band."

De Motte's Defeat

In 1882 there was a division among the Republicans, largely on account of the postoffice appointment of E. N. Talbott, and such men

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as T. H. Bringhurst, D. W. Tomlinson and Jack Burrows actively opposed the re-election of Mark L. De Motte for Congress, while Mr. Talbott, A. H. Hardy and Frank Swigart as ardently supported him, the result was that the Democrat, Thomas J. Wood, was elected to Congress with the entire Democratic county ticket. The opponents of Mr. De Motte were dubbed the "Rule or Ruin" faction.

Campaigns, 1884 to 1912

The campaign of 1884 was somewhat similar to that of 1844, when Henry Clay, the most popular and brainiest man in the Whig party, went down to defeat by James K. Polk, so in this election James G. Blaine, the popular and brilliant orator of the Republican party, was defeated by Grover Cleveland. The oratorical pyrotechnics were constantly on display by both parties, and some of the ablest speakers in the nation visited our county. Even Mr. Blaine himself stopped off in Logansport and addressed an immense crowd near the Panhandle shops. The Democrats had a good glee club under the leadership of William Grace, which sang appropriate campaign songs composed by John Brisco. This club was organized by T. J. Immel. One of the refrains ran thus:

"Oh, wake me early in the morning
Before it is too late,
To vote for Cleveland and Hendricks
To swing on the White House gate.

Chorus: "Den wake me, shake me!
Don't let me sleep too late!
For I'm gwine away in the morning
To swing on the White House gate.

Cleveland was the first Democratic president elected since James Buchanan in 1856, and the Cass county Democracy were overjoyed and their enthusiasm knew no bounds at their ratification meeting, while the Republicans were correspondingly depressed, especially those who held office or were expecting political preferment.

The writer well remembers a scene at Republican headquarters, when the returns came in announcing Cleveland's election. As Ben Louthain would say, "It was amusing, ludicrous and pathetic."

James T. Bryer, Capt. Tom Powell and some others, with Mr. Bryer as leader, in a slow and solemn tone began to sing:

"There's a hole in de bottom ob de sea;
There's a hole there for you and for me."

Those of us who were expecting no personal advantage from the result of the election could but laugh, but some of the actors who expected pecuniary rewards could not crack a smile, and in the midst of death could not look more solemn.

In 1888, however, the tables were turned and Indiana's favorite son, Benjamin Harrison, defeated Mr. Cleveland after a hard fought campaign; but in 1892 Mr. Cleveland was for a third time a candidate for president and defeated Mr. Harrison for re-election. During Mr. Cleveland's and Mr. Harrison's terms in the White House a baby was born into their families, and in this campaign the Democratic glee club created considerable merriment by singing the following:

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"That baby McKee is going away;
He may let his playthings lay,
That baby Ruth may with them play.
Ta-ra-ra boom de-ay."

The campaign of 1892 was distinguished by a little episode among the Republicans of this congressional district (then the 10th). The writer, who was the chairman of the Republican county committee, was on a visit to Old Mexico when the congressional convention was held which nominated Charles B. Landis by methods which would not stand investigation. Because of this fact a second convention was held at Hammond and William Johnson of Porter county was nominated. A compromise was entered into whereby both Mr. Landis and Mr. Johnson withdrew and a third convention was held in Logansport and Dr. J. A. Hatch of Goodland was nominated and elected. Later, however, the congressional districts were re-apportioned and Charles B. Landis was sent to congress for five or six successive terms, and became one of the most influential members of that body.

Probably the most exciting campaign in many years was that of 1896, when William McKinley opposed William J. Bryan for the presidency, and free silver coinage at 16 to 1 was the chief issue. In the beginning of the campaign the Democrats had the advantage as they had been studying the question, while the Republicans of Cass county had paid but little attention to the subject. The writer, who was chairman of the committee, called all the local speakers together at D. C. Justice's office, purchased every book on finance in the market and held a school of finance twice a week for a month or so, at which school all the difficult and knotty questions would be solved and a unity of action agreed upon until our local speakers were fully capable of meeting what we termed the fallacious yet sometimes plausible arguments of the followers of the orator of the Platte, and we employed one or two men thus posted to go out on the streets and by sound argument check the spread of free silver sentiment that in the beginning seemed to be sweeping over the land.

The Democrats in Cass county were much crippled by the withdrawal of most of their local speakers, while the Republicans were joined by several of the Gold Democrats of influence. Party lines were down and many crossed over each way, and it was impossible to predict the result. Mr. Bryan spoke to great crowds in Logansport, as did Roswell Horr for the Republicans, and other men of national reputation. The campaign was enlivened by great rallies, barbecues and clam bakes, torchlight processions with displays of red fire as were never before seen in Cass county, and it is to be hoped never will be again.

The Republicans were successful in state and nation, but the Democrats carried Cass county. Mr. Cleveland was a fortunate man, having ran for president three times and twice being elected. Mr. Bryan is a wonderful man and has a great hold on the masses of the people, and although he was the defeated candidate of his party three times—1896, 1900 and in 1908—yet he is more popular today than when he first appeared before the public. In 1904 Alton B. Parker opposed Theodore Roosevelt, but was badly beaten by Mr. Bryan's followers because of his apathy during Mr. Bryan's candidacy.

The last political campaign should not go unnoticed. President William H. Taft, who came unto the presidential chair in 1909, probably the best equipped man who ever entered the White House, was not, however, a politician or a policy man and could not reconcile his party's differences, yet he was as fairly renominated at Chicago in

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June, 1912, under the past rules of the Republican party as any candidate in the past, but some Republicans thought differently and under the wonderful magnetic influence of Theodore Roosevelt organized the Progressive (Bull Moose) party, and the following August met in convention in Chicago and nominated Mr. Roosevelt for the presidency and Mr. Johnson of California for vice president, and put a complete ticket in the field down to the lowest county office, A. J. Beveridge being their candidate for governor and our own Fred Landis lieutenant governor. With the Republicans thus divided it was easy sailing for the Democrats and they elected every officer from president to coroner. Woodrow Wilson, our president, is an educated, refined gentleman, and we bespeak for him a successful administration.

As an incident of this campaign, when the Republican congressional convention met in Elks' Hall, Logansport, Mrs. Bickel, an accomplished musician, sang the following campaign song, composed by a local man, that created great merriment and enthusiasm, and there were calls all over the district for Cass county's musician: (Tune, "Marching Through Georgia.")

"Theodore does bluster, because we claim our own,
Beveridge does threaten and little Freddy moan;
Democrats do struggle and Dr. Jordan foam,
As we go marching to victory.

Chorus. "Hurrah! Hurrah! Never mind the noise,
Hurrah! Hurrah! Taft's our leader, boys.
Keep step beside him and do not lose your poise,
As we go marching to victory."

Vote of Cass County, 1828-1912

The following table gives the vote of Cass county for president, from its organization in 1828 to 1912:

1828—Andrew Jackson, Democrat, 66 votes; John Quincy Adams, Whig, 31 votes.

1832—Andrew Jackson, Democrat, 162 votes; Henry Clay, Whig, 153 votes.

1836—Martin Van Buren, Democrat, 286 votes; William H. Harrison, Whig, 313 votes.

1840—William H. Harrison, Whig, 640 votes; Martin Van Buren, Democrat, 372 votes.

1844—James K. Polk, Democrat, 671 votes; Henry Clay, Whig, 764 votes.

1848—Zachary Taylor, Whig, 881 votes; Lewis Cass, Democrat, 829 votes; Martin Van Buren, Free Soil, 55 votes.

1852—Franklin Pierce, Democrat, 1,190 votes; Winfield S. Scott, Whig, 1,176 votes; Hale, Free Soil, 50 votes.

1856—James Buchanan, Democrat, 1,539 votes; John C. Fremont, Republican, 1,504 votes; Millard Fillmore, American, 40 votes.

1860—Abraham Lincoln, Republican, 1,874 votes; Stephen A. Douglas, Northern Democrat, 1,727 votes; John C. Breckinridge, Southern Democrat, 34 votes.

1864—Abraham Lincoln, Republican, 1,836 votes; George B. McClellan, Democrat, 2,087 votes.

1868—Ulysses S. Grant, Republican, 2,370 votes; Horatio Seymour, Democrat, 2,673 votes.

1872—Ulysses S. Grant, Republican, 2,616 votes; Horace Greeley, Democrat, 2,225 votes.

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1876—Samuel Tilden, Democrat, 3,586 votes; Rutherford B. Hayes, Republican, 3,040 votes; Peter Cooper, Populist, 55 votes.

1880—James A. Garfield, Republican, 3,387 votes; Winfield S. Hancock, Democrat, 3,579 votes; James B. Weaver, Populist, 92 votes.

1884—Grover Cleveland, Democrat, 4,070 votes; James G. Blaine, Republican, 3,583 votes.

1888—Grover Cleveland, Democrat, 4,221 votes; Benjamin Harrison, Republican, 3,822 votes; Fisk, Prohibition, 162 votes; Streeter, Labor, 43 votes.

1892—Grover Cleveland, Democrat, 4,006 votes; Benjamin Harrison, Republican, 3,501 votes; Bidwell, Prohibition, 294 votes; James B. Weaver, People's Party, 453 votes.

1896—William J. Bryan, Democrat, 4,814 votes; William McKinley, Republican, 4,392 votes; Prohibition, 54 votes; People's Party, 37 votes; John A. Palmer, National Democrats, 26 votes.

1900—William J. Bryan, Democrat, 4,672 votes; William McKinley, Republican, 4,308 votes; Prohibition, 235 votes; People's Party, 50 votes; Socialist Labor, 8 votes.

1904—Theodore Roosevelt, Republican, 5,282 votes; Alton B. Parker, Democrat, 4,357 votes; Prohibition, 389 votes; Socialist, 52 votes; Socialist Labor, 17 votes; People's Party, 44 votes.

1908—William J. Bryan, Democrat, 5,205 votes; William H. Taft, Republican, 4,700 votes; Chafin, Prohibition, 349 votes.

1912—Woodrow Wilson, Democrat, 4,421 votes; William Howard Taft, Republican, 1,573 votes; Theodore Roosevelt, Progressive, 3,094 votes; Chafin, Prohibition, 207 votes; Debs, Socialist, 187 votes.

Personality and Party

In early days of the county, the people were followers of certain leaders who, by force of character or magnetic personality, exerted a constraining influence over voters.

Then came the separation into political parties divided on great moral and economic issues. Principles became more potent and leaders less so. Personality became less potent. The voters cast their ballots for their respective parties. Their boast was that they voted their ticket straight and often with little regard for personal qualifications of the candidates.

Within the last two decades there has been a reversion to the early type of political leadership. Personality is becoming more potent and party lines are weakening. A man's character and qualifications are now greater controlling influences, especially in local elections. Hence, the dominant political party may carry our county on national issues and yet their local ticket be defeated.

People are beginning to realize that honesty and competency in their office-holders are to be desired regardless of party affiliations. All this is certainly to be desired and shows a right spirit among our people.

Australian or Secret Ballot

The campaigns from 1876 to 1888 became so corrupt by the use of money in the purchase of votes that the people of Indiana demanded a change in the method of voting. Prior to the introduction of the secret ballot, the different parties printed their own tickets.

Party leaders would march an ignorant or purchasable voter up to the polls, and when in front of the window would give the voter a ticket he wanted him to vote, and saw that it was handed to the election

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inspector and placed in the ballot box. In 1890, however, all this was changed by the present Australian ballot law, which requires the county or state to print all genuine ballots, which can only be given to the voter by the election clerks, and keeping all voters except officers fifty feet from the polling place. Certainly a great improvement over the old method.

Origin of Party Emblems

In 1840 the Whigs adopted the "raccoon" as their insignia. They were led to take the "coon" in consequence of the taunts thrown at General Harrison, their candidate for president. He was called by the Democrats "the log-cabin candidate," "an old hunter," etc. The Democrats adopted the "rooster" from the following circumstance:

Joseph Chapman, a leading Democrat in the southern part of the state, wrote to a friend that the contest was close and asking what he could do in order to carry his county (Hancock). His friend wrote back to him to appear in good spirits, to represent the party as gaining, and saying in the letter "Crow! Chapman, crow!" The Whigs obtained knowledge of the contents of this letter. Their speakers rang the changes on "Crow! Chapman, crow!" In every Whig meeting you would hear the shout, "Crow! Chapman, crow!"

As a result of these taunts the "rooster" became the insignia of the Democratic party.

Thomas Nast, *Harper's* great cartoonist, introduced the political menagerie, at least he originated the tiger, donkey and elephant as representing certain political parties. The tiger was an emblem of Tammany, and still survives. "Boss" Tweed was at the head of the Tammany organization in New York in the seventies, and at that time had the worst gang of political grafters the country has ever known. No attention was paid to public indignation, and in answer to remonstrances, Tammany simply asked, "What are you going to do about it?" Tweed belonged to the Big Six fire company and had as an emblem a tiger's head. Nast attached a body to the tiger's head in his cartoons and created the Tammany tiger. Tweed was sent to the penitentiary, but the Tammany tiger still lives, although Tweed has long since passed to judgment.

The donkey as an insignia of the Democratic party was originated by Thomas Nast at the time of the death of Secretary of War Stanton. As he lay dead in his coffin a number of Democratic papers attacked his record and reputation. *Harper's Weekly* came out with cartoons picturing Stanton dead in his coffin, and a donkey kicking at the coffin.

The donkey in the cartoon was labeled "The Copperhead Press." The cartoon was entitled, "A Live Jackass Kicking a Dead Elephant." Since then the donkey has come into general use as an emblem of the Democratic party.

The elephant as the emblem of the Republican party was introduced by Thomas Nast in his cartoon in *Harper's Weekly* in 1876, when General Grant was pushed by Conkling and others for a third term. The big, clumsy animal was on the brink of a pitfall, but escaped, as did the Republican party, from a third term. He first labeled it the Grand Old Party, but later abbreviated it to G. O. P., by which the party has since been known.

In Indiana, when under the Australian ballot law it became necessary to select a party emblem, the Republicans chose an eagle rather then the elephant, and the Democrats preferred the rooster to the donkey, and in Indiana each party has two emblems.

At the Chicago convention in 1912 some one asked Roosevelt how

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he felt, and his reply was: "I feel like a bull moose." And the newspapers soon took up the phrase and applied the term "Bull Moose" to the so-called Progressive party, and the bull moose became the emblem of that party. As the bull moose is hunting trouble, fights everything and every animal it meets, some think the moose is an appropriate emblem of the Roosevelt party.

Political Incidents

Landis-Steele Controversy. Hon. George W. Steele had been a useful member of congress for many years, and had necessarily made some estrangements, among whom were Calvin Cowgill of Wabash and Dr. C. H. Good of Huntington, who had congressional aspirations. There was accordingly a combination of these two gentlemen with Frederick Landis of Logansport to beat Major Steele in the nominating convention held at Wabash in June, 1902. The convention was a stormy one, the three candidates pooling their issues, their followers voting for one, then the other, but the majority of the Cass county delegation, headed by John Johnson, S. B. Boyer and W. T. Giffe, stood sullenly for Mr. Landis, and after 1,000 ballots had been taken Mr. Landis won the nomination and was elected and served two terms, but in his third candidacy in 1906, owing to Republican dissensions, he was beaten by G. W. Rauch, who still represents this, the Eleventh, district as a Democrat. The opponents to Mr. Landis were called "Bull Frogs."

During the war, at a camp meeting in Adams township, a man from Logansport made some slighting remarks about President Lincoln and the Union soldiers who were at home on a furlough prepared a noose with which to stretch his neck, but his friends hurried him off the grounds, thus preventing a hanging bee.

At a Democratic barbecue on Twelve Mile during the war of the rebellion an altercation between parties of different political faith occurred and the refreshment stand of the Democrats was demolished. The perpetrators had to answer in court and were fined a nominal sum.

During war times the Union party were often aggravated by unfavorable criticisms of Mr. Lincoln or the Union soldiers by the extreme partisan sympathizers of the southern cause. Such remarks were especially tantalizing when a soldier friend was brought home wounded or in a box, and numerous fistic encounters ensued in different parts of the county, particularly during political campaigns. These encounters were not always confined to the sterner sex, but the writer well remembers an incident of this kind in Bethlehem township, caused by a southern sympathizer wearing a butternut breastpin as emblematical of the South. A sister of a wounded Union soldier deliberately snatched the pin from the cloak of the wearer, which resulted in pulling of hair and disheveling of female attire. The names are omitted as both families were otherwise respected citizens.

John T. Musselman, a prominent merchant in ante-bellum days, but of eccentric characteristics, in the early seventies started a newspaper, the *Sun,* and announced himself as a candidate for the legislature.

He used vigorous language, severely criticised Rufus Magee, then editor of the *Pharos,* and many others. One favorite expression of his was, "When you catch a skunk, skin it, skin it to the tail." In his later years he was regarded as of unsound mind.

While in the United States senate Dr. G. N. Fitch became involved in a personal controversy with Senator Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, that came near ending in a hostile meeting according to the code. The meeting was only prevented by the interference of mutual friends, but

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Dr. Fitch never could be induced to support Mr. Douglas in his candidacy for president.

During the exciting campaign of 1864, Samuel A. Hall, editor of the *Pharos* and prominent Democratic leader, was advertised to speak at Metia. The writer's father rode a jackass to the meeting and hitched the animal to a sapling just outside an open window where he could have his eye on the beast. Mr. Hall was an animated speaker and elicited numerous outbursts of applause, not only by hand clapping of his audience but by cheers and stamping of heavy boots of Bethlehem's sturdy yeomanry. Every time there was applause in the school house the donkey just outside would join in the salutations by loud and long "onk, onks," which lasted long after the applause inside had ceased, and so loud that Mr. Hall was compelled to wait until the donkey had ceased from his discordant refrain, which created much merriment among the Republicans, who constituted the majority of the audience.

To show the bitter political feeling sometimes engendered between even members of the same family, we relate the following incident, which I am informed is not a myth. Abraham Skinner was a respected farmer of Harrison township, where he died many years ago. His brother came from Ohio to visit him, and while the two were out unhitching the horse they became involved in a political controversy, Mr. Skinner being an ardent Democrat, while his brother as strenuously defended the Republicans. The result was that the brother hitched up his horse and drove away and never returned, and when Abraham Skinner died, in his will he bequeathed over $2,000 to the school fund of Harrison township instead of to his brother, as he had intended.

On his return from his trip around the world in 1878, Gen. U. S. Grant made a stop in Logansport. The local committee of arrangements had erected a stand in front of the Murdock hotel, on Broadway, about four feet high. While General Grant was speaking from this stand it gave way and the general sank to the level of the street, but was not hurt. He was the calmest man in that immense crowd and said he had met with worse mishaps, waved to the crowd to keep cool and finished his short speech, standing in the midst of the fallen platform.

In the campaign of 1896, Bourke Cockran, a Tammany brave, left the Democratic party on account of its free silver ideas and was advocating the election of Mr. McKinley. He passed through Logansport and the local Republican committee had drummed up a large crowd at the Panhandle station on Fourth street to hear a ten-minute talk from Mr. Cockran.

Joseph Gray, a respected citizen of Deer Creek township, a leading Democrat, but that day somewhat under the influence of "tanglefoot," kept interrupting the speaker. Frank Porter, an enthusiastic Republican from Clinton township, became so exasperated that he put a quietus on Mr. Gray by bringing his fist into "juxtaposition" with one of Gray's optics in such a manner that there was no further interruption. The Republican committee paid Mr. Porter's fine for his breach of the peace, to which he plead guilty, and all was thereafter quiet on the Wabash.

W. C. Smith, in his Miscellany, relates an amusing incident that occurred in another county during the celebrated campaign of 1840, when Thomas Walpole, a Whig, was opposed by Joseph Chapman, Democrat. Chapman was a plain farmer, and in his speeches accused Walpole, who was a lawyer, of being proud and wearing ruffled shirts. They were holding joint debates and Chapman said he would have to go home to get some clean shirts, when Walpole offered to lend him

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one of his, but Chapman at first refused because it was ruffled, but was told he could keep his vest buttoned and no one would see it, so he accepted the offer. Next day Chapman spoke first and reiterated the charge of "ruffled shirt gentry", and pointed to the ruffles in Walpole's bosom. Walpole arose to reply with apparent great indignation and referred to the abuse he had received from his opponent. "Fellow citizens, I do wear ruffled shirts; you can see them now on my bosom. I am an honest man. I don't try to conceal them. I believe you all abhor a deceiver. What character is as much to be despised as that of a hypocrite? I have patiently borne this abuse and do not like to refer to personalities, but I have resolved to expose my opponent's hypocrisy and to prove to you that he wears a ruffled shirt as well as I." At that moment he tore open Chapman's vest, as he sat near him, when out popped a bosomful of ruffles. At once the audience raised a tremendous shout. Chapman was so surprised and confused that he dare not get up and confess that he had on Walpole's shirt. The trick gained the day for Walpole.

On another page of the Miscellany a few of the leading politicians of pioneer days were given, and we will here mention some of the active workers who have taken a prominent part in their respective parties during the middle period of the county's history when partisanism was at its height, from 1850 to 1888.

Among Republicans we find such sturdy characters as Col. T. H. Bringhurst, D. W. Tomlinson, James T. Bryer, Capt. Alexander Hardy, Frank Swigert, John T. Powell, Jack Burrows, Dr. J. M. Justice, Richard Tyner, Buford Banta, Joseph Penrose, John Campbell and a host of others who took an interest in the game of politics.

Among Democrats were such men as Judge D. D. Dykeman, S. L. McFaddin, N. S. La Rose, C. B. Knowlton, Dr. G. N. Fitch, John Davis, Dr. J. A. Adrian, William Dolan, Daniel Lybrook, Dr. James Thomas, J. J. Stapleton, Paul Taber, T. J. Immel, Samuel Panabaker, Dr. J. M. Jeroleman and many more who were devoted to their party's interests, all of whom have gone beyond the Great Divide, where party lines are supposed to be obliterated.

The slavery question has caused more bitter party feeling than any or all other causes. Curbing its extension brought on the war, and the results of that war required a generation to overcome, and today there is not that bitterness and animosity existing between the parties that there was in the past. Newspapers are not so abusive and are more tolerant, as we recede from the war period, and now a generation has sprung up who know nothing of those trying times except as an historical reminiscence, and we seem to be entering upon an era of good feeling, where the common welfare takes precedence of party success, which is the prayer of all good and patriotic citizens.

George P. McKee, for over twelve years mayor of the city of Logansport, during the latter half of his last term, in the winter of 1908, was cited before the city council on impeachment proceedings brought by Dr. J. P. Hetherington, then a member of the city council, in form as follows:

"To the Honorable Common Council of Logansport: The undersigned, John P. Hetherington, a resident taxpayer of the city of Logansport, Indiana, hereby charges that Geo. P. McKee, present mayor of said city of Logansport, did on the 16th day of January, 1908, during his term as such mayor, appear at his office in said city in attendance upon a meeting of the board of finance of said city, then and there held, of which board he was a member by virtue of his office as such mayor, and that, said Geo. P. McKee was then and there on the 16th day of

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January, 1908, while in attendance upon the meeting of said board of finance aforesaid, in such a state of intoxication and drunkenness as to be unable to attend to his duties as a member of said board of finance. I further charge that said Geo. P. McKee, mayor of said city, did on the 15th day of January, 1908, appear on the public streets of said city of Logansport during his office hours as such mayor and outside of such office hours in a state of intoxication and drunkenness. These charges are made in accordance with and under the provision of Section 54 of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana approved March 6, 1905, entitled an act 'Concerning Municipal Corporations,' and the undersigned asks your honorable body to adopt and act upon the same under the provisions of said statute.

"Signed and sworn to by

"JOHN P. HETHERINGTON."

The city council received these accusations, and adopted an ordinance prescribing rules to regulate the impeachment proceedings and employing Long and Walters, attorneys, to prosecute the case on behalf of the city, all of which were vetoed by the mayor but passed over the mayor's veto by the following vote: For the ordinance, Wm. O. Fiedler, Fred A. Grover, Joseph T. McNary, John P. Hetherington and Robt. R. Johnston; against the ordinance, P. J. Farrel and Wm. Henke, making five for and two opposed; and thus the council stood on all further proceedings in the case. The mayor went into court and obtained a temporary restraining order to prevent Dr. Hetherington sitting in the case, as he was the surgeon in the employ of the railroads, but the injunction, upon a full hearing, was dissolved and the case came to trial in the council chamber on February 19, 1908, with Long and Walters prosecuting and Geo. Funk defending the mayor. Joseph T. McNary presided over the impeachment trial. The lobby was packed, mostly with backers of the mayor, and some of them were very hilarious and order could not be maintained, and the council adjourned the next night to the North court room, but the mayor, his attorney and the two councilmen friendly to him remained in the council chamber; thus there were two courts in session at the same time. P. J. Farrel presided and Wm. Henke made a motion and seconded the same. Farrel put the question and they two voted for it, fully exonerating the mayor. The five councilmen in the court house were proceeding with the trial at the same time in the absence of the defendant and his counsel. The mayor had many friends, and a petition to the council containing 2,000 names was presented asking the council not to prosecute the charges, but the petition was referred to the auditing committee and was withdrawn by the mayor. Several sessions of the council were held, but Councilmen Farrel and Henke were absent and part of the time Mayor McKee and his counsel were not present. Great excitement and feeling was manifested, especially on the part of the mayor and his friends, and some disgraceful scenes were enacted, but be it said to the honor of the citizens in general, that this unseemly conduct was confined to a certain class of men who were somewhat overjoyed from the effects of fire-water.

The trial, however, was concluded, and on March 7, 1908, five of the seven councilmen sustained the charges and convicted Mayor McKee of the offense as charged. The mayor was a candidate for the Republican nomination for congress and on the eve of a political campaign, and party politics played an important role, so that the council never fixed any penalty, and the matter was dropped and the mayor filled out the remainder of his term.

Mayor McKee is a good-hearted man, is naturally bright and made a creditable officer when free from his cups, but he was a victim to our

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system of treating and the public dramshop, which will pull any man down who patronizes them.

During the campaign of 1848, there lived in the west part of Jefferson township a family by the name of Siedenbender. The father was a strong Democrat and the mother as ardent a Whig. Their son, Bill, was of age that year and on the morning of the election declared he was going to vote for General Taylor. "You will do nothing of the kind," shouted the old man. "You are not old enough to vote; no son of mine can kill my vote unless he is old enough, and you are not." "Yes, you are, Bill," said the mother. "No, you are not," rejoined the father, "and if you attempt to vote I will challenge you." "You will, will you," replied the mother; and addressing her son, said: "Bill, you go to the election and don't stand on the order of your going, but go and tender your vote to the election board and if your father challenges it, come in haste, saddle old Barney and I will go and swear in your vote for I was present at your 'borning.'" It is needless to say Bill voted—and woman has her way and sways the world although she herself does not vote.

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CHAPTER XXIV

LOCAL MEN OF STATE OR NATIONAL FAME

GENERALS—U. S. SENATORS—CONGRESSMEN—COLONELS—STATE OFFICERS—SUPREME JUDGES—FEDERAL JUDGES—PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS—FEDERAL OFFICERS—BUSINESS MEN.

In this chapter will be mentioned Cass county men who have held official positions outside of the county, both military and civic, with a brief statement of the nature of the service and a short biographical sketch unless mentioned elsewhere; if so, attention to that fact will be called. Cass county has been honored by the residence within its borders of six generals of the War of 1812 and other wars. Gen. John Tipton, a sketch of whom appears on another page; General Hyacinth Lassalle, who moved with his family to Logansport in 1833, died in 1843, and lies at rest in the old cemetery; Gen. N. D. Grover, a pioneer who moved to Cass county in 1829, and died in 1875; Gen. Richard Crooks, a pioneer of Bethlehem township, where he died in 1842, a sketch of whom appears under that township; and Gen. Walter Wilson, who was born in Kentucky in 1782 and moved with his parents to Old Port Vincennes. In 1811 he was sent by General Harrison on a mission to the Indian Chief Tecumseh, engaged in the battle of Tippecanoe, November 7, 1811, and was promoted to the position of colonel for bravery in that fight, and in the attack on the Mississinewa town commanded the left flank and gained the title of general. He was a member of the territorial legislative council in 1810 and a member of the first legislature after the organization of the state in 1816. In 1828 he moved to Cass county and purchased a farm on the north bank of Eel river, opposite Riverside Park. In 1831-2 he represented Cass and Carroll counties in the legislature. He died in 1838 and was buried on his farm where a monument marks his grave to this day. His son, Wm. Wilson, was postmaster during the war and his grandsons, W. W. Wilson and Byron Wilson, are still residents of our city; also a granddaughter, Mrs. Anna Chandler. Gen. Richard Henry Pratt, born in New York, 1840, came with his father, Richard S. Pratt, to Logansport, 1846, served in the Ninth Indiana and Second Indiana Cavalry and was promoted to a captaincy. In 1867, on the recommendation of Schuyler Colfax, he was appointed a lieutenant in the regular army; promoted to be colonel of the Fifteenth U. S. Cavalry and did service in quelling the Indian outbreaks in the West. He organized the Indian school at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where the government is educating Indian boys and has over 1,000 in attendance. General Pratt was superintendent of this school for twenty-five years and was retired in 1903 and promoted to the rank of brigadier general by act of congress. General Pratt was married and has one son and two daughters married, with twenty-one grandchildren. Mrs. Pratt is dead and the general is now living in Philadelphia.

Gen. Minor T. Thomas, son of Judge Hewit L. Thomas, a pioneer of

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Clinton township, was born in Connersville, Indiana, September 24, 1830; came with his parents to Cass county in 1836. In 1853, moved to Minnesota, became colonel of the Eighth Minnesota Regiment, and was commissioned a brigadier general and commanded a brigade in General Sherman's army in the Carolinas. He died in Minneapolis October 2, 1897, and lies at rest beside his honored parents in the family lot in Galveston cemetery, Cass county.

U. S. Senators

Four citizens of Cass county have represented Indiana in the United States senate.

Gen. John Tipton, an extended notice of whom will be found on another page, was senator from 1831 to 1839, and died in Logansport, April 5th, soon after the expiration of his term of office.

Dr. G. N. Fitch was a representative in the lower house of congress from 1851 to 1852 and senator from 1858 to 1861. He was born in New York in 1909; died in Logansport, 1892. He was educated in New York, came to Cass county in 1834 with his father, Dr. Frederick Fitch, and lived and practiced medicine in Logansport until his death. During the Civil war he raised a regiment, the Forty-sixth Indiana, and acted as its colonel for some time. From 1844 to '47 Dr. Fitch was professor of theory and practice in Rush Medical College, Chicago, when he rode on horseback to Michigan City and crossed the lake on a boat to Chicago. He was a tall man of commanding appearance, a forcible speaker and fluent writer. He was united in marriage to Harriet Satterlee, by whom he had one son and two daughters; the latter became Mrs. A. Coleman and Mrs. Charles Denby. All are now dead.

David Turpie represented Indiana in the U. S. senate from 1887 to 1899. He studied law with D. D. Pratt in 1849 and practiced at the Cass county bar from 1867 to 1872. Later he moved to Indianapolis, where he died in 1909. His second wife was Alice Patridge, a Logansport girl. Senator Turpie was a profound lawyer and a logical speaker. See chapter on Literature for complete biography.

Daniel D. Pratt was elected to the lower house of congress in 1868, but before he took his seat, the legislature sent him to the senate in 1869. After the expiration of his senatorial term in 1875, General Grant appointed him commissioner of internal revenue. Senator Pratt was a large man with a strong voice, a forcible speaker, and became a leader in the U. S. senate. He died in 1877. For complete sketch, see chapter on Literature.

Congressmen

The following residents of Cass county have seen service in the lower house of congress:

Dr. G. N. Fitch, 1851 to 1853; William D. Owen, from 1885 to 1891; Frederick Landis, from 1903 to 1907—all of whom are noticed elsewhere. And Charles B. Landis, a brother of Frederick, was a member of congress from the ninth district for ten years, from 1897 to 1907, Schuyler Colfax, although a resident of South Bend, represented this congressional district, the old ninth, from 1855 to 1868, when he was elected vice-president of the United States.

Colonels

Cass county has furnished a number of distinguished regimental commanders during the Civil war and other wars, to wit:

Col. David M. Dunn, of the Twenty-ninth Indiana Regiment.

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Col. Wm. P. Lasselle, of the Ninth Indiana Regiment.
Col. Benj. H. Smith, of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment.
Col. Wm. L. Brown, of the Twentieth Indiana; killed at Bull Run, 1862.
Col. G. N. Fitch, of the Forty-sixth Indiana; died, 1892.
Col. T. H. Bringhurst, of the Forty-sixth Indiana; died, 1899.
Col. A. M. Flory, of the Forty-sixth Indiana; died, 1893.
Col. Richard P. DeHart, of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Indiana.
Col. John B. Durett, Indian wars and War of 1812.
Joseph Barron, Indian interpreter to General Harrison, 1811.
Col. Jordan Vigus, War of 1812; born, 1792; died, 1860.
Col. I. N. Patridge, War of 1812; died in 1874.
Col. Frank Hecker in the Spanish-American war; became a wealthy manufacturer of Detroit.
Col. L. W. Carpenter, of the Fourth Ohio; a practicing physician of Logansport from 1877 to 1888; was born in Ohio, 1834, and died in Seattle, Washington, 1908.

State Officers

Dr. Max F. Hoffman was elected secretary of state in 1868. He was a native of Germany, served as surgeon of the Ninth Indiana, and later of the One hundred and Twenty-eighth Indiana Regiment during the Civil war, after which he located in Logansport, residing at 214½ Sixth street, when he was elected secretary of state and moved to Indianapolis, where he died in the early seventies. He had a family and one son now resides in Indianapolis.

Wm. D. Owen, who is noticed elsewhere, served one term as secretary of state, from 1894 to 1896, and W. S. Wright acted as his deputy.

Attorney General

Judge Daniel P. Baldwin (see chapter on Literature for sketch), who acceptably filled the office of attorney general from 1881 to 1883, was a scholarly man, and a forcible speaker; he died suddenly at his home, corner of Seventh and Market streets, December 13, 1908. W. W. Thornton, also a native Cass county man, was deputy under Mr. Baldwin.

Judges of the Supreme Court

Cass county has been well represented on the supreme bench of the state by:
Judge Wm. Z. Stuart, 1853 to 1857; died, 1877.
Judge Horace P. Biddle, 1874 to 1880; died, May 13, 1900.
Judge Q. M. Myers present incumbent.

Appellate Court

Judge George E. Ross, 1893 to 1897; still living.
Judge Moses B. Lairy, 1911; present incumbent.

Federal Judges

Judge Kenesaw M. Landis, now residing in Chicago.

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Clerks of the State Supreme Court

Simon P. Sheerin, 1882 to 1886; died about 1901.

Robert A. Brown, 1898 to 1902; he is now editing a paper in Franklin, Indiana.

Presidential Electors

Walter Wilson, appointed to take the returns to Washington; died in 1838.

Dr. J. M. Justice in 1868; died, 1894.

Frank Swigart in 1888; died, 1912.

Dr. J. Z. Powell in 1896; still in practice.

Q. A. Myers in 1904; now supreme judge.

Dr. G. N. Fitch in 1856; died in 1892.

Federal Officers

Thomas H. McKee for many years was clerk or assistant clerk of the house or senate, and is now warden of the federal prison in Washington, D. C.

John B. Dillon, state librarian, 1845, and from 1863 to 1875 was clerk of the librarian at Washington, D. C.

Rufus Magee was minister to Sweden and Norway, 1885 to 1889.

Perry S. Heath, a printer on the *Pharos,* 1877 to 1879, was first assistant postmaster general in McKinley's first administration, 1897, and at present is a Washington correspondent for the metropolitan press.

Col. T. H. Bringhurst was for many years a special agent of the postoffice department, about 1866 to 1876.

Wm. D. Owen was commissioner of immigration in McKinley's administration in 1897.

Col. David M. Dunn was appointed by General Grant consul at Prince Edwards Island and served from about 1869 to 1877.

W. H. Jacks was consul at London, Ontario, under Cleveland's first administration and H. Z. Leonard replaced him at the same post in 1889.

Ross Hazeltine, son of James R. Hazeltine of West Broadway, has been in the consular service for a number of years, being stationed at different ports in South America and Europe, and is still an efficient officer in the diplomatic service; is now stationed in Western Africa.

Hyacinth Lasselle, Jr., editor of the Logansport *Telegraph,* was appointed in 1849 to a lucrative position in Washington and held the same for many years and died there some years later.

John M. Wright, son of Williamson Wright, held a federal office in Washington for over twenty years, from 1874 to 1894. He died at Lincoln, Indiana, about 1900.

Judge John W. Wright, son of Rev. John Wright, and a prominent attorney at Logansport, was Indian agent in the West for a number of years after the war. He died in 1889.

Major Daniel Bell was government surveyor in locating the boundary line between Indiana and Illinois in 1822. He was among the earliest settlers of the county, landing at the mouth of Eel river, March 27, 1827, and erected the first log cabin in the town of Logansport, on the north side of the Wabash river, near the present location of the Wabash passenger station. In 1830 he erected a cabin on the north bank of Eel river, where he lived for a short time when he moved to Georgetown, this county. After the death of General Tipton, his brother-in-law, in 1839, he moved to Logansport and took charge of his domicile, that then stood near the Panhandle shops. In 1845 he moved to Jackson township,

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where he resided until his death, November 7, 1874, the sixty-third anniversary of the battle of Tippecanoe in which he bore an honorable part, and rests in the Sprinkle graveyard, near Lincoln, in this county. Daniel Bell was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, March 7, 1788, and soon after his parents moved to Kentucky and in 1811 settled in Corydon, Indiana, where he enlisted in Captain Spencer's company and was engaged in the Indian wars and at Tippecanoe where Captain Spencer fell. He was married in December, 1811, to Nancy Spencer, daughter of Captain Spencer, at Corydon, Indiana, and in the spring of 1827 became a resident of Cass county. His son, Lewis Cass Bell, born February 11, 1829, was the first white child, to grow to manhood, born in Cass county. He was a Union soldier and died July 11, 1911, in the hospital of the Soldiers' Home at Santa Monica, California. He is survived by a sister, Mrs. Nancy Speese-Jackson, of Danville, Indiana, and two children, Delos F. Bell, of Kokomo, and Mrs. Inez Caffee, of Marion.

Capt. Frank Swigart, who died in 1912, was an attorney for the treasury department from 1888 to 1892.

Joseph Dague has been a United States official in the pension department at Washington since 1882, where he still resides although he claims Cass county as his residence. He was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, 1841, came to this county in 1846, with his parents Samuel and Phebe (Conrad) Dague, and located in Adams township where he was educated. From 1863 to 1870, he with Colonel Bringhurst, owned and published the Logansport *Journal*. He was united in marriage to Margaret Fancher, of Logansport, who still survives. They have no children.

Business Men

Logansport has stood high in the commercial world. James Cheney, father of Mrs. John C. Nelson, and former resident of Logansport, was eminently successful in the financial world. He died in Fort Wayne in 1903, but is buried in Mt. Hope cemetery, and his grave is marked by the largest private monument in the county.

George W. Stevens, who was brought up in Logansport by his uncle, E. T. Stevens, and married a Logansport girl, daughter of James S. Wilson, became president of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, and now lives in Richmond, Virginia.

L. F. Loree, former Pennsylvania employee in Logansport, whose wife was a Taber, and brought up in Logansport, has risen in the railroad world and was president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

Frank Hecker and C. L. Freer, now in business in Detroit, have been successful and are said to be millionaires.

Edward F. Kearney, for many years in the Panhandle offices in this city, has filled a number of official positions in railroad circles and has recently been elected to the vice-presidency of the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain system of railroads.

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CHAPTER XXV

METEOROLOGY

COLDEST SEASON—WARMEST SEASON—DRYEST SEASON—WETTEST SEASON—STORMS AND CYCLONES OF 1837, 1845, 1881-2—SNOW STORMS, 1911, 1912, 1913—FLOODS AND ICE GORGES, 1857, 1867, 1875, 1912—GREAT FLOOD OF 1913—INCIDENTS—GREAT HISTORIC FLOODS AND STORMS—REPORT OF WEATHER BUREAU.

In this chapter will be noticed atmospheric conditions; extremes of heat and cold; drouths and floods; metoric phenomena, etc.

COLDEST SEASONS

According to a diary kept in the Elfreth family, Quakers of Pennsylvania, the coldest winter in the past 122 years was in 1812. The coldest summer was that of 1816. There were killing frosts every month in the year and on the 16th of June snow fell to the depth of ten inches in Vermont and a man went out to look after his sheep, in the blinding snow storm, was lost and when found he was nearly dead with both feet frozen. The corn was all killed and no crops were raised and people subsisted largely on game. The greatest snow storm ever experienced in the United States was in February, 1817. The coldest winter in Cass county of which we have records, was that of 1842-43. The winter set in on November 6 with a heavy snow and zero temperature and with the exception of a slight January thaw, never let up until the middle of April. Solomon Fouts, a pioneer of Deer Creek township, relates that they had an election on the first Monday in April, 1843, and the following day he brought the returns, consisting of twelve votes, to Logansport in his sled and crossed the Wabash river on the ice; that the wild game, deer, turkeys, quails, squirrels, etc., nearly all perished.

The Millerites, an erratic religious sect, some of whom were holding religious meetings in Cass county at that time, said that the heavy snows of that winter would turn to oil and burn up the world, and when one of their members died they placed the body in a tight coffin and left the box rest above ground and not in a grave beneath the surface, as the world would soon be consumed anyway. A great comet with a long tail appeared in the northwest and this greatly excited these religious fanatics.

The coldest day in Cass county was probably January 1, 1864, when the mercury registered 30° below zero (Fahrenheit), with the wind blowing a gale. The previous day was warm and pleasant but a blizzard from the northwest suddenly swept down on the section, with an unprecedented fall of temperature.

The summer of 1863 was excessively cold. There were killing frosts every month in the year. Wheat, corn and tender vegetables, especially on low prairie land, were killed.

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The warmest winter was probably that of 1875-76. New Year's day, 1876, the mercury registered 72°; the sun shone brightly, the grass was green, and it had more the appearance of a June day than New Years. It rained nearly every other day during January but February was warm, dry and dusty; spring birds, robins, bluebirds, etc., made their appearance and farmers were breaking their corn ground.

There were one or two days, the last of January or first of February, that the mercury sunk nearly to zero but no ice was put up.

The heaviest snow of that winter fell on March 28. It was a foot deep with mud beneath, but the sun came out warm and it rapidly melted.

The hottest summer in forty years, according to the weather bureau, was that of 1901, and 1911 was a close second.

Dryest Summer

Probably the longest drouth, taking the country as a whole, was that of 1862, but according to records kept by old residents, the severest drouth Cass county has experienced was in the summer and fall of 1871, the year of the great Chicago fire. It was also very warm, with an early spring. Cherry trees were in blossom on April 9.

There was also a very severe drouth in the summer of 1856, there being only one rain from May to September, so G. G. Thomas reports.

One of the wettest summers was that of 1855, when the rains were almost continuous through the months of June and July, and 1857 was similar. From an old letter written by W. H. Brandt on July 20, 1857, we quote: "Raining like hell and no wheat cut yet." Wheat sprouted in the single head, standing uncut in the field, and shocks of wheat were sprouted and matted together so that they could be lifted or rolled over without separating the sheaves.

Probably the coldest Fourth of July was that of 1873. The railroad to Crawfordsville was just completed and an excursion was run over the road on July 4, 1873, and many Logansport people took an outing on that day. The train was made up of flat open gravel cars with seats made of boards and some green bushes stuck in the sides of the car for protection against the July sun, but they were not needed because it not only rained but snowed on that 4th of July and the temperature approached the freezing point, and everybody nearly froze. Three or four of the excursionists died from the exposure, as they were clad in the usual July garb.

Storms and Cyclones

Cass county has been remarkably free from severe wind storms, cyclones or hurricanes, although destructive storms have occurred all around us. We, lying in a valley, have escaped with only small damages from wind storms and with few or no fatalities.

The first severe storm of which we have record occurred on July 1, 1845. It blew down the first market house erected in Logansport, which stood west of the old canal, now Fifth street, between Broadway and north, back of Frazee's dry goods store; unroofed the courthouse, still uncompleted, T. H. Howe's store at 228 Market, and a number of other buildings.

Enion Kendall, Logansport's pioneer poet, although he could neither read nor write, describes this storm in a poem, that was published at the time; and not only describes the storm, but the poem itself is an historical curiosity which we will reproduce in part, including the original spelling:

twas on the first day of July,
A tempest rose the wind blew hi,

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And in a furious shape did dash,
And tore what things, it pleased, to smash

the first we "heer" all in its way,
into west Logan, it there did stray,
And there a whirlwind, in by turns,
it cawt the hows of nabor burns.

And tore part of the roof asunder,
which cawsed them all to quake and wonder,
As it did pass, across eel river,
All who saw it, how they did quiver,

to see the water whirled in the air,
it maid all present, both gap and stair,
it stretched its course towards the ski,
and swept the river nearly dri

the next we hear as swift, it did dash,
tore pollard's kitchen roof to smash,
kind providence held out his arm,
his family, they received no harm.

the court hows, next a standing by,
its hite is full three stories hie,
it cawt the roof all in its flite,
as if it was nothing but a kite.

the places rent, fell to the ground,
tops of chimblys, tumbling down,
this whirlwind, it did caws, much wonder,
the market hows was rent asunder,

now i must mention mr. ross,
to his office, it then flew across,
his buggy carried away in the round,
and then returned safe to the ground

the next that comes into my view,
the methodist church was damaged to,
John Hows, next comes in my round,
he lives in the upper end of town,

as he was cawt out in the strete,
the storm it did, him badly beet,
this made him feel somewhat flat,
be caws it swept away his hat,
this cawsed him for to feel disorders,
he lost a hundred dollars, in verbal orders.

May 11, 1837, Logansport experienced quite a severe wind storm that blew down the upper story of a building that stood on the northwest corner of Third and Market streets.

Isaiah Kreider also reports that a cyclone blew off the roof of his father's barn, uprooted apple trees and forest trees in its path, in June, 1851, and again in 1879 a hurricane passed over Bethlehem and Adams township, carrying away the barns of William Winegardner and John Grable.

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In the spring of 1881 or 1882 the severest tornado and hail storm known to the writer swept over Cass county. The back part of a two-story brick building then situated at 524 Broadway was blown down. many chimneys and outbuildings fell and hundreds of window glass all over town were broken. It swept over certain parts of the county, cutting a swath half a mile in width, demolishing outbuildings, tearing up trees, and even killing stock and destroying everything movable in its tempestuous pathway. It carried in its wrathful embrace, tops of trees, shingles, loose boards and other objects for long distances through the air.

About the severest snow storm within the memory of the writer occurred on February 21, 1912, when nearly ten inches of snow fell during the day, with a very swift wind and the temperature near the zero point. The snow drifted in great banks, making travel impossible.

April 23, 1910, there was an unusual blizzard and snow storm with severe freezing, which did great damage to the fruit crop, in Indiana and Michigan.

November 12, 1911, there was a sudden drop in the temperature from 72° to 16° in ten hours, or a change of 56°, which was unprecedented, accompanied by a terrible thunder, wind and rain storm, followed by snow. Many chimneys were blown down, electric and telephone wires prostrated, street cars and interurbans tied up, forms on the Tenth street concrete dam (which was being constructed) carried out, etc.

One of the greatest electrical storms in the history of the county occurred June 30, 1912. A continuous roar of thunder with flashes of lightning that kept the heavens in a glare of light. A barn on the Delaplane farm in Clay township was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. A house at 817 Race street had the roof torn off and many other buildings and trees were struck and the debris scattered promiscuously about. Great balls of fire ran along the electric and telephone wires and there were many prostrations and narrow escapes but no fatalities.

The storm of March 21, 1913, while the wind did not have the velocity of some former cyclones or hurricanes, yet upon the whole was probably as severe as any that our county has ever been subjected to. This storm was general all over the western states and blew a gale from the west all day, tearing off the roof of the Dunn hotel, Murdock feed barn, Western motor works and hundreds of buildings all over the county were more or less injured. Outhouses were overturned or carried away, wagons and buggies overturned and hundreds of telephones put out of commission and telegraph communication with the outside world cut off, delaying trains and suspending street car traffic.

During all the meteorological and electrical disturbances that have occurred in Cass county since its first settlement in 1826, there has been no great loss of life nor extensive destruction of property as we read about in many surrounding states. There has been some loss of property by lightning and wind and an occasional death has been recorded where some one has been fatally injured by flying debris, or struck by lightning and killed, but these cases have been very rare.

On September 15, 1911, A. B. Stanton had ten head of fat cattle killed by lightning on his farm in Washington township, which is probably the greatest loss of animal life in the history of the county.

Meteors and Falling Stars

The residents of Cass county have from time to time observed meteors or "falling stars" and have found meteoric masses in different

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parts of the county, but the greatest meteoric display on record occurred "grand and awful; the whole heavens appeared as illuminated with sky- on November 13, 1833. Robert Reed, Sr., describes the phenomena as rockets; thick with streams of rolling fire; scarcely a space in the firmament that was not filled at every intsant," almost infinite numbers of falling stars; they fell like flakes of snow, but bright and shining, illuminating the whole heavens, and accompanied with a hissing sound similar to that made by a dozen skyrockets fired off at the same time. Says Mr. Reed, "We all thought the world was coming to an end and my mother implored Divine grace as never before." This phenomena was repeated on November 14, 1866, but not nearly so extensive or so brilliant as the meteoric shower of 1833. These November meteors or Leonoids have occurred about every third of a century with some regularity for centuries, but none have compared with the shower of 1833. Numerous meteorites have fallen in Cass county from the size of a man's fist to that of his head, composed largely of iron and manganese.

Floods and Ice Gorges

Logansport being situated between and on both sides of two rivers and portions of the city located on river bottom, not many feet above

Ice Gorge

the river bed, has suffered some from floods during heavy rains or from ice gorges during the breaking up of the ice on the rivers in the latter part of winter.

The summer of 1857 was a very wet season and rains fell in June and July almost continuously and in June of that year the waters of the Wabash overflowed its banks and water ran across Fourth street but did not rise to do any damage to business houses along that thoroughfare, but all the town west of Fourth street and between the rivers was inundated.

Ice gorges have formed in Eel river and inundated portions of the city along that stream. In February, 1867, when the ice broke up an ice gorge carried out the old covered bridge across Eel river at Sixth street

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and flooded both sides of the river west of Nineteenth street, and great cakes of ice were carried and deposited over Riverside park, which was then a frog pond, and along Race street, lower High street, Eel River avenue, then a mill race, Michigan and Linden avenues. Several times since that date, ice gorges have driven the water over the banks of Eel river, notably in the spring of 1900 or 1901, when water flowed down Eel river avenue and across Third street and came up Market street east of the Barnett hotel.

Probably the greatest ice gorge and the most destructive occurred on March 19, 1912. The ice was unusually thick (eighteen to twenty-four inches) and formed a gorge above the Tenth street dam in Eel river, causing the water to overflow, above, carrying tons of ice into Miles and Douglass streets, flooding the houses and carrying some of them from their foundations, covering Riverside park with large cakes resembling an arctic ice floe, carrying immense ice cakes and distributing them along Bringhurst, Race, Sixth, lower High street and Eel River avenue and flooding the houses in those streets. The ice carried out the head gates in the waterworks race and did much damage.

This scene was only of short duration, however, as the ice in the river broke loose in a few hours and the water rapidly subsided, leaving hundreds of tons of ice along the streets affected, in many instances right at the kitchen door, convenient for the housewife's domestic supply, although, if they had their choice, would prefer to have their ice delivered in the old way. But this is a progressive age and this is an innovation in free ice delivery.

The old covered bridge at Georgetown, eight miles west of Logansport, was carried out at this time; an immense ice gorge formed at the bridge and a large tract of bottom land this side of Georgetown was inundated.

There was a June freshet in 1875 or 1876 that flooded Biddle island and the writer well remembers driving across Biddle avenue when the water came up to the buggy bed, and this condition was repeated about 1883 and probably several times before and since.

The Great Flood of 1913

Logansport has had floods and inundations but nothing to compare with that of 1913, which breaks all previous records. On "Good Friday," which came on March 21st, not only Cass county but the whole state and surrounding states experienced a continuous wind storm, a regular hurricane of wide extent, coming from the west, which did a great deal of damage to property. This was followed on Easter Sunday, the 23d, with a heavy rain, which continued for three days and extended throughout all the central western states, which caused the Wabash river to suddenly rise, and by Tuesday morning, March 25th, the river was overflowing its banks. Biddle island and the lower portion of town between the rivers as far east as Third street were under water. For two days the water continued to rise until the whole business district was inundated as far east as Pearl street on Market, east of the alley between Fourth and Fifth streets on Broadway, east of the same alley on North street and nearly to Market on Fifth street. The Panhandle railroad from its bridge at the mouth of Eel river to and including the round house and shops, also the Wabash railroad from its crossing on Berkeley street east to Seventeenth street and all the territory south to the Wabash river, also north of the railroads including Toledo street, were completely inundated and looked like one vast lake. The south side, for a square on Burlington avenue, all the lowland along the south bank of

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the Wabash river from the old hospital to west of Heppe's soap factory and all of Shultztown nearly up to the street car and interurban track was one vast inland sea. The west side, including State, Helm, Melbourne, West Market streets to the Vandalia railroad; West Broadway, Wheatland and Linden streets west to the Chicago branch of the Panhandle railroad; Miami street from North Sixth, to a square west of the Franklin school building; Ottawa street from North Wall street to Plum street and the east end of Bates street were all flooded. The approaches to the Third street bridges, both across the Wabash and Eel river, were flooded and also the Market street bridge. The water extended on Sycamore street, north, nearly to the Vandalia railroad, ran west on Ottawa street to Plum and the whole length of Washington street and north on Woodland street to the tracks of the Vandalia railroad and in a swift current west to and under the overhead bridge of the Chicago branch of the Panhandle and down the Vandalia tracks, inundating James McMillen's gardens and on around to the Western Motor Works, connecting with the waters from West Market and Melbourne avenue, leaving only a small portion of the West Side, formerly known as Cabbage Hill, lying west of the Franklin school building, above water. The Washington and Franklin schools, the St. Bridget's, Methodist and Evangelical churches on Wheatland street, and the West Side Presbyterian church were all flooded, as were also the English Lutheran and St. Joseph's churches on lower Market street. The following figures show the depth of the water in different localities:

Panhandle railroad station, Fourth street, six feet; Market and Fourth, five feet; Broadway and Fourth, four feet; in front of courthouse, on Fourth, three feet; corner of Market and Third, six feet; corner of Market and Second, seven feet; at the Wheatland street M. E. church, West Side, six feet; at St. Bridget's church, West Side, five feet; at Newby greenhouse, West Broadway, ten feet; at the corner of Market and Wilkinson, nine feet; at the corner of Helm and Park avenue, twelve feet; at the Washington school, Cicott street, twelve feet; at the Colored church, West Market, nine feet; at the Cumberland Presbyterian church, six feet; at the West Side engine house, six feet; in the Wabash passenger station, Ninth street, three feet.

The inundation in Shultztown was back water, but through the business streets and on the West Side the current was as swift as in the center of the river. The water in the Wabash seemed to be higher than Eel river and thus the water ran across Third and Fourth streets and down Market and Broadway with a rapid current. The buildings obstructed the water so it could not spread out, hence the current in the streets was as rapid as in the river. At first wagons and drays were employed to haul goods and people from the flooded stores and houses, but soon the water rose to such a depth that only boats could navigate the streets, and the current was so rapid that it was dangerous even for boats, as they were liable to be hurled against telephone or light poles on the buildings or trees in turning a corner. It was certainly a unique and novel sight to see boats running along Fourth street from the Panhandle station to the courthouse and from Pearl street down Market and Broadway to the hotels and on across Eel river. Boats could carry people from the Panhandle shops, through the yards and down over the tracks to the passenger station, along Fourth street to the courthouse and Masonic Temple and to any of the hotels, to the English Lutheran or St. Joseph's church, to any opera house or show, city offices and on across Eel river to either of the West Side school buildings or any of the five churches located in that part of town; could cross the Wabash to the South Side church, go to Heppe's factory, sail through Shultztown and back up the South

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Side river road to Tabertown, then float over Biddle island, steam over the South Side Pennsylvania railroad yards above the Eighteenth street bridge, recross the Wabash river and float down through Jerusalem back to the Panhandle shops—all this round, stopping, if desired at any of these places, could be easily taken in a row boat or steam launch. This may seem incredible, yet such a boat ride could easily have been taken during the height of the greatest flood Logansport ever experienced. The scenes in the business district reminded one of Venice or Amsterdam where passengers are taken from the railroad station to the hotels in "gondolas" and the people take a boat from their doorstep to go to church or transact business. By Tuesday evening, March 25th, the water had risen to the Wabash railroad bridge on to Biddle island; it had also reached the interurban and Third street bridges and quantities of drift was fast accumulating at these bridges and endangering those structures. The Wabash Company ran a heavily loaded train of coal cars onto the bridge to hold it down and succeeded in saving their bridge, but the wagon bridge to Biddle island, both the north and south bridges, to-

THIRD STREET BRIDGE, LOGANSPORT, GREAT FLOOD, MARCH 26 TO 29, 1913

gether with the interurban bridge on the north branch of the river, were swept away, and the former was carried down to the mouth of Eel river, so great was the force of the water and the accumulated drift. The Cicott street bridge and the Lewisburg bridge, the last of the old covered bridges in the county, were both swept away. The foot bridge across the Wabash to the Country Club, four miles east of town, was also washed out, and the interurban bridge at Keinly island was damaged, but not so seriously but what it may be repaired and saved. The water was up to the three bridges across Eel river and the Market and Third street bridges could not be crossed owing to their approaches on both ends being flooded, and only the Sixth street bridge could be utilized for the four days in the height of the flood. Had there been ice or any heavy drift these bridges would have been swept away also. On Tuesday evening, April 25th, the situation became very alarming. The water was so deep that horses and wagons could not be driven on the downtown or West Side streets, and the few little skiffs to be had in the city were not sufficient and even these were dangerous to navigate the swift waters of

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the flooded district. Mayor Fickle called a meeting of the citizens to consider what could be done. Hundreds of houses were inundated and the occupants could not get out, were suffering from cold, hunger and thirst, and many were liable to be swept away and drowned.

The churches, halls and private residences were thrown open to the flood victims, but the rescue work was very dangerous, and slow with the few small skiffs, so an appeal was made to Culver Military Academy, and to the U. S. Life Saving Station at Chicago and the next day six boats from Culver and as many from Chicago, sent down by the Chicago *Tribune,* each manned by ten skilled oarsmen, came to the city's relief and did magnificent and noble work in rescuing thousands from their perilous positions in houses surrounded and washed by the mad waves of the muddy and turbulent current. It was through the heroic efforts of these skilled seamen, with their perfect equipment that saved, many, many lives that otherwise would have perished. During the whole day of Wednesday, March 26th, the rescue work went on notwithstanding

CHICAGO LIFE SAVING BOAT ON BROADWAY AND THIRD STREET, LOGANSPORT, MARCH 26, 1913

there was a blinding snow storm, four inches of snow having fallen, with a freezing temperature.

The rescue work was continued Thursday although the waters began to assuage and by Friday evening, March 28th, the waters had receded so that there was no danger from drowning and the boats could do no more except to communicate with the South Side and carry persons or provender back and forth, as all the bridges were washed away. During the flood all the railroads and interurbans were tied up and could operate no trains, except the Vandalia north to South Bend; all the others were under water.

The telegraph and telephones were also out of commission, and half the phones in the city were also disabled. A relief committee was appointed on the first afternoon of the flood with A. G. Jenkins in command. Donations of money, food, clothing and bedding were asked and freely given by our citizens and headquarters opened in the high school building, and systematic methods of relief were adopted. Outside help soon began to pour in, both money and necessary supplies from all sur-

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rounding towns, as far as Chicago. The state and national governments each gave substantial aid and the high school and the basement of the postoffice resembled a commissary of a large army. Four thousand mattresses and other necessary household supplies were promptly received. Governor Ralston sent about one hundred state militia to do guard duty, to prevent depredations and enforce sanitary regulations, and aid in the distribution of supplies, and everybody worked in harmony to overcome and alleviate the distress and suffering of the greatest calamity that has ever overtaken Logansport.

At this writing, April 14th, after a careful estimate of the damage inflicted by the flood, Mr. A. G. Jenkins, the chairman of the board of relief, who acquitted himself nobly, reports that twelve hundred houses were inundated and their occupants were compelled to leave their homes; twelve houses were entirely swept away and many more were moved from their foundations or the latter undermined; scores of outbuildings with fencing and other objects were carried off by the rapid current; six thousand persons were temporarily made homeless.

The loss in personal property to these 1,200 families	$120,000
The damage to the houses	60,000
Losses suffered in the business district	300,000
Bridges, culverts, streets and roads washed out	200,000
Total estimated loss to our people	$680,000

This does not include the damage to railroad, telephone, interurban, heating and other companies whose losses will run into the hundreds of thousands of dollars, as the interurban bridge at Third street was carried away, the Panhandle shops were under six feet of water and the tracks of all roads were washed and undermined and telegraph and telephone lines had to be largely reconstructed.

With all this destruction of property and the rescue of thousands of people from the inundated districts, it is remarkable that no more lives were lost, only two lives sacrificed. Luther Maxwell, the hero of the hour, who lost his life trying to save others, and another who was found in the rear of a saloon on Sycamore street, his death probably being due more to "fire water" than to flood waters. Several deaths, however, from exposure were likely traceable to flood conditions.

A walk through the flooded district presented a sad and sorrowful scene. In the business district plate glass windows were broken, counters and all fixtures ruined, goods soaked with muddy water, the floors bulging up and covered with an inch or two of slime, and everything strewn about promiscuously by the water. Basements filled with muddy water and the contents ruined. Furnaces out of commission and damaged, with a cold, March wind, everything water soaked presented a sad and sickening show.

In the resident part of the flooded district the picture was even worse. There all that many poor people possessed was water soaked and covered with mud and ruined. Mattresses, lounges, sideboards, bookcases, organs, pianos and other household goods thrown out in the yards, covered with mud and falling to pieces, wholly worthless; wearing apparel and all textile goods water soaked, hanging in the back yards; the floors of the houses bulging and covered with soft sticky mud; the plastering with the decorations falling off; the doors, windows and all woodwork warped, with paint and varnish scaling off, and at many houses the foundations, cement porches and walks were undermined and settling.

This is only one picture of the twelve hundred presented by this ap-

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palling flood. Many yards and streets were washed out into great holes two to four feet deep and the dirt and sand piled as high on other lots, streets or sidewalks. The pitiable and sympathetic features of it all was to see the occupants of these houses, themselves bespattered with mud, clearing out the slime, filth and debris of their once neat and comfortable homes. But with all the loss, trials and hardships, it had one redeeming feature, that it brought out the better nature in our being, and placed the entire population of Logansport on a common plane, each vieing with the other in alleviating the suffering and distress of his fellowbeing, and taking that view, it may be a blessing in disguise. It will cause people to take notice that they are weak and can not do as they will but are subject to a higher and mightier Being and that His will, and not ours, must be done.

It is encouraging to see our people take such a philosophical view of their afflictions and trust that their trials will redound to their own true good and that doubting, they are not in despair; cast down but not destroyed; sorrowing but not without hope and disciplined in

A Wrecked Home on Biddle Island

the fire of adversity; they may become better, nobler and grander and better fitted for the higher life.

Causes of Increasing Floods

That our rivers rise quicker and higher than in former years can not be disputed. The cause seems to be manifest. Great canals have been dredged to drain the swamp lands and farmers are yearly putting in tile to underdrain their flat clay lands, which runs the water off suddenly into the rivers. Again the land has largely been denuded of the virgin forests which obstructed and held back the waters and prevented it from running off so rapidly and instead of the forest the land has not only been cleared but replaced by a system of ditching and tiling that greatly facilitates the discharge of the water into the rivers, and they rise more rapidly and reach a higher stage than ever before. The same rainfall today will cause the river to rise higher than it would ten years ago, because of the continual drainage which is not yet completed and until this drainage is completed no man can predict the height to which the river will rise from

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a given rainfall over the drainage basin of the Wabash river. The rainfall prior to the recent floods was no greater than in former years yet the river rose higher from the above causes. Not every year will we have so heavy a rain, but we are likely to have it any year and, as history repeats itself, it is reasonable to suppose we will have as heavy rains some time in the future with similar results unless something is done.

Three remedies may be employed if feasible: First, by a system of reservoirs, to prevent the sudden flowing of the water into the river by thus holding it back; second, widen and deepen the channel of the river; third, construct a system of walls and dykes around the town. The first may not be practicable, but the other two are if the expense is not too great to make them impossible of execution. All river towns situated as Logansport is should take time by the forelock and prepare for the future by erecting buildings that will be damaged as little as possible by water and arranging to move and save their goods quickly in upper stories, or take measures to prevent or control further floods, or both.

Later

After writing the above and before going to press, the committee through Mr. A. G. Jenkins report that they have received in cash from all sources, $52,000, with which they have purchased necessary household goods to distribute among those who lost all their household effects and are delivering the same to the houses in the flooded district. This is in addition to many car loads of provisions and goods received at the time to relieve the urgent needs of the sufferers.

Muskrat in Popcorn Machine

Nearly four weeks after the great flood of 1913 the proprietor of the Murdock hotel barber shop was testing a sanitary automatic popcorn machine which had been partially submerged and placed a nickel in the slot, heard the buzz of the mechanism working, saw the fire inside light, detected a loud and unusual scratching sound followed by a young muskrat jumping out of the machine instead of a package of popcorn, and started to run down the street. He was too dazed and surprised to give chase until the rat made its escape. Opening the machine, they found inside evidence that the muskrat had made a long stay therein, ever since the flood nearly a month before. It had been washed in by the waters, taken refuge in the machine, where there was a supply of popcorn above and water in the base of the machine and Mr. Muskrat was well fed with plenty to drink and could have held the fort much longer.

Coal Delivered

A colored man on the West Side, going back to his little home found a coal shed with a quantity of coal nicely located in his back yard, and with a broad grin, exclaimed: "De good Lawd has remembered me for I was gist out of coal."

Crawfish in Typewriter

Drs. Little and Troutman, whose office was flooded, in cleaning up their typewriter after the flood found a small crawfish encased in mud within the machine and when they removed the mud covering the crawfish began to "crawfish," but the doctors pursued their find and it can now be seen among the anatomical curiosities in the doctors' office as a

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relic of the flood to remind them of their pleasant experiences when they were floating around in their office in six feet of water.

Rat Sailing in a Shoe

When a shoe dealer opened his store in the midst of the flood, he found a rat had taken refuge in a shoe, a miniature Noah's ark, and was floating on the surface of the muddy water, seemingly contented. The shoe not only acted as a boat to keep his ratship's head above water, but also furnished food, as the rat was dining on the leather of the shoe, but seemed to be wise enough to appropriate the upper part of the shoe, and not gnaw a hole in it to let in the water.

Great Historic Floods and Storms

Johnstown flood in Pennsylvania, May 31, 1889, where 2,235 lives were lost and $10,000,000 of property destroyed.

Pittsburg (Penn.) flood, July 26, 1874; two hundred drowned.

St. Louis storm, May 27, 1896; three hundred killed; $12,000,000 loss.

Omaha, Nebraska, 1913, flood and storm; one hundred and fifty killed; two hundred and fifty thousand homeless.

Columbus and Dayton, Ohio, March 25, 1913.

Chicago, Illinois, seven square miles of South Chicago inundated, April 2, 1877.

Report of Weather Bureau

In answer to a series of questions the director of the weather bureau at Indianapolis makes the following statement as to the operations of the weather bureau and meteorological observations taken in Logansport, but the total rainfall for any one year does not necessarily indicate excessive or destructive floods and the statements previously made are taken from local records and statements of actual observers in Cass county.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 19, 1913.

1. The United States Weather Bureau was established February 9, 1870. The local office of the weather bureau at Indianapolis was established in March, 1871. The cooperative station of the weather bureau at Logansport was established in January, 1881. The only meteorological records we have on file pertaining to Cass county are those of Logansport.

2. The average annual rainfall for Logansport is 36.51 inches.

3. The greatest 24-hour rainfall on record at Logansport was 3.69 inches, which occurred on July 2, 1903.

4. March 21, 1913, 0.54 inches; March 22, 00 inches; March 23, 0.45 inches; March 24, 2.30 inches; March 25, 1.97 inches; March 26, rain gauge washed away by flood and no further record available. Total rain fall during great flood of 1913, 5.32 inches.

5. This is the heaviest rainfall, for a similar period of time, on record at Logansport.

6. The wettest year was 1909; precipitation for that year was 51.26 inches.

7. The dryest year was 1899; precipitation for that year was 24.84 inches.

8. The coldest year was 1904; the mean annual temperature for that year was 47.8° F.

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9. The warmest year was 1911; the mean annual temperature for that year was 53.1° F.

10. The coldest day on record at Logansport was January, 1885, when a temperature of 25° below zero was recorded. The lowest official temperature of record for the state is 33° below zero, which was recorded at Lafayette in January, 1885, and again on January 7, 1887.

11. The highest wind velocity ever recorded in Indianapolis occurred on September 1, 1897, when a velocity of 66 miles per hour from the west was recorded. Destructive wind storms of hurricane violence have occurred in different localities of the state at different times, but I am unable to say when or where the most severe storm occurred as our records of these occurrences are necessarily very meagre.

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CHAPTER XXVI

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD—CAPTURED SLAVES—SLAVE IN CASS COUNTY—VICE PRESIDENT MARRIES A NEGRO—MONSTER OF MANITOU—INDIAN ANECDOTES—MONEY HID AT OLD TOWN—LEGEND OF CEDAR ISLAND—INDIAN IN HOLLOW TREE—STEAMBOATS TO LOGANSPORT—CANAL BOAT WRECKED—COURTHOUSE SQUARE IN 1837—NAPOLEON TREE—WOLF STORY—WHITE BLACKBIRD—CURIOUS INSECTS—THE FIRST OF MANY THINGS—GREAT FIRES—ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES—OLDEST SETTLERS—GINSENG FACTORY—AMUSEMENTS IN COURT—BLACK BEN—ANECDOTE OF JUDGE CHASE—JANE CRAWFORD—OLD TABLE—OLDEST MAN IN WORLD—OLD DOOR—FIRST AERIAL MAIL CARRIER.

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

Many years before there was a mile of railroad in Cass county there existed a line of road that began, no one, save the initiated, knew where, and ended in the same mysterious place. It had regular relay stations but their location was equally mysterious. It had conductors but they were not figuring in the limelight. It was known as the Underground Railroad and was patronized exclusively by negroes, fugitives from bondage. They paid no fare but traveled on free passes. The road paid no wages and if any dividends were declared they were for future payment. Its stock was not listed in Wall street nor elsewhere unless it be in kingdom come. There were many men and women in Cass county, in those days, of high character and sympathetic hearts, whose homes were open to all victims of cruelty and oppression. Their philanthropic and heroic deeds brought them no reward in this life, and even subjected them to suspicion, ridicule and ostracism; but who doubts that they added stars to their crown of rejoicing when they passed over the "Land of the Leal" and heard the words, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto Me."

The first negro the writer ever saw was a runaway slave from Kentucky. It was in 1857. My father then lived seven miles north of Logansport on the Michigan pike and kept a station on the underground railroad. Lycurgus Powell and his son, John T. Powell, were station agents in Logansport. Benjamin Campbell, uncle of B. F. Campbell, Benjamin Powell and Josiah Powell were other agents in Cass county and a negro barber by the name of Turner in Rochester. It is needless to say that the trains on this underground railroad did not carry headlights. The trains were not announced by clanging of bells, nor blowing of whistles, yet the station agents usually understood each other, and were anticipating the arrival of trains that only carried goods that were as black outwardly as the nights on which they traveled, yet they were human and possessed human aspirations. There seemed to be a system of communication between agents, probably by wireless telegraphy, even

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in those early days. Trains were only run at night, and the darker the night the more contented and happy were the passengers; and often they were purposely detained for days and even weeks at a station in some secluded Quaker cabin, until the roads were clear of slave hunters and the tracks were open into Canada. About 11 o'clock one summer night in 1857 John T. Powell brought a very black runaway slave to our house and father called us children up to see a black man of whom we had heard so much but never saw one. It was an exciting time and made a lasting impression upon our minds to see a black man, a slave, that was bought and sold as cattle. The stop at our house was of short duration and father and the black man were soon on their way to Rochester where they arrived long before daylight and safely landed the slave with Mr. Turner, who the next night piloted him on to Plymouth, and thus he was taken by trusty friends from station to station, from the Ohio river to Canada.

This is but one instance of many passengers that passed over this system of so-called "underground railroads," but thanks be to Abraham Lincoln and the Union soldiers this method of travel has long since passed into "innocuous desuetude."

The following year a black man and his wife came to our station, accompanied by a "wireless message," that the would-be owners of these negroes were close on the trail, so father hurried them over to a sub-station three miles northwest through a dense woods to Josiah Powell's, who lived where his son Lemuel now resides, where this poor black couple remained for a week or more until the road was cleared of obstructions in the shape of slave drivers, when they were safely carried to Rochester on a free pass, but not in a Pullman car.

To further show the methods of the promoters of this railroad and the determination and fearlessness of some of its agents we relate the following story, although it occurred in Washington county, Pennsylvania, where the writer's father, son of Josiah Powell was born and raised in the midst of a Quaker settlement near the Virginia line:

About 1831 a Virginia slave driver had captured a runaway slave, and had him shackled and sitting behind him on horseback. Josiah Powell accosted him on the highway, when the slave driver drew a pistol; sustained by a clear conscience, that he was doing God's duty, Mr. Powell said to my father, who carried a rifle and was an expert marksman, Jacob, draw a bead on him, and the instant he shoots me, thee shoot him. Jacob obeyed the command of Josiah, and the latter assisted the slave to alight, removed the shackles and started to a nearby Quaker house and next morning was fifty miles nearer Canada securely lodged in a "friend's" cabin in a backwoods settlement, where the negro remained for a week or more, before venturing on to the next station. Jacob kept his gun leveled at the slave driver, who was bidden to hasten south to his native state of Virginia, which he did.

Slaves Captured but Rescued

John Morris lived in Kentucky, near the Ohio river, and had a slave whose name was David Powell. On the night of October 9, 1847, this slave with his wife, Lucy, and four children ran away and by the complete system of underground railroads reached Michigan and in a backwoods Quaker settlement, eight miles from Cassopolis, they were given employment and a cabin in which to live. Search was made for two years without finding them, but in September, 1849, Mr. Morris heard of them and with eight men kidnapped the colored Powell family in their cabin home and started for their Kentucky plantation, but the Quakers

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in the neighborhood were soon apprised and gave hot pursuit and overtook them at South Bend. Morris and his men at first showed fight, but were outnumbered and submitted to legal restrictions. Wright Mandlin swore out a writ of habeas corpus, and as we then had no fugitive slave law, the judge freed the colored family, but the owner brought suit in the federal courts at Indianapolis and made Mandlin and his aids pay heavily for the slaves. They never returned, however, to their master but soon after went to Canada. This was an exciting case and Cass county people were at the time much interested in the outcome as the parties passed through Logansport from and to Kentucky.

Slave in Cass County

Charles J. Murray, a Kentuckian and slave holder, married Margaret McBean, of that state. She was a sister of Gillis McBean, who was one of the earliest settlers in Logansport and at whose house, on Railroad street, the three commissioners appointed by the legislature to locate the county seat of Cass county met in 1829 and selected Logansport as the seat of justice. In 1844 Gillis McBean's widow lived on the Skelton farm on the north bank of Eel river, in Clay township, and Mr. Murray and his wife moved from Kentucky and lived with Mrs. McBean and brought a negro slave, a mulatto girl, whom they kept as their slave, but at the approach of winter they sent her back to Kentucky. This is probably the only negro slave ever harbored as such within the confines of Cass county. Giles G. Thomas, who lived on the adjoining farm, well remembers this colored slave and relates many interesting reminiscences. Mr. Thomas also relates an interesting fact, not known to many or perhaps any of our people, that Richard M. Johnson, vice-president of the United States from 1837 to 1841, was married to a black negro woman and when he went to Washington as vice-president he took his negro wife with him and created quite a sensation in the capitol. Mr. Thomas says his mother-in-law lived near Mr. Johnson's home in Kentucky and has often seen his wife; that she was not a mulatto, but a very black negro woman.

The Monster at Manitou

In the year 1837 there appeared in the columns of the Logansport *Telegraph* a communication supposed to have been written by a Logansport pioneer artist, Wm. Winter, giving a detailed description of the monster, that in early times, was said to have inhabited Lake Manitou near Rochester.

Mr. Winter describes the monster as related to him by a fisherman, who said he had seen it and it was terrible to behold. The serpent, which they represented to be sixty feet long, had a frontal bone three feet across, eyes as big as saucers, and a forked tongue as red as blood. At the time the article created quite a sensation throughout Cass county and parties interested in the piscatorial art were made up to explore the lake and capture the monster, but he was never taken and some said that our esteemed artist was imposed upon by some fisherman who had taken on too big a load of "Indian fire water," but the lake always bore the name of Manitou or Devil's Lake.

Indian Anecdote

Burl Booth relates that a drunken Indian, one hot summer day in the thirties, lay as a nuisance in the market place between Second and Third streets, with only a cloth around his loins. He lay with his face

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down; some mischievous person raised the cloth and poured some turpentine under it; soon the Indian woke up, began to squirm, and presently got up, gave an unearthly "war whoop" and flew like a streak of lightning for the Wabash river, a square away, and plunged into it, and there sat down in the river for some time, to the amusement of the settlers who had been attracted by the familiar war whoop and swift running of the Indian. The turpentine was an effectual remedy in waking the Indian from his drunken stupor.

In 1837 Joel H. Davis, father of Mrs. John White, moved from Albany, New York, and located in a log cabin in the midst of the forest in Cass county. Mrs. Davis was a young bride, always lived in a city and never saw an Indian. One day when Mr. Davis was absent from their cabin home a big Indian raised the latch string to the cabin door and suddenly, without knocking, stepped in with his shawl, in which he was robed, all covered with blood. This was the first Indian she had ever seen, and thus abruptly entering the cabin, when she was alone, and all bespattered with blood, Mrs. Davis was terrified beyond expression, thinking that the Indian had murdered her husband and she was soon to feel the scalping knife of the red man. The Indian, however, soon smiled, grunted and pointed to the cupboard, indicating he wanted something to eat, which she quickly gave him as soon as she could recover from her fright. He began eating the lunch ravenously and patting her on the back and with a grunt left as abruptly as he came, greatly to the relief of Mrs. Davis, who at once drew in the latch string and doubly barred the door. When her husband returned, she not venturing out before, they found the hind quarter of a deer lying outside the cabin door which the Indian had left them, thus accounting for the blood-stained shawl he wore. While Mrs. Davis had a more favorable opinion of the Indian thereafter, yet her first informal introduction to the red man made an indelible impression upon her mind, and she often related her first experience in her Hoosier home to her friends and relatives in New York with mingled feelings of pleasure and pain.

Senator Pratt in his personal recollections, published in the Logansport *Star*, gives some interesting narratives of Indian life, especially after they had received the government annuity. We quote in part: "Early one morning, in 1836, I strolled down to the camp, which was just waking and rubbing its eyes after the drunken revels of the night. What a spectacle. Everywhere around lay drunken Indians in all sorts of attitudes, picturesque and grotesque. One beautiful squaw, not more than twenty years old, lay placid in death, a deep gash in the temple, showing where the fatal tomahawk, wielded in mad fury, by a drunken and jealous husband or lover, had done its fearful work. The mild lovely face of this Indian girl plead eloquently for vengeance to the heart of every passerby. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the murderer, but he had fled to the Miamis, who adopted him into their tribe. He won the friendship of one of the great chiefs, Benach, and married his daughter and was protected ever thereafter. Who of the early settlers will ever forget "Pe-ash-wa" and the crimes imputed to this wily, chief?

Money Hid at Old Town

There is a legend with some elements of truth in it, that when the French controlled the northwest territory the French commandant at Kaskaskia, near St. Louis, sent a runner to Marquis du Quene at Montreal for money to pacify the Indian allies. Father Chardon was, with four soldiers and four Indian guides, to carry the money to Kaskaskia When Father Chardon reached the Old Town Indian village on the

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north bank of Eel river near the mouth of Twelve Mile Creek, he discovered a plot on the part of the four soldiers to murder him and the Indian guides and make off with the money, $10,000. In order to frustrate this scheme Father Chardon placed the money in a pot and buried it near the mouth of Twelve Mile creek, keeping an accurate description of the place, but he took sick and returned to Montreal and Europe, and the hidden treasure still remains undiscovered, although in early times efforts were made to discover it.

Legend of Cedar Island

This beautiful little island in the Wabash river, four miles above Logansport, now occupied by the Country Club, has an interesting legendary tale portrayed by Captain Swigart in his writings, and G. N. Berry adds interest to this picturesque island in song; thus both in song and story the history of Cedar island will be perpetuated.

Fair wood embowered island, clad in nature's garb of green,
Where ceaselessly zephyrs play, and rippling waters flow.
As I gaze upon the beauty of the wild and sylvan scene,
My thoughts in dreamy fancy turn to days of long ago.

Here nature with unsparing hand, her rarest charms bestows,
And decks the scene with beauty, that gives back her brightest smile,
Here too, when burdened with earth's cares, the weary seek repose,
And find sweet rest and solace on this quiet rock-girt isle.

The legendary story is briefly as follows:

Wild Rose, a daughter of a Miami chief, was the belle of her day and tribe. She was sought by the young bucks as belles are everywhere, whether red or white. One of Wild Rose's suitors was No-ka-me-na, who was her favored one. Another admirer was Mais-ze-ka, a dissolute young chief who was insanely jealous of his rival. There was another Indian maiden, "White Fawn," who was in love with No-ka-me-na, and counted herself a rival of Wild Rose. She learned of an appointed meeting to take place on Cedar island between Wild Rose and No-ka-me-na, which she at once communicated to Mais-ze-ka, the rival of No-ka-me-na.

Mais-ze-ka lay in ambush near the shore for the expected meeting of his rival with Wild Rose. It was a fine evening, about 1750. As the sun was sinking in the western horizon and its beams were penetrating this sylvan forest and glistening upon the smooth waters of the Wabash on the north bank of Cedar island two canoes might have been seen approaching the island from opposite directions. The canoes met at a given point, where they were concealed under the branches of overhanging trees that fringed the shore and the occupants soon were seated on a log near the rocky cliff, unconscious of Mais-ze-ka, who lay in ambush. The first intimation they had that an enemy was in this quiet island was the twing of a bow-string and the whizz of an arrow which with unerring aim pierced the heart of No-ka-me-na.

Wild Rose saw her lover sink down at her feet in death. She gave a piercing war whoop of rage and despair, then called and implored "Manitou" to avenge the murderer. In answer to her prayer, says the legend, the new moon was veiled in a haze, the earth rocked and a portion of the rocky ledge on the northeast corner of the island fell into the water, carrying down the body of No-ka-me-na, forever burying him. The savage heart of Wild Rose was glad that her lover was thus

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entombed, because her enemy could not scalp him. Wild Rose found her canoe and left the island and her people forever. Mais-ze-ka's victory was of short duration, for White Fawn, angered because he had murdered the man she loved, killed him.

This legendary story, substantially as told here, is said to have been handed down by the Miami and Pottawattomie Indians, who inhabited this region prior to the coming of the whites and there may be some elements of truth in it but evidently colored up by the fictitious.

Indian in Hollow Tree

Mrs. Beaufort Banta of Jefferson township relates that the Indians often buried their dead in hollow trees and gave a practical illustration: She says she was milking one evening in the woods back of her house in the year 1836 or 1837 and she noticed an unusual offensive odor, and on investigation found a dead Indian in a hollow tree nearby, whose spirit had evidently taken its flight to the happy hunting grounds some time before, as the effluvia from that hollow tree had not the odor of violets. At this time there was an Indian village on Crooked creek not far from the Banta cabin.

Steamboats to Logansport

Five or six steamboats have come up the Wabash river to Logansport, one in 1832 or '33, 1835, 1836 or 1837, 1851, 1854 and the "General Philips" in June, 1857. Our fellow townsman, Wm. Bevan, took a ride on the latter. The one coming up in 1835 was stranded and never returned.

The boat steaming up the Wabash in 1836 or 1837 brought the first piano to Cass county and in unloading it fell into the water and remained in the bottom of the river until the water subsided before it was taken out. This was the old Lasselle instrument, now in possession of B. W. Booth.

Canal Boat Lost

In 1844 the canal boat "Kentucky" was lost by a washout in the canal bank west of town near Cottonwood creek, the boat being wrecked beside the canal, and Thomas Emerson was drowned, and the chambermaid and three men were rescued, which was described in verse by Enion Kendall, Logansport's pioneer poet:

"The chambermaid and three men more,
Sat all night on a sycamore,
From early night till rise of sun,
And watched the mighty Wabash run."

Courthouse Square in 1837

At the northwest corner stood a two-story hewed log house used as a residence by Harvey Brown. Next to it on the east was a typical round log, pioneer cabin. On the next lot east stood an unfinished one-story, two-room frame building used as a storage room for Aldrich's chair factory but later finished and occupied as a residence by Philip Pollard.

East of the alley on North street stood the jail 16x32 feet, built of hewed logs one foot thick, also floor and ceiling of same material; two rooms, the debtor's room and the murderer's room.

The northeast corner was vacant except that a cellar had been ex-

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cavated for the basement of a courthouse, but plans were changed and the courthouse was later built nearer the center. Near the southeast corner, (corner of Fourth and Wall streets), stood a one-story brick building, with two rooms and floors laid with brick eight inches square. This was the clerk's office.

On the southwest corner (Third and Wall streets), stood Aldrich Brothers', (Wm. and Nathan), chair and furniture factory. It was a two-story frame building and in the rear part in 1839 was an iron furnace for melting and making iron castings, the first iron furnace ever operated in the county. At the west end of the square on Third street between the log house on the corner and the chair factory was a small frame building occupied by Harvey Brown as a hat factory. He made wool and fur hats. Skins and peltries were bought, the fur taken off and the skins thrown away. There was a vat in the back room where the composition for the hats was prepared and across the street was a room where the hats were finished and sold. The usual price for a good fur hat was $5.00.

Historic Willow Tree

Leroy Fitch, half-brother of Dr. G. N. Fitch, was in the United States navy for many years. In 1840 he was an officer aboard the United States war ship that was appointed to escort the remains of Napoleon Bonaparte from the Island of St. Helena back to Paris for permanent sepulture. When at St. Helena he secured a sprout of a willow tree that stood at the head of Napoleon's grave on that island and brought it home with him and planted it on the Fitch lot, corner of Seventh and Market streets, where it grew into a large tree and may now be seen in front of George W. Seybold's residence, No. 709 Market street, who purchased the property. The tree is now nearly two feet in diameter and stands in front of the house on the lot line and in building the present iron fence they were considerate enough to make a curve in the fence around this historic tree in order to preserve it.

Wolf Story

Out in the township of Boone, on the prairies west of Royal Center in the year 1870 the farmers were losing large numbers of sheep and the loss ran up to about one hundred in the one neighborhood and the dogs came in for censure, and the farmers were so wrought up that they began to kill every dog found off his master's premises, and some were pursued and shot at the very doors of the owners. Bad blood was thus engendered but still the sheep killing went on. Finally a party of determined young men headed by Ben Stewart began to sit up of nights to watch for the dogs that were playing havoc with the herdsmen's flocks. One moonlight night in June, when all the denizens of bloody Boone were wrapt in the arms of Morpheus, except Ben Stewart, the flock of sheep he was guarding began to run in great excitement and soon the guardsman saw in the midst of the herd a big Newfoundland dog, as he supposed, and being well armed, he hastily ran toward the supposed cause of the commotion and did not shoot until near the dog lest he might not hit his dogship but the sheep. As he approached nearer, the dog that had caught a sheep saw him and began to growl and show fight and Ben says it looked as big as an elephant in the bright moonlight. He was terribly frightened, every muscle was trembling, but he fired at close range and mortally wounded the cause of the commotion among his sheep, and as he came near, it began to snap at him but a second shot

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laid it low and when he examined his victim it proved to be a very large gray wolf as big as any Newfoundland dog. No more sheep were killed in that neighborhood. The wolf's scalp was taken and the county paid Mr. Stewart $5.00 for the same. This is probably the last gray wolf ever killed in Cass county, although in early days they were numerous and very destructive to the farmers' herds.

White Blackbirds

In derision we often hear the expression, "White Blackbird" but Green Thomas, whose memory is excellent and who delights to tell his past experiences, relates an absolute fact; that about the year of Logansport's first recorded great cyclone in 1845, that Enion Kendall so graphically describes, that this hurricane raised "Cain" among the blackbirds, that some of them were changed to a pure white.

Mr. Thomas vouches for the truth of this story for he captured one out of a great flock that was a blackbird to all intents and purposes except that it was white. The hero of this tale then lived north of town in Clay township where Bob Barnett says he has often seen red bluebirds.

Curious Insects

On July 14, 1910, millions of small white insects, moth-like in appearance, probably hatched in the sand in the bed of the Wabash river opposite the south end of Fourth street, swarmed into the Johnson hotel, restaurant and other places in that vicinity that were open late at night. They filled the rooms wherever lights were burning, and were so numerous that persons could not breathe. They would get into your mouth, nose and ears. All lights had to be put out in order to prevent them from taking possession of the business places that kept open after night. The insect storm, however, was of short duration but was a curious historic phenomenon, although these insect pests do occasionally appear in the latter part of summer on excessively warm nights.

The First of Many Things Local

First settler in Cass county, Alex Chamberlain, 1826.
First merchant in Logansport, Hugh B. McKeen, 1827.
First carpenter and cabinetmaker, David Patrick, 1828.
First tailor, Job B. Eldridge, 1828.
First doctor, John T. Liston, 1827.
First mill, built by John Tipton, on Eel river, 1829.
Logansport laid out, April 10, 1828.
Logansport incorporated as a town, 1831.
Logansport incorporated as a city, 1838.
First mayor of Logansport, Joram Vigus, 1838.
Cass county organized, spring of 1829.
First marriage, Charles Polke and Louisa R. Smith, January 1, 1829.
First births, Sarah Smith, in cabin of Daniel Bell, February 15, 1828. Lewis Cass Bell, in summer of 1828.
First birth inside of town of Logansport, Gellis McBane, December 30, 1829.
First death, Sarah, infant of John Smith, summer of 1828.
First hotel opened by Alex Chamberlain, 1826.
First newspaper, *"Pottawattomie and Miami Times,"* August 15, 1829.
First daily newspaper, *The Pharos,* July 15, 1861.

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First jail erected of hewed logs, 1829.
First court opened by Judge Morris, May 21, 1829.
First attorneys, A. S. White, A. Ingram, Henry Cooper, 1829.
First school building (Old Seminary), corner Fourth and Market, 1829.
First school teacher in county, John McKinney, 1829.
First library opened in C. Carter's store, 1838.
First resident preacher, Rev. M. M. Post, December 25, 1829.
First sermon preached by Rev. John Scott in 1828, in a barn on west side.
First Sunday school organized May, 1829.
First church, Presbyterian, erected by Reverend Post, 1836.
First dentist, Dr. J. H. Atwood, 1837.
First coroner's inquest (DeHart Booth, coroner), 1836.
First canal boat run to Logansport, 1838.
Last canal boat run through to Toledo (The Rocky Mountain), 1871.
First bicycle in Logansport, 1886 or 7.
First automobile, May 16, 1902 (Hessler).
First coal oil lamp, 1848, crude black oil.
First railroad into Logansport, 1855.
First telegraph about 1850, J. B. Durett, operator.
First time men and women sit together in church, 1859.
First organ used in Methodist Episcopal church, February 12, 1859.
First flying machine in Logansport, 1910.
First and only colored slave held in Cass county about 1844.
First street cars (mule power), May 20, 1883.
First street cars (electric power), October 1, 1891.
First piano brought on steamboat about 1836.
First full-bound pork barrel (made by Robert F. Stewart), 1857.
First jewelers, James Fraser and Mart Gridley, 1836.
First interurban cars into Logansport, 1905.
First canal boat, "The Clyde," built in Logansport by Veeder & Son, 1838.
First large family Bible brought to Logansport by John B. Durett in 1828.
First blacksmith, Benjamin Talbert, a negro, for the Indians, 1828, shop located on the south bank of Wabash river.

General

First marriage in the United States, John Laydon and Ann Burras, Virginia, 1608.
First white child born in United States, Virginia Dare, 1587.
First slaves, twenty negroes sold by Dutch at Jamestown, Virginia, 1620.
First writing paper used in 1110.
First chimneys used in houses, 1310.
First invention and use of gunpowder, 1340.
First clock made by Vick of Paris, 1370.
First printing press used by Gutenberg, Germany, 1440.
First glass used in England, 1457.
First Bible Concordance issued, 1310.
First English Bible printed in America, 1782.
First railroad built, Baltimore to Washington, 1830.
First telegraph line, Baltimore to Washington, 1844.
First railroad in Indiana, Madison to Indianapolis, 1847.
First telegraph line into Indianapolis, 1848.

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First cremation at Washington, Pennsylvania, December 5, 1876.
First Cass county fair, 1842, Hewitt L. Thomas, president.

Great Fires

1666—Great fire in London.
1835—Great fire in New York, loss $15,000,000.
1838—Fire at Charleston, South Carolina, loss $3,000,000.
1845—New York, loss $7,500,000.
1845—Pittsburg, loss $10,000,000.
1851—San Francisco, loss $10,000,000.
1866—Portland, Maine, loss $10,000,000.
1871—Chicago, loss $168,000,000.
1872—Boston, loss $75,000,000.
1892—St. Johns, New Foundland, loss $25,000,000.
1899—Ottawa, Canada, loss $15,000,000.
1900—Hoboken, New Jersey, loss $5,500,000.
1901—Jacksonville, Florida, loss $11,000,000.
1902—Paterson, New Jersey, loss $7,000,000.
1904—Baltimore, Maryland, loss $75,000,000.

Local Fatalities, Accidents and Noted Murders—Railroad Accidents

In June, 1884, the Vandalia Railroad bridge across the Wabash below town went down while a freight train was crossing it, precipitating the engine and a number of cars to the bottom of the river, killing the fireman and engineer.

June 23, 1901, the Wabash Railroad had a bad wreck four miles east of Logansport, due to a washout of a culvert following a heavy rain. It occurred in the night. A passenger train was completely demolished, killing thirteen and seriously injuring many more—Clark Taylor of our city being one of the latter.

Local Casualties

Ella Douglass, sister of Jesse D. Douglass, editor of the *Logansport Herald,* fell while descending a stairs in the old Nash Foundry, corner Fifth and High streets, and broke her neck, dying suddenly about 1853.

About 1869, James Willett, a carpenter fell from the roof of the Forest Mills, which he was repairing, and was killed.

George W. Scantling, October 24, 1864, was burned to death in a house on Berkeley street.

December 15, 1865, a boiler explosion in Knowlton's foundry on Berkeley street killed four boys and one girl.

D. C. Matthews was killed while riding a motorcycle in Jefferson township, January 10, 1911.

Maurice J. Winfield was killed on the Michigan pike, in Bethlehem township, May 13, 1911. The automobile which he was driving ran off the road, upset and killed him instantly.

Mrs. John Eckert, Anna Wagner and Charles Lambert were killed and Mrs. Keip seriously injured near Rochester, Indiana, while crossing a railroad in an automobile, the latter being struck by a train, August 19, 1910.

A most unfortunate shooting scrape occurred on July 28, 1910, wherein Samuel A. Michael, a respected citizen of Logansport, shot and killed Levi Pippinger on the farm of Mr. Michael, seven miles southwest of Logansport in the edge of Carroll county. Mr. Pippinger was a tenant

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of Michael and there had been some differences between them. Michael went to the farm to look after his share of the wheat during the time of threshing. Pippinger had a pitch fork in his hands when they met. Pippinger prodded Michael with the fork and the latter shot him, killing him instantly. Michael was indicted for murder but released on bail. The case was tried, appealed to the supreme court, reversed, and on second trial Michael was acquitted, May 30, 1913, nearly three years after the sad occurrence.

Killed by Railroad

On September 12, 1899, a most distressing accident occurred at the crossing south of Uhl's old mill in Washington township. Mrs. Kitura McVety and three children, Arthur, May and Carrie, the family of Harrison McVety, a farmer living near Anoka, while driving across the railroad were struck by a train and killed, the carriage wrecked and horse killed.

Names of Oldest Settlers and Date of Settlement

John Adair, 1831; Peter Anderson, 1831; Daniel Bell, 1827; Moses Barnett, 1831; De Hart Booth, 1832; Robert Bryer, 1833; Joseph Barron, 1828; Lewis Bowyer, 1834; Peter Berry, 1829; Richard Crooks, 1832; Ashford Carter, 1832; Isaac Clary, 1831; Jack Conner, 1830; Chauncey Carter, 1828; George Clymer, 1834; Joseph B. Campbell, 1831; Daniel Dale, 1830; Alex Chamberlain, 1826; John B. Durett, 1829; Wm. Dixon, 1831; John Douglass, 1831; Geo. W. Ewing, 1829; W. G. Ewing, 1829; John Enritt, 1833; Wm. Follis, 1834; Job B. Eldridge, 1829; N. D. Grover, 1831; Benjamin Green, 1835; Guy Joseph, 1829; Robert Gibson, 1831; Joseph Gibson, 1831; Robert Gray, 1832; John R. Hinton, 1829; John Hoover, 1829; James Horney, 1831; Samuel Hanna, 1836; Richard Hensley, 1831; Israel Johnson, 1831; George Julian, 1834; Jesse Julian, 1834; James H. Kintner, 1830; Hyacinth Lasselle, 1834; Samuel Lowman; Gillis McBean, 1828; John W. Miller, 1834; Robert McMillen, 1831; George McMillen, 1831; John Myers, 1831; Hugh B. McKeen, 1829; Joel Martin, 1830; Daniel Neff, 1831; Jonathan Neff, 1831; David Patrick, 1829; Charles Polk, 1829; John Scott, 1829; Wm. Scott, 1829; B. H. Scott, 1831; Christian Simons, 1831; Joseph Sellers, 1832; James Smith, 1829; Alexander Smith, 1831; Geo. Smith, 1829; John Smith, 1829; Joshua Shields, 1831; Dr. Hiram Todd, 1828; Moses Thorpe, 1829; Cyrus Taber, 1828; Samuel Taber, 1829; J. B. Turner, 1829; Gen. John Tipton, 1828; Abner Van Ness, 1831; Jordan Vigus, 1830; Cyrus Vigus, 1830; Alex Wilson, 1829; Gen. Walter Wilson, 1830; Henry Weirick, 1830; Nathaniel Williams, 1833; Robert Wilson, 1832; Samuel Ward, 1831; Andrew Young, 1830.

Ginseng Factory

James Blake, of Indianapolis, established a ginseng factory in Logansport in 1830 and continued to operate it until 1835. He prepared the ginseng root, bleached it, then shipped it east for the China trade.

Amusement in Court

Daniel D. Pratt was trying a case in court where his client was suing a neighbor for trespass and damages, because his hogs had invaded his corn field and destroyed much of it. The defense claimed that there

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was a hollow log that was crooked and the hogs had crawled through it and that he was not to blame. To show that the hog was too big to get through the hollow log, Pratt asked the witness how big the hog was. The witness replied, "About as big a hog as you are." Pratt repeated the question in a louder tone, with the same answer. Pratt continued his question in still louder and angry tones—"How big was the hog?" The same answer but at the top of his voice, "As big a hog as you are." By this time the whole court was in an uproar of laughter, except Pratt, who was a big man and exhibited his temper, but the laughter drowned his voice and he could not be heard and had to wait, and finally he joined in the common laughter.

Black Ben

Probably the first negro in Logansport was Benjamin Talbert, familiarly known as "Black Ben." He was noted for his good behavior, politeness and loud, irrepressible laughter; his mother for her Christian faith and like irrepressible manifestations of joy at religious meetings. Black Ben was a familiar figure and his loud laughter could be heard for squares away. At one of the first meetings held in Logansport by Rev. Hunter in the old seminary, about 1830, Job Eldridge, Ash Carter and Black Ben formed part of the audience, sitting upon the same seat. His subject was the afflictions of Job. Carter whispered to Ben if it was not a shame that he should tell about Job's sores. Ben, with both hands over his mouth, broke for the door, which he had scarcely reached when the force of his laughter blew away from his mouth his hands with a report equal to an old flint-lock musket, with his yah! yah! yah! rolled on the grass at the door before he was able to leave. The effect on the audience of five minutes discharges of laughter would have to be seen and heard to be appreciated. During the agitation of the slavery question about 1855, Black Ben became uneasy for fear of being taken south and moved to Michigan and was lost sight of.

Anecdote of Early Manners

contributed by Wm. M. Gordon, who about 1858 was standing beside the overhead canal bridge on Broadway when a number of young men, dudes of the town but strangers to him, accosted Dudley H. Chase, afterwards judge, but then a verdant appearing young man, on this elevated canal bridge. They saluted him with much politeness, bowed, lifted their hats, asked him when he returned, how he left "pop" and "mam," made some affectionate inquiry about dear old grandmother and kindred remarks. Drawing a pistol Chase shot into the floor of the canal bridge. The shooting had the desired effect; they took to their heels, taking their manners with them.

Jane Crawford

born 1764; died near Sullivan, Indiana, March 30, 1842, was the first person in the world upon whom an ovariotomy operation was performed. This was by Dr. Ephraim McDowell at Danville, Kentucky, in 1809. Her son, Samuel T. Crawford, was a resident of Harrison township and later resided on the north side in 1837 to 1839 and died there. His mother, Jane Crawford, made her home with her son on the north side for a time during the later thirties. Samuel T. Crawford's wife was Jane Routh, an aunt of Wm. C. Routh, the meat packer. She married Henry Morrell in England. They came to Logansport in the early thirties and Mr.

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Morrell, together with the father of Wm. C. Routh ran a tannery on the north side. After Mr. Morrell's death his widow became the wife of Samuel T. Crawford and lived for many years after his death on Michigan avenue with her son Robert Crawford and her daughters Minnie (Crawford) Griffith and Sarah (Crawford) Brown.

Old Table

Mrs. David E. Bryer, now residing at 207 Seventh street, has an old walnut table with a bit of interesting history. It is octagon in shape and solidly constructed. Alexander Goodwin, father of Martha and Amanda Goodwin, and Mrs. S. B. Boyer cut the walnut tree from the lot now occupied by the Episcopal church, northwest corner of Seventh and Market streets, in 1840, and had the lumber sawed at the Taber sawmill on Eel river and Ninth streets. Mrs. Bryer also has several mahogany chairs purchased in Philadelphia by Cyrus Taber in 1829, which the Bryers purchased of the Taber estate after his death in 1855.

Oldest Man in the World

Jose Calvario, a Mexican-Spaniard, died at Tuxpan, Mexico, in July, 1912, at the age of 185. Church records showed that he was born in 1727 and is reported to have been the oldest man in the world at the time of his death.

Old Door

Lew Enyart, eighty-five years old, a resident of Clay township, has in his possession an old door that was used on the first schoolhouse erected in Clay township, about 1833. It is made of poplar slabs and is still in a good state of preservation. Felix McLaughlin was perhaps the first school teacher to open this door. The log schoolhouse stood on the farm now belonging to Art Wells.

First Aerial Mail Carrier

First mail in the United States to be carried by air-ships was from Nassau to Brooklyn, Long Island, September 9, 1911, and Earl L. Ovington was the carrier, and on October 3, 1911, Postmaster General Hitchcock established the first Aerial Mail Route No. 607,001 between New York and Los Angeles, California, the longest route ever established with Mr. Ovington as carrier, but it has not, to date, been practically operated.

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CHAPTER XXVII

LOGANSPORT

FIRST SETTLEMENT—TOWN PLAT—NAMING—SALE OF LOTS—FIRST BUILDINGS—FIRST BUSINESS—TOWN INCORPORATION—CITY INCORPORATION—ADDITIONS—AREA.

The title to the lands in and around Logansport was not acquired by the United States until the treaty of October 16 and 23, 1826, with the Miami and Pottawattomie Indians. Until this time the Indians held full sway in all the territory embraced within the limits of Cass county.

By this treaty the Indians relinquished all their rights to the government and the treaty also provided for certain reservations, one to the children of Jos. Barron, which included the territory now known as the West Side and Cicotts and Richardsvilles reserves, consisting of the present site of Logansport between the rivers and extending also north and south of said rivers. However, before the acquisition of the land by the government, a few Indian traders and stray settlers located in this territory. Probably the first white man to erect a building in Cass county was Edward McCartney, who came from Ft. Wayne and built a trading post on the north bank of the Wabash river a short distance below the mouth of Eel river, in the fall of 1824. He was only a transient trader and not a permanent settler, and Alexander Chamberlain was the first permanent settler in the county. He came from Fort Harrison and entered section 35, township 27 north, range 1 east, the west half of the section on December 23, 1824, and the east half on May 25, 1825, thus anticipating the Indian treaty of 1826. It was not, however, until August, 1826, that he built a small round log cabin on the south bank of the Wabash opposite the mouth of Eel river, now within the city limits but then a part of Washington township. Here, in this primitive cabin, surrounded by a dense forest, where only Indians and wild beasts contended for supremacy, Alex. Chamberlain, the first permanent settler, in the summer of 1826 began the first improvement within the present limits of Logansport. Soon after other prospectors and travelers began to make their appearance and Mr. Chamberlain's modest cabin was too small to entertain travelers, so he conceived the idea of opening a tavern and at once erected a double, two-story, hewed log house with an entry or hall way between, just west of his original domicile and opened the first hotel or tavern in Logansport and Cass county, in the fall or winter of 1826. He was accommodating and possessed a congenial spirit and ere long he became the most popular landlord on the upper Wabash. In March, 1828, Gen. John Tipton, who had previously been appointed Indian agent at Ft. Wayne, moved to Logansport and established his headquarters at the Chamberlain tavern and on April 3, 1829, purchased the Chamberlain premises, paying therefor $725 and erected other buildings to accommodate the agency, including a frame office building with a porch in front, which

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was occupied as the Indian agency for years. After disposing of his original tavern to General Tipton, Mr. Chamberlain erected a double hewed log house, a counterpart of the first, about a quarter of a mile to the west, where Heppe's soap factory now stands and established the second tavern in the county. His tavern sign hung in a large oblong frame fastened upon the top of a wooden post and bearing the inscription, "Entertainment by A. Chamberlain." This sign remained for many years after he sold out to Francis Murphy, Sr., who purchased and occupied the property July 6, 1833, having paid therefor $2000. This old log tavern was purchased about 1870 by Wm. Heppe and used for a soap factory for two years, when it was torn down. Just prior to its demolition a photograph of this old historic structure was taken, showing the roof fallen in and the accompanying cut represents it as it appeared at that time, 1872.

FIRST HEWED LOG TAVERN IN CASS COUNTY
1829-1872

Maj. Daniel Bell, brother-in-law of General Tipton, was the first to

ALEX. CHAMBERLAIN TAVERN—1828

locate in the main part of the town between the rivers. He came on March 27, 1827, and erected a log cabin east of Berkley street and south of the old cemetery not far from the present Wabash passenger station.

Jos. Barron and his family, who came from Ft. Wayne in June, 1827, temporarily domiciled in McCartney's old trading post on the north bank of the Wabash and some distance west of the mouth of Eel river until he could build a hewed log house similar to the Chamberlain tavern near where the Washington school now stands on the west side.

In the summer of 1827 Hugh B. McKeen, a son-in-law of Mr. Barron and an Indian trader, erected a log house and opened a trading post on the point. He built a log residence a short distance to the east or at the south end of First street. Hugh B. McKeen was undoubtedly Logansport's pioneer merchant, and C. B. Lasselle in his reminiscences speaks of him and his business thus:

"His day book relating to his trade with the whites commences with the date of June 24, 1827. His customers were not as numerous and extensive as were those of some of his successors. They amounted to

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something like a dozen and hailed from Ft. Wayne, St. Joseph and other distant stations, as well as from this vicinity. His was a kind of civilized establishment, in which the familiar articles of plates, pocket knives, coffee and sugar were found and when the traders who kept nothing but Indian goods got out of these articles by accident or otherwise, they had to make for the 'Mouth of the Eel,' as McKeen designated the point of his location, and replenish their stock. Wm. Suttonfield, who prospered at Ft. Wayne in the business of a landlord, was among his customers and had some times to come down—a distance of eighty miles—to replenish his table and revive his guests with a supply of sugar and coffee. Sometimes, too, the more lively and convivial spirits of the latter place would take a kind of 'spree' or trip to the 'Mouth of the Eel' and then the luxuries pocket knives, silk handkerchiefs and boots would be in requisition. Major Bell and Hugh McKeen were the only persons who came to reside permanently within the present limits of the city or on the reserve during the year 1827.

Antoine Gamelin and Richard Chabert came in the fall and erected a trading house on the bank of the Wabash west of town. The winter of 1828, however, brought a number of settlers and on April 10th of that year Chauncey Carter surveyed and laid out the original plat of Logansport lying between the rivers and extending east as far as Fifth street, containing 111 lots, the full sized lots being 82½x165 feet, making 16 lots to the block. This plat was recorded September 3, 1828, in the recorder's office of Carroll county, as this was a part of Eel township, Carroll county, at that time.

Naming the Town

Soon after the survey was made, Chauncey Carter, the proprietor, with a number of others interested, met in the shade of a big elm tree on the north bank of the Wabash near Second street and began to consult as to a name for the new town that would be at once significant and attractive. General Tipton, who entertained a reverence for the classic significance of the Latin and Greek etymologies, suggested a Latin compound which would be a synonym for the "Mouth of Eel" commemorative of the location. Others submitted Indian names and numerous suggestions were made. Then Hugh B. McKeen, the Indian trader and the first merchant to locate in the town and who formerly resided on the Maumee river in the vicinity where Captain Logan, the Shawnee chief, lost his life while attesting his fidelity to the white people in November, 1812, proposed that the memory of this Indian hero be perpetuated in the name of the new town. Col. J. B. Durett and Chauncey Carter agreed with the idea and suggested that "port" be added as a suffix to the chief's name, as the town was located at the junction of the two rivers, and all acquiesced in the suggestion, hence the name "Logansport."

Lots were soon placed in the market. The corner lots were first sold at $75.00 and in lots at $50.00, with a stipulation in the deed that a house must be erected on the lot within a specified time, not less than 18x20 feet and one story high. The first lot sold was lot No. 1 at the point where Strecker's bakery now stands to J. B. Durett, he being given the first choice in consideration of his having executed a copy of the original draft of the plat. Lot No. 51 on the northeast corner of Third and Market was sold to Geo. W. Ewing and Nos. 47 and 48, where the present Barnett House is located, to Cyrus Taber, both of whom had recently come from Ft. Wayne to engage in the Indian trade, which at that time seemed likely to become a very important element

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in the future of Logansport, since General Tipton anticipated moving the agency of the Pottawottamie and Miami Indians from Fort Wayne to the Mouth of the Eel and which he did the following spring.

Soon after the sale of lots, preparations were made for clearing them of the heavy timber with which they were covered, and erecting buildings. The lots contained as a rule enough timber to construct the buildings and during the summer of 1828 the forest was made to resound with the woodsman's ax, greatly to the astonishment of the wild Indians and wilder animals which had up to this time been the only occupants of the forests that then adorned the present limits of our city.

A one-story log house was built on lot 33 opposite the Barnett house and occupied by Chauncey Carter as a residence. He also erected a similar log building on lot 50, northwest corner of Third and Market, for an Indian trading post, under the firm name of Carter, Walker & Company. A double house of hewed logs was built by Cyrus Taber on lots 47 and 48, where the Barnett house now stands, so constructed that the partition wall between the two rooms was designed to fix the line of demarkation between the two lots so as to give each lot a house conforming in size to the conditions of the sale. One end of the building was used as a store room and the other occupied as a residence. This building was afterwards weather-boarded and stood for many years as a monument of the architecture characteristic of those primeval days. A large log building one and a half stories high was built on lot 51, northeast corner of Third and Market, by Geo. W. Ewing, for an Indian trading house. Gillis McBean erected a double log cabin on lot 30, southwest corner of Third and Market and in this log cabin Gillis McBean, Jr., was born December 30, 1829, being the first white child born within the original plat of Logansport. Alex. McAllister built a log cabin on lot 5, northwest corner of First street and Railroad and set up a tailoring shop; later Peter Langlois purchased the property and occupied it as a trading house. A story and a half loghouse was erected by General Tipton on the east half of lot 32, now known as No. 215 Market street, for Dr. Hiram Todd, who was soon expected to arrive, being the first doctor to locate in the town. Peter Johnson erected a log dwelling house on lot 71, southwest corner of First and Broadway, where the late Judge Dykeman lived. Late in the fall of 1828 a small frame building was built by David Patrick on lot 45 where St. Joseph's Catholic parsonage now stands and occupied as a tailor shop by Job B. Eldridge, the first tailor in Cass county.

Other Settlers Who Came in 1828

On November 6, 1828, David Patrick and his friend, Pleasant Gruble, walked from Ft. Wayne. They were cabinet makers, but in those days every pioneer made his own furniture out of rough poles and split timber and they turned their attention to carpenter and joiners work, the first mechanics to operate in Cass county.

October 11, 1828, James Smith, father of Judge Anthony F. Smith, arrived in Logansport and began the construction of a brick house on lot 17, northwest corner of Fourth and Railroad. The property was later purchased by Philip Leamy, who improved it and opened a tavern, for many years known as the "Leamy House."

John Smith, Sr., father of Benj. H. Smith, became a permanent resident and was elected the first associate judge of Cass county circuit in 1829. He lived and died here. Frederick W. and J. H. Kintner, with Harvey Heath, formerly of Corydon, Indiana, located here and started the first harness and saddlery business. Their first location

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was in a log building on the northwest corner of First and Canal streets and later at what is now known as 210 Market street. Frederick Kintner died about 1835 or '36. Harvey Heath many years later and J. H. Kintner filled the office of sheriff and other public positions; in 1868 was an Indian agent in the West. He died in Indianapolis in 1885.

Andrew Waymire came from Richmond, Indiana, and in 1828 erected for General Tipton the first mill in the county on the south bank of Eel river near the foot of Tenth street. He was a first class millwright and possessed unusual skill in mechanics and did much in advancing the interests of the community and his services were in demand in all parts of the county where he erected many saw and flouring mills. He was not a financier, however, and became financially involved, was cast into our jail for debts, according to our antiquated laws then in vogue, but finally was let out and went west and was lost sight of, but the results of his genius were lasting.

Town Incorporation

Pursuant to an act of the general assembly of the state of Indiana, for the incorporation of towns, approved February 10, 1831, the matter of incorporation was submitted to the citizens of the town at an election held at the "Canal Mansion House" on Monday, September 5, 1831. Samuel Ward acted as inspector and J. B. Campbell as clerk. There were 45 votes in favor of incorporation and but two against the proposition. It was therefore declared that the town should be incorporated and the town, which at that time comprised only the territory lying between the rivers, and extending east to Fifth street, was divided into five districts or wards.

Notice having been given, an election was held on Monday, September 12, 1831, in the respective wards, to elect five trustees and John Ward, Jordan Vigus, Dr. H. Todd, John Scott and Peter Anderson were chosen the first trustees of the town of Logansport.

The first meeting of the town board was held on November 11, 1831. During the next few years the corporate limits of the town was extended from Fifth to Tenth street and continued its corporate existence until April, 1838, when the town assumed city airs.

City Incorporation

During the session of 1837-38 the state legislature, by special act, authorized the incorporation of Logansport as a city, which act was approved by Gov. David Wallace on February 17, 1838. Pursuant to the provisions of this act, an election was held at the clerk's office of Cass county on the first Tuesday, being the 3rd day of April, 1838, at which election Jordan Vigus was chosen the first mayor; J. S. Patterson, recorder; Cyrus Taber, J. B. Eldridge, Philip Leamy, W. H. Wright and S. S. Tipton were chosen councilmen to represent the five wards of the city, and Robt. B. Stevenson, treasurer. In accordance with the requirements of section 12 of the city charter, all of said officers appeared before Lismund Basye, a justice of the peace of said county, and took the oath of office prescribed by law.

The first meting of the common council was held at the office of Tipton and Patterson on Wednesday, April 11, 1838, at which time the following other city officials were chosen: Henry Chase, city attorney; Jacob Hull, high constable or city marshal; Levin Turner and Benj. Green, collectors and assessors and also police constables; De Hart Booth and B. R. Keep, street commissioners; John Dodd, flour inspector,

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gauger and sealer of weights and measures; J. B. Turner, measurer of wood, lumber, grain, coal and lime; Jos. P. Berry, weigher of hay; Geo. Weirick, common crier. Wm. H. Wright and S. S. Tipton were appointed a committee to draft ordinances. The city government then organized in 1838, has had a continued uninterrupted and successful existence for the past three-quarters of a century and is entering upon an era of prosperous municipal government that will eclipse all its past achievements.

Additions and Annexations

At the time Logansport assumed the form of city government its limits were bounded by the two rivers and Ninth street on the east.

Jordan Vigus, First Mayor of Logansport—1838

Photographed by E. E. Worstell from an old painting by Winters.

John Tipton, before his death in 1839, had made four additions to the original plat. After his death his administrator made two additions extending from Ninth to Fifteenth streets.

Wm. F. Peterson and E. H. Lytle's addition of 201 lots, known as West Logan, was made September 28, 1835; Wm. L. Brown's addition, of 80 lots on the west side, November 20, 1853; Harvey Heath's addition, west side, consisting of 24 lots, April 27, 1863; Mary Ann Heath's addition, west side, of 40 lots, April 2, 1866; J. P. Usher's addition of 139 lots in east end, May 26, 1863; Geo. T. Tipton's addition, consisting of 72 lots, in east end, July, 1853; N. S. La Rose's first addition of 80 lots, in east end, July 6, 1867; Sarah M. Tipton's addition, consisting

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of 109 lots, standard size, in east end, June 2, 1873; D. D. Dykeman's third addition of 319 lots, near Panhandle Railroad shops and the home of General Tipton at his death, was made May 5, 1870, and Dykeman's fourth addition, on the west side, April 22, 1874. N. S. La Rose's second addition of 103 lots, on north Sycamore street, June 26, 1872; Atkinson addition, west of north Sycamore street, June 10, 1872; Allen Hamilton and Cyrus Taber laid out 144 lots on the south side, known as Taberville, July 11, 1853. These were some of the earlier additions, but there have been dozens of additions laid out in the last forty years in all directions until Logansport lies between and on both sides of the two rivers and extends from Twenty-sixth street on the east to the Vandalia Railroad on the west, a distance of nearly three miles, with an extreme breadth from north to south of about two miles, taking in an area of about six square miles and including within its bounds a people whose activities, from the first landing of Alex. Chamberlain in 1826 down to the present day, have not been surpassed by any towns on the Wabash and in subsequent chapters we will relate some of these to show the reader a pen picture of the passing events that have been portrayed with some of the actors since the laying out of the town in the midst of the forest eighty-five years ago.

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CHAPTER XXVIII

LOGANSPORT'S EARLY MERCHANTS AND BUILDINGS

MERCHANTS OF 1838—OPENING OF CANAL—OLD WAREHOUSES—ERA OF PROSPERITY—LATER MERCHANTS.

The first mercantile firm in Logansport was Walker, Carter & Co., composed of Geo. B. Walker, Chauncey Carter, who laid out the town, Jos. Holman, Mr. Carter's father-in-law and Anthony L. Davis. In the early part of the summer of 1828 they opened a general store in a log building on the northwest corner of Third and Market streets and in the fall opened branch stores at Attica and Fort Wayne. The branch stores were not a success and they closed them in 1832, but Mr. Carter continued the local branch for many years in a building at about 216 Market street. About the same time Hamilton and Taber commenced business in a log house on the northeast corner of Market and Second streets, where the Barnett house now stands. This firm continued in business until 1835, when Mr. Hamilton retired and it was conducted for many years by Cyrus Taber and succeeding partners. The old firm of Merriam and Rice was the successors in direct line of the first firm of Hamilton and Taber, Taber & Pollard and Taber & Chase.

In the fall of 1828 Dr. H. Todd opened a general store adjoining his residence on the south side of Market street at what is now known as No. 213 Market street. The commissioners records show that Hiram Todd was the first merchant to be granted a license to "vend merchandise" after the organization of the county in the spring of 1829.

About 1830 Jordan Vigus entered into a partnership with Mr. Todd under the firm name of Todd & Vigus, and they moved into a brick building which is still standing at the northeast corner of Broadway and Third streets. Later Dr. Todd retired and John Tipton succeeded him and the firm was known as Tipton & Vigus. After General Tipton's death in 1839, Mr. Vigus continued the business alone.

The next business firm was George W. and W. G. Ewing, who opened a general trading house on the northeast corner of Third and Market, now occupied by Harry Ward's shoe store and continued for about ten years when they closed out.

In the year 1831 Ashford Carter and J. O. Skelton started up in business in a log structure situated at No. 317 Broadway, where the Murdock hotel now stands. The following year they moved to the west side of Third street, then called Bridge street, just south of the alley between Broadway and Market, where they continued in business for several years under the firm name of Skelton & Carter. In 1834 Comparet & Coteau opened a store on the south side of Market street between First and Second. Later the firm became Scott & Comparet and the store was moved to the northwest corner of Third and Market.

About 1835 there was a row of two-story frame buildings erected on the south side of Market street, extending from the Washington

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hotel on the corner of Third and Market, west to the alley. This was known as "Commercial Row." In one of these rooms Gen. H. Lasselle opened a store in 1835-6 and continued in business until 1842. A little later Eldridge & Cummings began a general mercantile trade in the western end of "Commercial Row." Still later James Williams, afterward succeeded by Hanna, McClary & Dart, opened a store at No. 310 Market street. From an old Logansport *Herald* of May 3, 1838, we copy notices of business firms of that date: "H. A. Smead & Co., clothing, hats and shoes; E. B. Strong, bookstore; Drs. Brackett & Buchanan, office opposite Hanna, McClary & Dart's store; Dr. H. J. Alford, dentist office on Bridge street, north of Market; James Frazer, jeweler on Bridge street; Geo. Myers, wagon maker on North street above the canal, near the basin; Mrs. Sarah Kinnear, milliner, over Jeroloman & Lytle's drug store."

Mr. E. S. Rice, in a paper read before the Cass County Historical Society, May, 1907, gave a description of the business houses of Logansport in 1838, when he landed here in a canal boat, east of Berkley street, as the canal was then not completed through the town, but the boats were turned around in the canal basin, just east of that street. We repeat some of his reminiscences: "The business houses at that time were nearly all located on Market street, between Second and Fourth. Commencing at Second street, a two-story brick building occupied by the firm of Taber & Chase, successors of Ewing, Walker & Taber. The next room was occupied by Philip Pollard, both being dealers in general merchandise. A short distance to the east, in a one-story building, J. H. Kintner manufactured harness and saddles and on the south side of Market street Gen. N. D. Grover was engaged in the same business, in a frame building adjoining his brick residence on the alley now owned by Mrs. Kraut. General Grover was succeeded in a few years by Fuller and Clendening, who came from Troy, Ohio. Next to Kintner, on the north side of the street, in a small one-story building, was J. M. Ewing's tailor shop; then came another one-story building, occupied by J. L. Miller, merchant and acting postmaster. At the southwest corner of Third and Market stood Washington Hall, a two-story frame hotel, owned by Cyrus Vigus, but at that time kept by Jacob Humbert; from this hotel west to the alley was a row of two-story frame buildings, all built solidly together and divided into store rooms 18 or 20 feet wide, and was called 'Commercial Row.' It was a plain building, weatherboarded and with doors and windows very much like a dwelling house. There were doors to the stairways leading to the rooms above, which were occupied by offices and shops of different kinds. The occupants were as follows: Gen. Hyacinth Lasselle, merchant, using the room above for a printing office, from which the *Logansport Telegraph* was issued weekly, which was then published by Mr. Lasselle and John B. Dillon, the historian; Snead, Kendall & Co., clothing, boots and shoes; Anderson & Atwell, dry goods; Eldridge & Cummings, general merchandise; Underhill & Co., hardware. The brick buildings opposite this block were erected a year or two afterward. The firm of Ewing & Walker, Indian traders, occupied a frame building, painted yellow, which stood on the northeast corner of Third and Market, where Harry Ward's shoe store is now located. The Bringhurst drug store building, recently torn down and rebuilt at 310-12 Market, was occupied by Hanna, McClary & Dart, dealers in general merchandise. This building and the 'Mansion House,' that stood on the southwest corner of Fourth and Market, were the only brick structures east of Third street. On the south side of Market from Third street to the alley, the buildings were all old, one-story affairs, with here and there a log house. The only occupants I

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can remember were Geo. Parker, barber; Joe Green, shoemaker and Mart Gridley, jeweler. In the space between the alley and the Mansion House stood the dwelling and garden of Geo. B. Walker. On the north side of Market street, from the alley east to Fourth street, there were three two-story frame buildings. The first occupied by S. P. Hopkins, dry goods dealer; the second by Spencer & Rice, grocers; and the third by Jeroloman & Lytle's drug store. The other buildings were all one story. The corner where Porter's drug store now stands was occupied by Barton R. Keep as a hardware store. Across the street on the northeast corner of Market and Fourth stood the 'Old Seminary,' a one-story brick building, the first public building erected in the county in 1828-9, 20 by 50 feet in size with the side to Market street, entrance door in the middle to a hallway running straight through the building, dividing it into two rooms of equal size. There were no business houses east of Fourth street. The embankment for the overhead Market street bridge across the canal reached to the alley west of the canal, now Fifth street. The Philip Leamy hotel, a brick structure, stood at the corner of Fourth and Canal streets, near the present Pennsylvania Railroad station. Israel Johnson was the only merchant on Fourth street. He lived in a brick house at 315 Fourth street, where the Stewart dry goods store is now located. He kept a grocery and café in a two-story frame adjoining his residence on the north. On the east side of Third street, near Market, John Dodd kept a restaurant in a brick building, which is still standing. Just opposite this was the office of Dr. G. N. Fitch, the bakery of Coulson & Clem and the shoe shop of Geo. P. Dagan. At the northwest corner of Third and Broadway, J. P. Berry kept a little store and adjoining which was the tin shop of A. M. Higgins. Next came the office and dwelling of Dr. Uriah Farquhar, whose daughter, Mrs. H. B. Peters, recently vacated; then came the office of Geo. Wierick, justice of peace. Opposite this, on the southwest corner of what is now 'Court Park' W. T. S. Manly and Israel Neal had a furniture and undertaking establishment. On the west side of Third street, near the river, was McElheny Bros. blacksmith shop. Tipton and Vigus, successors to Todd & Vigus, was the only business house on Broadway, and was a small two-story brick, located at No. 317, where the Murdock hotel now stands."

This is a description of the business section of Logansport in 1838 by a pioneer merchant and is worthy of permanent record to show the future generations the names, location and character of the early merchants and their business houses.

The business of our merchants at this time was quite limited. The canal was not completed to the junction of the Ohio canal. No shipment of produce could be made without expensive hauling and it was equally difficult and expensive in getting goods here. The cheapest way was by steamboat to Lafayette when the water was high, then haul them from there. Farmers having a surplus were obliged to haul it to Michigan City, the nearest shipping point and return with salt and other articles, but it required a week to make the trip over the bad roads with on ox team.

However, in 1842, when the canal was completed down the Maumee river to its junction with the Ohio canal, giving us an outlet to Lake Erie, Logansport took a wonderful start, the nearest it ever came to a boom. The country north to the Tippecanoe river and beyond and for thirty miles south, became tributary to Logansport.

Produce of all kinds was hauled here from miles around, sold to our merchants and shipped by the canal to eastern markets. Our merchants, manufacturers and mechanics, all were busy, money be-

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came more plentiful, warehouses and store buildings were constructed to accommodate the revival of trade.

During 1842-3-4, large stone warehouses were constructed on the canal by Pollard & Wilson near the lock, by Jesse Millason at the northeast corner of Market and Fifth, by Rogers Bros. between Broadway and Market, by Peter Anderson on the southeast corner of Broadway and Fifth and by Israel Johnson between North and High streets. These old warehouses were busy places during the activities of canal days, have outlived their usefulness although still standing, but have passed into other hands.

In 1843 the following merchants located here: Henry Martin & Co., M. S. Butler; A. J. Field & Co., Stephen Munson, Wm. Brown & Son and Salsbury & Baxter. Heretofore, our only way to travel eastward was to go by canal to Fort Wayne and by pirogue down the Maumee river or by stage to Indianapolis, thence by the railroad to

FOURTH AND BROADWAY IN THE SIXTIES, LOGANSPORT

Madison and by steamboat on the Ohio river to Cincinnati. But since the opening of the canal with its eastern terminus we could take a canal boat and travel night and day at the rate of six miles an hour. The rule was three horses or mules to a boat and changing horses every ten miles. Merchants could now, while navigation was open from six to seven months in the year, get merchandise from Cincinnati in four or five days and from New York it took about three weeks as it came by river steamer to Albany, by canal to Buffalo, by lake steamer to Toledo and from there by canal to Logansport. While our merchants duly appreciated the advantages of water transportation, as a great improvement over the pack saddle and ox cart, and enabling them to obtain large reductions in freight as well as more prompt service, still they labored under the great disadvantage of having navigation closed for half the year. It was customary in those days to purchase goods on six months' time. That was the understanding with manufacturers, jobbers and retailers. Just contrast that condition with the present. Now our merchants can telephone or telegraph to Chicago and have goods delivered in a few hours and every day in the year except Sunday and in emergencies even on Sunday.

From 1848 to 1855 the following new firms located here: Culbert-

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son & McCarty, dry goods; Culbertson later going into the hardware business. They were located on the southeast corner of Broadway and Fourth. John T. Musselman was on the north side of Market between Second and Third. Tanguy and Barnheisel at No. 407 Broadway. Business began to move eastward and brick blocks were erected on Market, Fourth and Broadway. Bauchman & Puterbaugh located at No. 418 Broadway in general merchandise and the next door east T. C. Mitchell opened a boot and shoe store. A. J. Murdock came in 1852 and Henry Murdock in 1854 and J. W. McGaughy and W. P. Thompson, dry goods, on the south side of Broadway, east of Fourth street.

In this chapter we have mentioned the principal business men who were active in developing Logansport in the first thirty or thirty-five years of its existence. Although many notable and worthy names may have been omitted, as there are no records from which a complete list could be taken and we had to trust to the memory of the old pioneers who have, however, at this writing all passed beyond this world's activities and there is not one left to tell the story of Cass county's first settlement.

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CHAPTER XXIX

LOGANSPORT'S EARLY INDUSTRIES AND FACTORIES OF THE PAST

FIRST MILL—FIRST FOUNDRY—FIRST HAT FACTORY—TANNERY—COOPERAGE—BREWERY—OLD MARKET—ETC.

We have given a brief sketch of the "Old Water Mills" and we'll here notice other industries of the past and the causes of their decline or abandonment. It is interesting to study the rise, decline and fall of nations and the causes operating to produce such results. It is, in a lesser degree, interesting to study the local industries and factories that have grown up in Logansport, prospered for a season and then been abandoned, and to study the causes producing these changed conditions in the onward march of civilization and to philosophize upon what changes may be wrought in the future, although history is supposed to deal with facts; and speculation and contemplation of what may be is the province of the philosopher, yet there is a philosophy of history that opens up a wide and interesting field for the historian. Many factories have been established in our city and from various reasons have ceased to be operated, some of these we will briefly mention before speaking of our present industries.

The first industry to be established in Cass county was a sawmill, erected by General Tipton on the south bank of Eel river near the foot of Tenth street and operated by water power, of which previous mention has been made.

The first foundry for making iron castings was operated in the rear of a building that stood on the southwest corner of Court Park on Third street about the year 1838. Nathan Aldrich and Israel Neal ran a cabinet and furniture factory in a two-story frame building and in the rear they had a small furnace for making castings. "It was not, however, quite as large or modern in its equipment as the blast furnaces of the steel company in Gary or South Chicago."

The first hat factory in Logansport was operated by Harvey Brown in a small frame building that stood on Third street, about where the old cannon is now located in Court Park. He made wool and fur hats and large numbers of furs and peltries were purchased as the county then abounded in wild animals of all kinds. He would remove the fur and throw the skins away. There was a vat in the rear room where he prepared the composition for the hats and a drying and sales room was on the opposite side of the street. The usual price for a good fur hat was $5.00.

T. C. Mitchell, about 1865, operated a hat factory at 411-13 Broadway, in an old frame building on the lot where Otto Kraus is now located. He moved his factory across the street to 414 Broadway. Sam McElheny ran a blacksmith shop in front and in a frame building in the rear of the lot now occupied by Wiler & Wise dry goods store,

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Mr. Mitchell manufactured fur and felt hats until about 1868, when he closed the factory and went into the shoe business with Chas. F. Ranch. The first cabinet factory was probably operated by David Patrick in a log house at what is now known as No. 216 Broadway, about 1829. Later a frame house was erected here which is still standing and in which Mr. Patrick lived until his death about 1885.

Daniel Redd ran a cabinet and furniture factory in the "Old Seminary," northeast corner of Fourth and Market in 1839 and in that year moved his shop to the northeast corner of Sixth and Broadway, where McCaffrey's grocery is now located.

About 1841 the Aldrich Bros. erected a building just east of the old Forest Mill on Eel river and equipped it for a foundry, the machinery of which was run by an under-shot or floating water wheel, placed perpendicular in the water near the bank and the only contrivance to deflect the water to the wheel was a small rock dam. It was operated only a few years and abandoned.

The first permanent and successful foundry in Logansport was constructed and operated by Edwards and Van Hauten, located on the south bank of Eel river, just west of the Sixth street bridge. This was in the early forties.

During the year 1841 Wm. T. S. Manly operated a furniture factory on Third street, south of North. He also made coffins and later moved his shops to the corner of Sixth and Broadway.

In the fifties Andrew McClure manufactured furniture in a building that stood at the corner of Oak and Duret street.

The Logansport Sash, Blind and Door Factory was operated by Geo. Bevan in the fifties in a building that stood on the canal between Broadway and Market street.

Tannery

In the early forties a Mr. Patch erected a large tanning establishment on the north side of Linden avenue, east of the old canal basin, on the square back of Zanger's present bakery. It was afterwards operated by a Mr. Kinsley and Mr. Wellerling of Michigan, and probably others, and in the sixties Elisha Dawes and Jos. Taylor conducted the business for a time. About 1870 they sold out to a Mr. Shaw and he to Mr. Sweeney, when the building was partially destroyed by fire and later the business was discontinued.

Cooperage

As early as 1850 Charles Luy ran a cooper shop at the southwest corner of Ninth and Erie avenue and in April, 1864, Chas. F. Thompson & Co. operated a large shop at this place, later by Miles & Torr and finally by Harry Torr alone, and for many years he did an extensive business and shipped barrels and cooperage to all the leading cities throughout the United States, but like all the other factories in wood, ceased its activities more than twenty years ago, owing to the scarcity of timber.

Wm. Arnold for many years operated a large cooper shop on Burlington avenue, south side, but it too, closed its doors many years ago. Gottlieb Schaefer on north Sixth street and Frederick Markert on Pleasant Hill street and possibly others, operated extensive cooper shops, but scarcity of material compelled them to cease operations

During the year 1864 Jos. W. Henderson & Sons erected a large furniture factory on Fifth street, south of Erie avenue and did an

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extensive business for many years, and after the death of J. W. Henderson, his sons carried on the business with a store and sales room at 318 Fourth street, but within recent years this factory has closed up.

Spoke Factory and Bent Wood Work

This was a large factory occupying over two acres of ground on the south side of Toledo street near Thirteenth. It was known as the Logansport Manufacturing Company and Chas. Kahlo was its first president and later A. J. Robinson became president and manager. The company was organized in the later sixties or early seventies. They employed a large number of men and shipped their product, consisting of hubs, spokes, felloes, poles, bows, etc., to all parts of the United States, and did a flourishing business for many years until the factory was totally consumed by fire July 13, 1893, and as timber was getting scarce it was never rebuilt.

Howe Handle Factory

In December, 1869, J. H. Tucker came to Logansport and commenced to manufacture plow handles in an old building at the foot of Market street, which had been occupied by Mr. Burrows as a furniture factory. He began in a small way with a capital of only $265.00 and employed only one man, but by push and energy he found he needed larger quarters and at the end of the year he rented a part of the Lincoln foundry at the southeast corner of Fifth and High street. In May, 1870, he entered into a partnership with S. E. Howe under the firm name of Tucker & Howe, which continued until January, 1884, when Mr. Howe became exclusive owner and Mr. Tucker went to Mexico. In addition to the manufacture of wood work the firm did a general foundry and machine-shop business, having purchased the old Lincoln foundry building in 1876. The business of the firm, however, rapidly increased and a large two-story brick factory building was erected in 1874, opposite the foundry on the north side of High street, at a cost of $15,000 and one of the best arranged factories in the city, being fitted up with the latest improved machinery. This building was connected with the old building by a bridge or runway over High street. In 1884 Mr. Howe disposed of the stone foundry on the south side of the street and confined his attention exclusively to the handle trade, hard wood, etc., and shipped his products to all parts of the United States. This factory did an immense business and employed a large number of men for many years, but timber becoming scarce in this region, the factory was compelled to close about 1903 and John Hedde purchased the building, since which time it has been occupied as a storage room.

Nash Lincoln Foundry and Aldrich Woolen Mill

About 1846 Adkins Nash and Wm. Aldrich erected a large substantial two-story stone building at the southeast corner of Fifth and High streets and operated a woolen mill and later Mr. Nash built an addition on the east and ran a foundry and machine shop for many years. After Mr. Aldrich retired, S. B. Richardson operated the woolen mill and possibly others, but finally yielded to the centralization of capital and power.

An incident in connection with the opening of this woolen mill worth mentioning was the accidental death of Ella Douglass, daughter

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of David Douglass and sister of Jesse C. Douglass, editor and writer. She, with others, were being shown through the new factory and she fell down the stairway and broke her neck. Later Wm. F. and Ed Lincoln purchased the business and they or others operated the shops until 1876, when Tucker & Howe bought the building for a plow handle factory and machine shop.

King Drill Company

This company was organized January 1, 1884, to manufacture grain drills. Jacob King was the patentee of the drill, which was a first-class, popular machine. The company purchased the old Nash Lincoln foundry building, corner of Fifth and High streets, of S. E. Howe and began operations with a force of about twenty men and turned out 1,000 to 1,500 drills annually. In addition to the manufacture of drills the company operated the foundry and machine shop. But this, like many other small firms, was crowded out by the centralization of capital in the greater factories and ceased to operate after a few years. Since then the old building has been occupied by different parties as a machine and repair shop.

Old Lock Foundry

In the year 1849, S. & A. Kendall erected a substantial brick building at the corner of Berkley street and the railroad and did a general foundry and machine-shop business until 1851, at which time Chas. B. Knowlton and B. F. Dow purchased the property and engaged in the manufacture of threshing machines until the building was destroyed by fire in 1861. The foundry was rebuilt the following year by Mr. Knowlton and operated by him until 1868, at which time D. D. Dykeman purchased a half interest and the firm thus formed operated the shops, confining their efforts largely to the manufacture of the "Little Giant Water Wheel," invented by John T. Obenchain.

In 1875 Mr. Dykeman sold his interest to Wm. Dolan and the firm was known as Knowlton & Dolan, and in addition to their former work began the manufacture of roller mills and a full line of new roller process mill machinery patented by J. T. Obenchain. The firm did a prosperous business for many years and after the death of Mr. Knowlton, Mr. Dolan continued the business for some time and sold out to the American Dredge Co., who later moved to Fort Wayne and E. E. Pitman purchased the building, which is now occupied as a storage room by the Elliott Wholesale Grocery Company.

Spiker & Harrison Manfg. Co.

About 1878 Roger P. Spiker of Piqua, Ohio, and Geo. Harrison, erected a large brick building on the southeast corner of Fourteenth and Toledo streets, fitted it up with machinery and began the manufacture of buggies and wagons, but only continued five or six years, when they ceased operations and the building was destroyed by fire November 1, 1879.

Wagon and Carriage Factories

Wm. Kreider, in the year 1849, came to Logansport and opened a blacksmith and wagon shop on Sixth street, and was probably among

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the first to engage in manufacturing wagons, although in the early settlement of the county nearly every blacksmith made wagons to order.

John Jackson came to Logansport in 1850, worked for McElheny until 1854, when he bought out "Black Ben" on the west side of Sixth street, north of High, and soon after purchased the Kreider shops at 112-14 Sixth street and built the large three-story brick building now occupied by him as a livery stable and engaged extensively in the manufacture of wagons and buggies, but the large factory with labor-saving machines drove him out of business many years ago, but Mr. Jackson is still in our midst, an honored citizen, an octogenarian and a living witness to the changed conditions this industry has undergone since he opened a "smith shop" sixty-three years ago.

Fred Boerger in the later sixties and in 1872 A. Grusenmeyer and still later Joe Aman embarked in wagon and carriage making business, on Burlington avenue, south side.

In 1883 C. E. Holbruner and Miller Uhl opened quite an extensive wagon and carriage factory on Eel river at the foot of Market street. These and other wagon factories were conducted for many years, chiefly to accommodate the local trade, but all succumbed to improved methods and machinery.

Pump Factories

J. N. Heddens in the later sixties ran an agricultural implement store at the corner of Pearl and Wall street and manufactured wooden pumps quite extensively.

A. N. Parkhurst located in Logansport in 1871 and began the manufacture of his stone cylinder pump, of which he was the patentee. Mr. Raymond of Galesburg, Illinois, was for a time associated with him. They at first occupied a portion of Knowlton and Dolan's shop on Berkley street and the railroad, later he moved to the Nash Lincoln foundry building on High street near Fifth, where he continued to do a big business, selling his pumps to all the surrounding country until failing health caused his retirement some years ago and he soon after passed to his reward.

Granite Works

About 1891 Schuyler Powell erected a large building on the south side of Toledo street near Eleventh and fitted it up with the latest machinery for cutting and polishing granite and marble monuments and did a wholesale monument business. He bought the rough stone from the quarry, cut and polished the same and supplied a large territory surrounding Logansport with monuments and other ornamental stone. The business prospered until he left about 1902 for a larger field of action, having made a contract with the state to employ prison labor at the Michigan City prison, where he is still engaged in the monument business.

Brewery Industry of the Past

Probably the first brewery erected in Logansport was built in 1847-8 by Jacob Kline, near the northeast corner of Ninth and Erie avenue. This was only a small affair however, and a few years later he removed his establishment to the north bank of the Wabash river, between Second and Third streets, where he continued in business until about 1865, when he abandoned the old plant and erected a much larger

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brewery on the hill on Fifteenth street, north of the canal, now Erie avenue. This was successfully operated until in the seventies, when it was abandoned and later the building torn down.

Charles Luy, about 1855, started a brewery on Columbia street, west of North Sixth street. He also built a large brick residence just west of the brewery, now known as the Borges property. Mrs. Borges, being his only child, occupied this house for many years and until her death. Mr. Luy soon after sold out his brewery to Gotleib Schaefer and Frederick Markert, who soon found it was not a paying investment and it passed into "innocuous desuetude."

Old Markets

Logansport in the early days had two markets. The first one stood near the middle of the square bounded by Fourth and Fifth, Broadway and North streets. It was simply a roof resting on brick pillars ten to

First Market House, Blown Down 1845

twelve feet apart. A cyclone in 1845 carried the roof away and it was never rebuilt. This Broadway market stood just back of Wiler and Wise's dry goods store. The building was about 150 feet long and 25 feet wide with a shingle roof. It fronted on the canal, now Fifth street. This old market was a great resort, for people all over the county and often from surrounding counties. In that day money was scarce, and what there was in circulation was of uncertain value. It consisted mostly of scrip, known as "red dog" or "blue pup," and fluctuated in value, and the majority of the business transactions were effected by barter and trade. Farmers for miles around would congregate here on certain days to visit, gossip and trade. Not only the ordinary produce of a market was exchanged, but horses were traded, farms swapped. Busy candidates shook hands and sought votes and the fate of the country was decided every market day. The Lightning Express Packet on the old canal brought election or other important news of the outside world several weeks late and its arrival brought out crowds to this old market to get election returns. The market became a general resort for an exchange of news as well as goods, for

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be it remembered, there were no daily papers in that day and the telegraph and telephone were not even dreamed of.

The second market was built in the early fifties. It was a brick structure about 150 feet long and 30 feet wide. It was located on Market street between Second and Third, where the street is still widened to form what was then known as market square. It served a useful purpose for some years, but as groceries became numerous and money plenty the market gradually ceased to be such a mart as in early days and was torn down in the sixties. Since then farmers with hay and other bulky goods congregate on certain streets designated by the city officers.

A brief review of some of the pioneer and past industries of the county only emphasizes the statement that we live in an age of great activity, constant change and rapid progress. The pioneer was content with the old-fashioned water wheel and mill buhr which have been supplanted by the turbine wheel and roller mill, where water is yet available. The cabinetmaker had no machinery in his shop unless it might be a turning lathe operated by his own right foot. All work was done by hand. The same conditions prevailed in the pioneer wagon or carriage shop. The wood work, including spokes, hubs and felloes, were all split or sawed out of the rough timber by the hand of the pioneer carriage maker. All the iron work being forged by the strong right arm of the smith, even the bolts, screws and nails were made in the shop. The pump maker bored out his pump stocks by the slow hand process. The stone cutter would work with hammer and chisel for days to face and polish a monument. The carpenter ripped and dressed his lumber all by hand, matched his flooring, made his window sash and doors. What a change has taken place in the past half century. Now every piece that goes to make a table, chair or cabinet is dressed, the mortises and tenons all cut by machinery run by steam, gasoline engine or electric motor, and all the cabinetmaker of today has to do is to tack the pieces together. The same conditions prevail in the wagon or carriage factory; each part is wrought out by machinery all complete, ready to be bolted together by machine-made screws, nails and bolts. The stock of a pump is bored in a few minutes by a steam auger that would require hours for the pump maker of pioneer days to complete. The movable and machine-driven granite chisel faces up a stone and the machine-driven polisher smoothes the surface in a few minutes, where hours would be required to perform the same feat, fifty years ago. It requires capital to install all this machinery and it does not justify a small operator to put in such expensive machinery and only a large business will justify such expensive machinery, hence Logansport cabinetmakers, wagon and carriage manufacturers, pump makers, coopers, handle makers, joiners and granite cutters and other crafts have been compelled to close up their small shops as they cannot compete with modern machinery, which can be more economically managed when run on a large scale. New inventions and the improvement of labor-saving machines in the onward march of civilization will thus account for the long list of shops and industries that have been closed and abandoned in our city, a few of which have been mentioned, to give an object lesson of the changed conditions and their causes.

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CHAPTER XXX

LOGANSPORT'S PRESENT BUSINESS FIRMS

Their Location—Public Buildings, Blocks, Etc.

It may seem unnecessary and even foolish, in an historical work to write about present business conditions of our city, as some say that everybody knows that, but the "Rubbish of today becomes the priceless jewels of tomorrow." Trivial, passing events, may be of no consequence or of interest to us at this time, but twenty-five years hence we may read with pleasure and possibly profit, many common, passing events that are chronicled in our daily papers and we think them too trivial to preserve until it is too late. Even if we of today do not take interest in current events, our children and future generations will, and they will appreciate a write-up of Logansport's present business interests as we of today read with pleasure about trials and difficulties of the pioneer eighty-five years ago that were common-place events to them. It is said that history repeats itself. In early days our merchants carried all kinds of goods, but later business began to specialize, and we have stores carrying but one line of goods. Today we find there is a tendency to revert to the old method of handling many and diverse articles and we have the great department stores, where you can purchase almost any article needed in the household, under the same roof.

Wiler & Wise, in a large four-story brick building at 412-14 Broadway, and Seybold Bros. in a similar building at 319-21 Market street, operate such department stores, where you can purchase silks for the parlor, books for the library, tinware for the kitchen, soothing syrup for the baby, curry combs for the stable; and these stores, with their 16-foot ceilings, large plate glass fronts, with elevators to carry goods and patrons to the different departments, compare favorably with similar stores in our metropolitan cities and is certainly a great change from the log store room of Cyrus Taber and Dr. H. Todd, Logansport's first merchants in 1828.

Other large dry-goods stores are as follows: John M. Waters, at No. 323-25 Fourth street; Schmitt-Kloepfer Co., 329-31 Market street; Stewart Dry Goods Co., 313-15 Fourth street; M. R. Frazee, 418 Broadway. In addition to these large dry goods firms a number of smaller stores may be found in the east end, west, north and south sides to accommodate the local trade in these sections. Rothchilds Bros. operate a large clothing store at 320-22 Market street; Wm. Grace & Co., clothing, at 316 Market street; Helvie & Sellers, clothing, at 424 Broadway; Eli Greensfielder, clothing, at 315 Market street; Otto Kraus, clothing and shoes, at 409-11 Broadway; The A. Grube Co., Ready-to-wear store, at 425-27 Broadway; Dewenter & Co., men's furnishing goods, at 303 Fourth street; Murdock & Wise, men's furnishing goods, at 404 Broadway; J. W. Rogers, men's and ladies' ready-to-wear garments and shoes, No. 500-2 Broadway.

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In the grocery line may be found: J. H. Foley & Co., at 426-28 Broadway, carrying a very extensive stock; Clancy Bros., 510 Broadway; Frank Hall, 608 Broadway; Boerger Bros., 415 Broadway; E. L. Ray, 402 Market; Stuart & Bury, 309 Market; Chas. Castle, Sixth and North; McCaffrey Bros., Sixth and Broadway and 410 Market streets. All carry an equally good stock of standard groceries with about sixty other groceries operating in every part of the city to accommodate the local trade.

Hardware stores are conducted by I. N. Crawford, 430 Broadway; Flanegin Hardware Co., 310 Market street; Rice Hardware Co., 415 Market Street; S. W. Ulery & Son, 323 Market street, besides numerous other firms handling special lines of hardware.

W. B. Schwalm, dealer in farm implements and hardware, 212-14 Fifth street and McDowell Bros., 216-20 Fifth street.

Furniture Dealers

Cummings & Viney, 318-20 Broadway; J. M. Etnire, 511-13 Broadway; H. Wiler & Co., 328-30 Broadway; Geo. Hadley, 418 Market street.

Broadway Looking West from Sixth Street—1911

Undertaking Establishments

Chas. D. Chase, 615 Broadway; Kroeger & Winquist, 510 Broadway; Henry Tucker, 417 Market street; Killian & McCloskey, 216 Market street.

Druggists

Harry Tritt, 431 Broadway; Homer Closson, 506 Broadway; Red Cross Pharmacy, 408 Broadway; Lee Turman, 528 Broadway; W. H. Porter, 330 Market street; Geo. Hoffman, 321 Fourth street; Busjahn & Schneider, 308 Fourth street. In addition to these there are six other drug stores in the outskirts of the city for local accommodations.

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Automobile Dealers

Within the past ten years automobiles have come into general use and we have several dealers with large garages to accommodate the rapidly increasing traffic, to wit:

Arthur E. Dunn, garage, 617-23 Broadway; Pope, garage, 126 Sixth street; Ireland & Metzger, garage, 107-15 Sixth street; Fisher Garage, Market and Sixth streets. Garages are also operated at 116 and 124 Sixth street, and on Sycamore street.

Bicycle Dealers

The Arnold Motor Co. occupy a double room at 211-13 Sixth street; Walter Lewis, 523 Broadway; and numerous other houses handle bicycles and motor goods.

Livery and Feed Stables

J. M. Elliott, west side of Third street on Eel river; Daniel Gillispie, 209-13 Market street; John Jackson, 112-14 Sixth street; W. Kendall

Market Street, Looking West

& Co., 420 Fourth street; O'Donnell Bros., 419-23 Third street; Murdock Feed Barns, 517-21 North street; Dykeman Feed Barns, 217-21 Broadway, with several smaller establishments in different localities.

Boot and Shoe Dealers

Chas. F. Ranch, 420 Broadway, is the oldest shoe dealer in the city, being successor to Walker & T. S. Mitchell, who opened a shoe store in this same room nearly sixty years ago. There are ten other shoe stores in the city.

Jewelers

In point of service, B. Z. Lewis is the oldest jeweler now engaged in the business. He is located at 523 Broadway; J. D. Taylor is located at 304 Fourth street; Ben Martin, 310 Fourth street; and Hal B. Smith & Co., at 416 Broadway, with four others not here enumerated.

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Geo. W. Cann keeps all kinds of electrical lamps, fixtures and machinery at 312-14 Broadway.

J. T. Elliott Company, Wholesale Grocers

This company had its beginning in 1865, when Shroyer & Hicks bought out W. H. Murphy. In 1866-7, D. C. Elliott became a member of the firm and in 1871 A. L. Pogue bought out Hicks and the firm was known as Elliott, Pogue & Shroyer. In 1875 J. T. Elliott bought out Pogue and the title of the firm was Elliott, Shroyer & Co. At the death of D. C. Elliott in 1889, A. R. Shroyer sold out to Mrs. D. C. Elliott and the following year she purchased J. T. Elliott's interest and the latter bought the wholesale business of John Lux at 310-14 Broadway, but a year later the two firms were consolidated and run under the name of J. T. Elliott Co., which operated until 1908, when the firm was reorganized under the present name of J. T. Elliott Grocery Co., with J. T. Elliott as president and manager. The company is incorporated with $100,000 paid up capital and is doing a prosperous business, second to none in northern Indiana. The firm is located at 310-12-14 Broadway.

Byer Bros. & Co. operate a large wholesale establishment, corner of Elm and Canal streets and ship butter, eggs and poultry to the eastern markets.

G. Carusa in 1910 erected a large brick building on the corner of Fifth and Railroad streets and has an extensive wholesale trade in fruits and vegetables and D. A. Elder carries on a similar business at 514 North street.

Grain Dealers—Elevators

Bishop Elevator Co. operate a large grain elevator located on North Sixth street and Vandalia railroad; Dennis Uhl & Co.'s mill and elevator at the mouth of Eel river on the west side; Chas. L. Richardson buys grain at the old Israel Johnson warehouse on the east side of Fifth street, south of High and C. W. McCormick runs an elevator at the south end of the Eighteenth street bridge. Joseph Taylor & Sons, the oldest wholesale leather, harness, saddlery and hardware supply house in this section of the state, are patronized by all northern Indiana and adjoining states. They occupy a large three-story building at 521-23 Market street and extending south to Erie avenue. There are two large 5 & 10 cent stores operated by Woolworth & Co., 422 Broadway and Jacob Reed, 317 Market street.

Other business houses are: C. W. Graves, books, stationery and music, 417 Broadway; E. Neff & Co., books, stationery and music, 410 Broadway; John Alber, queensware, 414 Market street; Isaac Oppenheimer, china, toys and millinery, 307 Fourth street; F. Kinney, fish, poultry and meat market, Sixth and North; Young & Custer, dealers in buggies and harness, 318 Market street. Only a few of the principal business houses are enumerated here, in order to mark or locate prominent business blocks for future reference. There are, however, hundreds of other business firms, many of which are equally meritorious, but for obvious reasons impossible of individual enumeration.

We might say, however, that every possible and useful business or industry is represented in Logansport and some that are not very useful or desirable. We have a hospital and two sanitariums, where people may be brought into the world and with our Home for the Friendless, Orphanage and Asylum, they can be humanely and kindly cared for and finally painlessly piloted over the dark river by the forty "Æsculapians" that reside in our city. During their sojourn in our

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fair city, they can take their meals at our thirteen restaurants, put up at any one of our hotels of which the "Barnett," northeast corner of Second and Market, the "Murdock" at 417-19 Broadway, are as fine hostleries as any in the state and the "Dunn" and Johnson hotels are close seconds. Our citizens can purchase fuel of fourteen coal dealers; confections from any of the 15 candy stores; supply their tables from 64 groceries; secure their meats from 25 butcher shops. They can be supplied with evening suits at 16 tailor shops and female head-gear from any of our 10 millinery parlors; have their photos taken at four picture galleries; purchase a home of our 27 real estate agents; acknowledge the deed before 73 notaries and have the deed examined by any one of our 40 lawyers. They can get a plan of their house sketched by our three architects; the house constructed by scores of contractors and builders; the plumbing let to any one of our nine shops and "Billy Greenwood" or "Geo. Turner" will clean up the premises ready for occupancy.

FOURTH STREET, LOOKING SOUTH

They can spend the evening at the Nelson Theatre, adjoining the Barnett hotel or at the Broadway Theatre, corner of Third street, which have some high class entertainments or attend our four moving picture shows, which are open afternoon and evening. On the way home they can get a cigar at 15 cigar stores and take a "nip" at any one of the 63 saloons and finally on Sunday they can get forgiveness at any one of our 22 churches and if all this causes them to wail and gnash their teeth they can wind up at any of our 15 dentists and have their fangs extracted; stop at any one of our 40 barber shops and get a shave and be taken in ease and comfort to their home in an automobile from any one of our 6 garages.

PROMINENT BUILDINGS, BLOCKS AND THEIR LOCATIONS

Aldine flats, 218-20 Broadway; Barnes flats, 516-18 Market street; Beaumont flats, southwest corner of Second and Market streets; Bell block, 313-15 Pearl street; Ben Hur hall, third floor, northeast corner Fourth and Broadway; City offices, northwest corner Third and Broadway; City National Bank building, southwest corner Fourth and Broad-

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way; Crawford block, northwest corner Fifth and Broadway; Douglass block, northeast corner Fifth and Broadway; D. D. Pratt building, 206 Fourth Street; Eagles' hall, 209-11 Sixth street; Elks' hall, northwest corner Fifth and North streets; Elliott block, southwest corner Pearl and Broadway; Ferguson building, 320-22 Market street; G. A. R. hall, 324½-326½ Market street; Haney block, Pearl street and 409-11 Broadway; High School building, northwest corner Seventh and Broadway; I. O. O. F. hall, southeast corner Fifth and North; Red Men's hall, 310½-314½ Broadway; Keystone block, northwest corner Sixth and Broadway; Knights of Columbus club room, 607 Market street; Kreuzberger hall, southwest corner Third and Market streets; K. of P. Castle hall, southeast corner Fifth and Market streets; Magee block, 317-25 Fourth street; Masonic Temple, northeast corner Fourth and North; McCaffrey block, northeast corner Sixth and Broadway; Opera House block, southwest corner Third and Broadway; Postoffice, Market and Sixth; Public Library, 616 Broadway; Reporter building, 525-27 Broadway; St. Bridget's hall, southeast corner Linden and Wilkinson; St. Jacob's hall, northwest corner Sixth and Market; St. Joseph's hall, northwest corner Second and Market; St. Vincent hall, southeast corner Eighth and Spencer; Smith block, 310-14 Broadway; Stettinger building and hall, 509-15 Broadway; Winfield block, northeast corner Fourth and Broadway; Bee Hive building, 412-14 Broadway; Nelson Theatre, 212-14 Market.

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CHAPTER XXXI

LOGANSPORT'S PRESENT INDUSTRIES

RAILROAD SHOPS—FOUNDRIES—FIRE ENGINE WORKS—PACKING HOUSES—MILLS AND SHOPS—SOAP FACTORY—PRINTING AND BINDING—FISHING TACKLE—KNITTING FACTORY—HEATING CO.—BASKET FACTORY—HANDLE FACTORY—GAS WORKS—NATURAL GAS—CHEMICAL CO.—CANDY CO.—OVERALL FACTORY—CREAMERY — MONUMENTS — LAUNDRIES—PLANING MILLS—FURNITURE CO.—STONE CO.—TELEPHONES—ROBE, CEMENT, ICE FACTORIES.

PANHANDLE RAILROAD SHOPS

The original shops of the Chicago & Great Eastern Railroad were moved from Richmond to Logansport in 1863. Six years later the road was leased by the Panhandle Company, and still later they became absolute owners and steps were at once taken to enlarge the old shops. There was talk of building the new shops at Richmond, but the city of Logansport made a donation of $50,000 and the company located their shops permanently in Logansport and erected a roundhouse and other shop buildings, which were completed and occupied in May, 1870, which have been added to and enlarged until the present shops, roundhouse and yards occupy over twenty acres of ground, lying west of Seventeenth street and north of the Wabash river. The shops are large and substantially built and fitted up with the latest machinery and they are capable of building new engines or cars, but the principal work is rebuilding and repairing the company's engines and cars. The buildings and grounds are lighted by an electrical plant owned by the company, enabling them to work day and night in times of rush or in emergencies. In December, 1912, there were 1,100 men employed in all departments under the direction of the master mechanic and his aids and this is undoubtedly Logansport's largest industrial institution.

VANDALIA RAILROAD SHOPS

The Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railroad, the Logansport & St. Joe Railroad and the old Detroit & Eel River Railroad were all completed and running into Logansport in the early seventies. It became necessary to have a roundhouse and some repair shops to care for the engines and cars of these roads and the companies took steps at once to erect such buildings on ground located on Water street, West Side. Later, when the Vandalia gained control of these roads, larger buildings became necessary and now the company has commodious shops and roundhouse where they overhaul and repair their engines and cars and about two hundred men are employed in the yards and shops.

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Logansport Foundry Company and Western Motor Works

In the year 1900 the citizens of Logansport in order to encourage factories to locate here, purchased a tract of land of John R. Kennedy adjoining on the north the state line division of the Panhandle Railroad, laid it out into a factory site and 111 building lots, the latter were sold to as many citizens for $250.00 each, and the surplus proceeds, together with the factory site, was donated to the Logansport Foundry Company on condition that it would at once locate their shops thereon.

This company was organized in 1900 with a capital stock of $40,000. The incorporators were F. B. Wilkinson, J. F. Digan, M. F. Gartland and J. H. Shaumleffel. Foundry buildings were soon after erected and the company began operations. In 1903 a small frame building was erected and leased to E. A. Rutenber Manufacturing Company of Chicago, and in 1904 these two concerns were consolidated under the corporate name of the "Western Motor Company."

To accommodate the increased business a large brick building was at once erected covering 72,000 square feet of floor space at a cost of about $15,000 and engaged extensively in the manufacture of the "Rutenber" engine or motor for automobiles. In its prosperous stages the company employed 425 men and transacted an annual business of $1,000,000. In 1912 a reorganization was affected, a part of the business having removed to Marion, Indiana, and the present "Rutenber Motor Company" passed into the control of G. W. Bowen of Auburn, New York. The present capitalization is $300,000 and G. W. Bowen is president, J. W. Stephenson, secretary and A. C. Barley, treasurer. The company now employs two hundred men.

Dorner Truck and Foundry Company

About 1899 Henry A. Dorner of Buffalo, New York, came to Logansport and organized a company known as the "Dorner Truck & Foundry Company," to manufacture trucks of which he was the patentee. To aid this enterprise a site was secured between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets on the north of the Wabash railroad and a tract of land adjoining on the north was laid out into building lots known as the "Dorner Addition" and sold to the citizens. A building was erected and the factory started up on a small scale, but did not prosper and in 1909 the

Logansport Radiator Equipment Company

took charge of the buildings and grounds. This company is incorporated with a capital stock of $150,000, divided among nine stockholders. The officers are J. F. Digan, president; John F. Burke, manager; and Harley Wilkin, salesman. The company has enlarged the buildings to accommodate their increased trade and turns out a superior grade of radiators, which find a ready market in all surrounding cities. The company now employ 150 men.

Obenchain & Boyer Chemical Fire Engine Works

These works occupy a substantial brick building located on Erie avenue at the south end of Seventh street, which was erected and opened for business in 1897. The firm consisted of John T. Obenchain and Stephen B. Boyer. This firm was running a steam flouring mill at this point, but it was completely destroyed by fire and they at once erected a new building on the same grounds and embarked in the

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manufacture of chemical fire extinguishers, of which Mr. Obenchain was the patentee.

J. T. Obenchain was born in Ohio in 1838, came with his father, Matthew Obenchain, to Cass county in 1852, and continuously resided in the county until his death, which occurred August 29, 1909. He possessed an inquiring mind, was a millwright and inventor of the "Little Giant Water Wheel" and various milling machinery and the "Chemical Fire Engine" so successfully manufactured by this firm. Since Mr. Obenchain's death, Mr. Boyer, the surviving partner, is still carrying on the business, the product of the factory finding a ready sale as it is demonstrated to be superior to other chemical fire extinguishers of similar design. The firm ship engines to all parts of the United States and Canada and to China, Australia, South America and the West Indies.

Routh Packing Company

W. C. Routh has been in the butcher and meat business for many years, but in 1905 the business of which he was the chief owner was incorporated under the above title with a capitalization of $200,000, all the stock being held by local men. A commodious brick slaughter and packing house was erected on the south bank of the Wabash river a mile or more west of town on the Vandalia railroad, thus affording easy transportation facilities. The building is fitted up with all modern conveniences for slaughtering animals, curing the meat and caring for the by-products and offal similar to the packing houses of Chicago. The company supplies the local trade and ships the surplus to outside markets. They purchase fat stock, not only from this county, but ship in from surrounding towns and have an annual output of over $1,000,000. They give employment to one hundred people.

It is interesting to compare the methods of slaughtering hogs and curing and packing the meat with the old methods of Israel Johnson, who used to pack pork in his old warehouse on the canal sixty or more years ago. Then the farmer did the slaughtering on the farm with the offal thrown away. Mr. Johnson would cut up the carcass, curing only the shoulders, hams and sides, there being no market for the feet, heads and often the spare ribs were given to poor people, who would carry them away. Many an old pioneer has related to the writer how he would go to Israel Johnson's warehouse and get pigs feet for the carrying them out of his way. Today all is changed. In the great slaughter houses the hog is lifted by machinery into the scalding vat and kept moving until the process is completed and along the way, everything is utilized, nothing goes to waste except the "squeal" of the hog. The hair is gathered, the blood preserved for making buttons or "haematin," the entrails and their contents make fertilizers, the hoofs and horns, gelatin, the bones, phosphates, etc. Here again is illustrated the economy of centralization and the operation of large plants requiring great aggregations of capital, thus driving out the small factory or business man.

Notice also the difference in price. Scanning an old advertisement in the *Canal Telegraph* of 1840, we notice that Israel Johnson announces that he will pay from $1.87½ to $2.25 for dressed hogs, owing to the size and quality. Our farmers of today would wear a smile of derision if Mr. Routh would put out such notices in our daily paper.

Uhls Flouring Mill

Dennis Uhl & Company operate one of the wealthiest manufacturing interests in the city, the elevator and flouring mill located near the mouth of Eel river on the Panhandle Railroad.

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This mill was erected in 1859 by Jos. Uhl, father of the present proprietor, who successfully operated the mill for many ears when his son took up the work and has been equally prosperous. This is a large mill, equipped with the latest improved milling machinery that is run by an abundant supply of water from Eel river, which greatly adds to the economy of operating the mill. Of the sixty or more old water power mills at one time operated in Cass county, this is the only one that is running except a small mill on Pipe creek.

The latest pattern of turbine water wheels are in use, which develop a force equal to 220 horse power and the mill has daily a capacity of two hundred barrels of flour. This mill supplies largely the local demand for flour and mill feed and the surplus is shipped, chiefly to the West Indies. Mr. Uhl handles large quantities of grain, grinding the better grades, and shipping the inferior quality to eastern markets.

Columbia Brewing Company

About the year 1866 August Frost established a brewery on the north side of High street, west of Fifth and operated it for some years and sold out to John Hurbner and he was succeeded in the business by John Mutcheler and the Logansport Brewing Co., with Eugene Prager, president and manager in 1890 and later the Binz family. From the latter the Columbia Brewing Co. took over the plant under the direction of the present manager, John G. Keip, in 1894; greatly enlarged the building, put in the latest machinery including an ice and cold storage plant. The plant as now constituted represents a capital of $250,000 and consumes annually 25,000 bushels of barley and 500,000 pounds of corn grits, out of which 25,000 barrels of beer is manufactured. The average number of employees the past year is 45.

McAllister Boiler Works

A. U. McAllister in 1864 erected a frame building on the south side of the old canal opposite Seventh street and opened a factory for the manufacture of steam boilers of all kinds and sizes, in connection therewith he also ran a machine and repair shop. Mr. McAllister was an old soldier and estimable citizen and operated this factory until his death in 1897, since which time the establishment has been conducted by his son, Elmer McAllister.

Heppe Soap Factory

This enterprise had its origin in 1864, when Wm. Heppe started a small soap factory on the north side of Linden avenue, east of the old canal, near the old tannery that was operated there for many years, where he continued in business until 1870, when he purchased his present site on the south side of the Wabash river, a short distance west of Logansport. At first he manufactured soap in the old log house built on this ground by Alex Chamberlain in 1828-9, for a tavern, a cut of which is elsewhere shown as it appeared in 1874, when Mr. Heppe tore it down and erected a larger factory. In 1890 this building was destroyed by fire and the present brick structure was erected. The business has gradually increased, demanding increased facilities and a large brick office, warehouse and salesroom was erected on the corner of Elm street and Erie avenue, from which the business is managed, shipping the product of their factory all over Indiana and surrounding states. The company is incorporated, but the stock is held

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in the family of "Wm. Heppe & Sons," by which name the corporation is known.

Longwell & Cummings

Chas. B. Longwell and W. G. Cummings opened a small printing establishment at the southwest corner of Fifth and Market streets in 1891. When the Masonic Temple was erected in 1894, they occupied the basement of that building for several years, but their rapidly increasing business required larger quarters and in 1904-5 they erected a commodious three-story and a basement building 41 by 90 feet in dimensions at 212-14 Fifth street and fitted it up with the latest presses and printing machinery necessary to do all kinds of job printing and book binding. They carry a heavy stock of all kinds of stationery supplies and do a large wholesale business in these lines. Their principal work, however, is job printing, especially legal blanks, bank books, school and office supplies and their trade extends from ocean to ocean. The company is incorporated and capitalized at $50,000, the stock being held by local investors. The officers are: Chas. B. Longwell, president; W. G. Cummings, vice president and manager; D. A. Middleton, secretary and treasurer.

Fishing Tackle Industry

About fifteen years ago J. J. Hildebrandt, commonly called "Big John," being a lover of the piscatorial art, invented a fishhook and spinner which proved to be a great success and he secured a patent and began its manufacture on a small scale to accommodate his friends. The demand increased, he improved on the old spinners, sent out samples, which seemed to take with fishermen and the demand increased until he was compelled to enlarge his facilities for manufacture and now the Hildebrandt spinner and fishing tackle is known around the world and the shipments amount to thousands of dollars annually.

John J. Hildebrandt, the inventor, died December 14, 1912, but his son, Hiram, continues to manage the business at 408 Fourth street.

Domestic Knitting Company

In 1906 the Logansport Underwear Co. was established and erected a commodious frame building on the point at the mouth of Eel river, but the company had a precarious existence until August, 1911, when it was reorganized under the above name and incorporated with a capitalization of $50,000, the stock being held by Dennis Uhl & Sons, O. H. Binns, J. H. Foley and W. E. Haney, with Walter Uhl as manager. They manufacture knit underwear and hosiery, the machines being run by water power from Eel river. Twenty-five or thirty machine operators are employed besides office force and salesmen.

Logansport Heating Company

In the spring of 1910, under the leadership of H. F. Wills of Frankfort, Indiana, a company was organized, a franchise secured from the city and a heating plant constructed. The boiler, power house and offices are located on the south side of Erie avenue in a new and substantial brick building and is furnished with the most improved and complete boilers, pumps and regulating apparatus for heating by steam and hot water. Steam pipes were laid in the down town district, while reverse hot water pipes were laid in the residence district as far

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east as Thirteenth street. The company's service has given excellent satisfaction and is a great convenience to the people, especially those living in flats, although the cost is usually greater than private heating, but many are connecting up with the company's heating pipes on account of the convenience and they now have nearly two hundred patrons. The company is incorporated with a capital stock of $125,000, held by local men. J. H. Wills is president; Carl Wise, treasurer; F. M. Kistler, secretary and George H. Alexander, manager.

Basket Factory

This industry was established in 1901 or 1902 and buildings erected for the purpose at the west end of Bates street. Two years later it was incorporated and in 1912 was reorganized and incorporated with a capital stock of $18,000, held by 18 local stockholders. Henry Garritson is president and manager; W. H. Porter, vice president; M. A. Clary, secretary and J. H. Barnfield, treasurer. All kinds of wooden baskets are manufactured by the newest machinery and best processes, requiring 75 employees to operate the factory, which produces an annual output to the value of $70,000.

D-Handle Factory

Hillock & Pitman opened this industry in 1893 in buildings erected for the purpose on the south side of Toledo street near Sixteenth and have successfully operated the factory ever since. They make a certain product called the D-handle out of hard wood, usually ash. In the past twenty years they have paid Cass county farmers over $500,000 for handle timber. But timber is becoming scarce and they are now making large shipments from outside sources. They ship annually over fifty thousand dozen handles to all parts of the United States and to foreign countries. Thirty men are employed.

Gas Works

Prior to 1862 Logansport was dependent on tallow candles to light its houses and halls and the streets at night were only lighted by the moon and stars. In that year J. W. Baine & Company erected necessary buildings on the south side of the old canal, now Erie avenue, at the south end of Sixth street on the ground now being built upon by Geo. Lynas for a storage room. On August 21, 1862, the city granted a franchise to the Logansport Gas, Light & Coke Company for a term of 25 years to erect and maintain a gas plant, the company agreeing to complete the plant by October 1, 1863, with at least one mile of street mains and on that day Logansport saw its first gas light. This gas company under different management, the last of whom was E. S. Rice, furnished private lighting and also the street lights until the electric light made its appearance in 1883, when the latter supplanted gas for street lights, but still continued to operate its plant, supplying those who desired it. In 1888, when natural gas was piped into the city, artificial gas again received a jolt it never fully recovered from, but the company continued operations with a greatly diminished output for some years, when it sold out to the Natural Gas Company about 1898, which company, when natural gas entirely failed, furnished artificial gas through its natural gas pipes. In 1909 the gas company, which had changed its name and also some of its stockholders, erected large gas works at Peru, Indiana, laid pipes from those works to Logansport

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and is now supplying our city with gas from the Peru gas plant and the old gas works erected on Erie avenue in 1862, were abandoned and recently have been demolished. The company now supplying gas to our city is known as the Indiana Lighting Company, of which Mr. Murdock of Lafayette, is the principal stockholder. Their office is now located at 509 Broadway. They report that there are over 26 miles of street mains with 3,530 consumers. Our people became so accustomed to the luxury of natural gas that since its failure many families are using artificial gas for cooking purposes and also for heating water and small rooms and with improved gas burners the cost is not excessive at the present price of $1.00 per one thousand cubic feet.

Natural Gas Industry

As noticed elsewhere the borings for natural gas in Cass county were failures and a company known as the Logansport Natural Gas Company was incorporated in 1888 with a capital stock of $600,000 and opened offices at 315-17 Pearl street with S. P. Sheerin, president; A. P. Jenks, secretary; Chas. J. Doherty, treasurer and J. D. S. Neely, superintendent. This company piped natural gas from its many wells in Howard county to Logansport, laid gas mains through our streets and supplied natural gas to nearly all who desired to use this ideal fuel at very low rates, to wit: $10.50 per year for an ordinary heating stove and $18.00 per year for a cook stove and 12 cents per thousand feet by metre measurement, but the natural gas began to fail in ten years and in 1902 could not be relied upon and the following year it entirely failed and the pipes were removed.

Lynas Chemical Company

Many years ago J. B. Lynas established a factory for the manufacture of extracts, toilet articles and proprietary family remedies. He began on a small scale, but his trade increased and he purchased the three-story brick building at 210 Sixth street where he, with his son George, under the firm name of Dr. J. B. Lynas & Son, carried on the business. Dr. Lynas dying January 28, 1901, the son continued the business, which so developed that more commodious quarters were needed and the present building at 519 Market street and extending back to Erie avenue was purchased, affording ample room for his rapidly increasing trade, which extends to many distant states.

Bridge City Candy Company

In March, 1896, the Bridge City Candy Company was established by Jos. H. Reitemeier and T. M. Quigly, in a building at the corner of Sixth and North streets. Naturally their business was at first on a small scale. Soon after Mr. Quigly retired and C. H. Schaefer became associated with Mr. Reitemeier and in January, 1897, they incorporated the company with a capital of $10,000, with J. H. Reitemeier, president and C. H. Schaefer, secretary and treasurer. The business prospered and larger quarters were required and the company moved to the Opera House block on Third street in 1899. In two years these quarters were outgrown and they removed to their present location at 200-2 Fourth street, where they occupy three floors 44 by 75 feet. After the death of Mr. Schaefer, July 1, 1901, O. A. Shirmeyer and F. J. Bott became officers of the company. The company is prosperous, doing strictly a wholesale business and employ thirty people.

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Overall Factory

In 1889 Wm. D. Craig and others started a small factory on Toledo street for the manufacture of men's overalls, which was fairly successful, but two years later Mr. Craig moved to 424-26 Broadway, occupying the upper story of what was then the Justice block. By close attention to business his trade increased and demanded larger quarters. In 1895 Wm. D. Craig and his father, Joseph Craig, purchased the lot at 208 Sixth street and erected a two-story brick building extending back 165 feet to the alley, where he has been carrying on a prosperous business. He employs 85 persons, the majority of whom are girls, who operate the sewing machines which are run by a large engine. His trade is confined to jobbers and amounts to $90,000 annually.

Creamery

The first creamery in Logansport was established on Front street and Wheatland avenue in the early nineties, but their industry was new

Eel River Bend, Logansport

to our farmers and it had a precarious existence and in 1895 W. I. Shearer purchased the property and converted it into an ice cream factory.

Ray & Arnold established a creamery at the corner of Colfax street and Burlington avenue in 1897. At first it was a small affair and work performed by hand, but as their trade extended, modern dairy machinery was installed; steam sterilizers, through which all the milk passes, to insure purity by destroying any pathologic germs; bottling machines, churns, refrigerating apparatus, etc., all propelled by steam. The supply of milk is obtained from the Cass county farmers, who find it more profitable and less work to sell their milk than to convert it into butter and cheese. Milk is also shipped to the creamery from surrounding towns in times of scarcity. The creamery handles over one thousand gallons daily and supply the city milk trade and the surplus is converted into butter and shipped.

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Ice Cream Factory

In 1895 W. I. Shearer moved from Wabash to Logansport and established an ice cream factory on Erie avenue, the first factory of the kind ever started in the city, of any consequence. Two years later he purchased the creamery property on Eel river, west side. His trade rapidly increased and in 1908 he replaced the old frame building with the present commodious two-story structure, made of cement blocks, with a refrigerating plant and the most approved machinery, including a continuous ice cream freezer where the cream flows in through refrigerating pipes to the freezer in a continuous stream and the frozen cream passes out at the other end of the freezer in a constant stream. The factory being on the river, ice houses were constructed to hold sufficient ice to meet all demands of the factory, but it is only used for packing purposes.

There is no more commodious and well constructed ice cream plant in the state and the annual production is over 100,000 gallons, which is shipped to all surrounding towns. Mr. Shearer has recently incorporated at $100,000, the stock all being held by local capitalists.

Monument and Stone Works

There are four marble shops in Logansport, towit: L. Emmett, on Sixth street at its crossing of Eel river; Thos. Peden, Sixteenth and High streets; C. A. Price, 315 Court street; C. D. Billman, Pleasant Hill street, and a fifth firm is just erecting a shop on the northeast corner of Sixth and High. All of these shops turn out monuments, vaults and ornamental stone work to supply the demands of Cass and surrounding counties.

Laundry Industry

Nothing demonstrates the wonderful advancement and progress made by this generation more than the laundry business. Twenty-five years ago there was not a steam laundry in Logansport and all such work was performed by washer-women on the old corrugated wash board in the wooden tub. J. J. Campbell came to Logansport in 1888 and established the first steam laundry in the little frame building at 428 Market street. This was necessarily a small affair, but the writer well remembers his first view of a "steam roller smoothing iron," with other laundry machinery that was then the wonderment of the town and many washer-women were jealous and envious of Mr. Campbell. From this small beginning the industry has developed until today we have three large laundries, representing an investment of over $50,000.

Chas. H. Maiben has within the past two years erected a commodious brick building on South Barron street, west side, and put in new machinery and has as large and complete a laundry as can be found anywhere in the state.

J. J. Campbell, the pioneer laundryman in Logansport, operates a large laundry at 429 Market street, opposite the old building where he began business twenty-five years ago, and Chas. Schaefer operates the "Star Laundry" at 210-12 Sixth street, so there is no necessity of our people wearing soiled linen, and that, too, without trying the patience of the housewife with the most menial duties of by-gone days.

Lumber and Mill Industries

Parker & Johnston (E. T. Parker and J. Mac. Johnston), successors of Hagenbuck & Parker, operate a lumber yard, planing mill and

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factory for making and preparing all kinds of building material and equipments for stores, etc. They are located on Berkley street, between Spencer and Erie avenues. This factory was established by Hagenbuck & Parker in 1869 and is the oldest industry of its kind in the city. Mr. Hagenbuck retired and J. Mac. Johnston and son replaced him, while Mr. Parker has been connected with the firm since its inception forty-four years ago.

R. D. and L. B. Stevens ran a planing mill on the Cheney race near the Point in 1866. This burned down and in 1870 they erected a large brick factory on First street and the railroad and did a large business in dressed lumber, scroll work, mouldings, sash, doors, blinds, etc., until the death of R. D. Stevens, September 10, 1907. L. B. Stevens, the surviving partner, sold out in 1909 to M. F. Bligh, who is now successfully operating the mill.

R. D. Stevens, the senior member of the old firm, was born in Ohio in 1834, married Miss C. D. Harris, by whom he had two children, Herbert and Edna. Mr. Stevens was a prudent and careful business man, scrupulously honest in his dealings, an active member of the First Presbyterian church and respected by all who knew him.

The Thompson Lumber Company

This company, composed of Chas. F. Thompson and H. S. Thompson (father and son), was organized in 1892 and embarked in business on Erie avenue. Two or three years later they moved their yards to Sixth street, north of High, where large warehouses and a planing mill were erected and the company has enjoyed a lucrative trade. H. S. Thompson has successfully conducted the business under the old firm name since the death of his father in 1898. C. F. Thompson was a prominent and honored citizen, having moved to Logansport in 1864, being engaged in the cooperage and lumber business, although part of the time his business required him to reside in Chicago and Wisconsin. He was born in York state in 1828. Was twice married; his last wife was Elizabeth A. Twells of Cass county, whom he married in 1863. Three sons survive: Harry S., Edward J. and Chas. F. Thompson.

Philip Voorhees came from Flora, Indiana, about 1896, and opened a lumber yard on Sycamore street, north of the Vandalia Railroad and since has erected shops and planing mill where he and his son, who is now the juunior partner, have built up an extensive trade, manufacturing frames, doors, etc., and handling all lines of building material.

The planing mills and shops of Logansport handle, prepare and manufacture every article required in building and supply not only the material for the city's improvements but also ship to surrounding districts large quantities of dressed lumber and products of our shops, and is one of the principal industries of the city, requiring a large force of men and the value of the products mount into the hundreds of thousands of dollars annually.

H. A. McCowen & Co. Lumber Yards

About 1905 the above company, the principals of whom live in Salem, Indiana, opened an extensive lumber yard out the Bates street road on the Vandalia Railroad. They handle chiefly hard wood lumber and do a wholesale and shipping business. They operate a mill to rip and make dimension stuff and employ a force of men. They handle large quantities of lumber, shipping in from a wide territory and out to all parts of the United States. C. J. Frank is local manager.

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Fernald's Saw Mill

Wm. L. Fernald owns and operates a saw mill on Water street, west side. This mill for many years was located on Toledo, near Fifteenth, street, but later moved to its present location.

In early days numerous saw mills were operated in Logansport, but as the country became denuded of its forests there was no longer a demand for mills and this is the only saw mill now in the city. The product of the mill is chiefly native and hard wood lumber, manufactured from timber in Cass and surrounding counties, for which there is an increasing demand, as timber is becoming scarcer each year.

Logansport Furniture Company

This is an old industry, located on the north bank of Eel river, east of the old canal from which it originally received its motive power, from an old time water wheel. W. T. S. Manly, some time in the early forties, erected the original factory. Later L. A. Smith became interested in the business and at the death of Mr. Manly, became the sole owner and at his death Ash & Hadley purchased the factory in 1882. They greatly enlarged the plant and put in much new machinery, of which Mr. Ash was the inventor. Mr. J. C. Hadley died in 1907, since which time Geo. Ash, the surviving partner, has been owner and operator of the plant under the above title. Their specialty is piano stools and extension tables on which Mr. Ash holds the patent. The firm employs about forty men; the annual sales reach $60,000, and the product is shipped from ocean to ocean.

Nelson-Sturkin Cabinet Company

In 1897 Mr. Sturkin opened a small factory on Erie avenue, near Eighth street, to manufacture certain kinds of furniture and novelties. Later Allen G. Nelson became interested in the business and in 1902 they moved their factory to its present location on Daisy and Garden streets, west side. Mr. Sturkin withdrew from the company and Mr. Nelson incorporated the company with a paid-up capital stock of $15,000. A. E. Nelson is president and manager and Thos. Mahoney foreman of the shops. Their specialty is kitchen cabinets and the annual output has reached as high as $80,000. About forty-five men are employed and the company are entering on an era of prosperity.

Logansport Stone Construction Company

This company was organized and incorporated in 1907, through the efforts of John Alles, of Huntington, Indiana. The company purchased a large tract of land, including the old Keeport lime kilns four miles east of town, on the Wabash Railroad. This land is underlaid with a pure limestone and the company erected large stone crushers thereon and opened up the plant in 1908. They quarry and crush the stone, screening the same to different sizes, according to the purpose for which it is used. The product of these mills find a ready market all over Indiana and surrounding states and is used in macadamizing roads, concrete work and other building purposes. A large number of men are employed and the shipments last year were 2,000 carloads.

Casparis Stone Company

This company, composed of Ohio men, with Mr. Casparis at the head, about 1892 purchased the Dr. Fitch farm, two miles west of the city,

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on the north bank of the Wabash, erected heavy machinery for crushing stone and opened up the plant in 1893. There are vast beds of the finest limestone at this point which is used as a flux in the manufacture of steel and large quantities are shipped to the South Chicago steel works. In 1903 the company moved its plant to Trimmer, a mile or more to the southwest, where the stone is more accessible and is sending out whole train loads of crushed stone, not only to the steel works, but all over the country, where the stone is used for many purposes. The company is incorporated for $200,000, employs three hundred men and ships annually 750,000 tons of crushed stone. O. H. Binns has been the manager ever since the plant started.

Telephone Industry

Soon after the electric telephone was invented by Bell and its utility became known, in 1881 the Central Union Telephone Company established an exchange in Logansport, the office being located at 313½ Fourth street and J. Moore was the first superintendent. The charges were four dollars per month and but few were used outside of business houses, as in 1886 there were only 175 subscribers. About 1895 there was much complaint about the excessive charges of the Bell Company and a new independent company was established by E. B. Overshiner, but the service was unsatisfactory and it was also inconvenient and expensive, for business houses were compelled to keep both phones. This unsatisfactory condition resulted in the organization of the "Home Telephone Company" in 1901 or '02, composed entirely of local men. The company was incorporated with a capital stock of $350,000. The present officers are: Geo. W. Seybold, president; Jos. Reitemeier, vice-president; J. H. Foley, treasurer; Walter Uhl, secretary and manager.

The company fitted up their exchange and offices in the Dr. Bell building at 312 Pearl street, completed their plant, running the wires in the business districts in conduits under ground and opened the exchange for business in 1902. The price for telephone service was fixed at $7.50 per quarter for offices or business houses and $3.75 for residences. The service was eminently satisfactory and the Home Company has entirely driven out the old Central Union or Bell Company from the local field, but the latter still maintains an exchange at 314½ Fourth street, but only for long distance service, which it still maintains and is giving excellent long distance service to all points. The Home Company now has 3,500 subscribers in Logansport and maintains exchanges at Galveston, Walton, Young America, New Waverly and Lucerne, with 1,200 additional subscribers, who can communicate without extra charge with any one of the city patrons. The telephone exchanges at Royal Center and Twelve Mile are independent local concerns but are connected with Logansport, but toll is exacted to talk through these two exchanges. With this system of telephones there is not a neighborhood and hardly a prominent home in the county that cannot be reached by telephone, which is certainly a great convenience as well as time-saver to the public. The Home Company is also connected by long distance with all surrounding towns and cities. The telephone marks one of the greatest steps forward in the progress of mankind toward the goal, which they seem to be rapidly approaching, but can never reach. What a wondrous change has taken place since Cass county was first settled. What would the old pioneers like Father Post and D. D. Pratt, who left their Eastern homes to take up their abode in the wilderness of Cass county over eighty years ago—what would they say if they could rise from their graves, again sit in their cabin homes, but connected up by telephones and talk with their sweet-

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hearts in the Green Mountain State and recognize their voices? At that time, these pioneers tell us, it took three to six weeks to receive a *billet-doux* from their best girls in the East and fully as long to make the journey when each returned to his native home to claim his bride.

Robe and Tanning Company

In the year 1904 Jos. A. Mackey sold out his business in Kosciusko county and located in Logansport. He purchased the large frame building at 521 High street, formerly used as a part of the Nash house, and engaged in the robe and tanning business. He tans all kinds of skins and furs and manufactures therefrom fur robes, coats, mittens, gloves and ladies' furs. The company receives all kinds of wild animal skins and furs from the North and West and their trade extends throughout the United States and Canada. There are only two other industries of the kind in the state and many farmers send horse, calf and other skins to this company to be tanned and made into robes, coats, mittens or rugs.

Hat Factory

In the fall of 1912 C. E. Richardson established a hat factory in connection with his cleaning and dye works at 218 Sixth street. He is making a superior quality of wool and felt hats and is building up a good trade.

Cigar Factories

The manufacture of cigars has become quite an industry of the city. There are at this time nine factories, employing seventy-two men and thirty-six women. The average wages paid the men are $16.50 and women $6.00 per week. The annual output of all the factories in 1912 was 3,016,425 cigars.

Cement Pipes and Posts

This enterprise was established in Logansport in 1872-3 by Messrs. Dodds & Son on Eel river, near the Point. In 1877 M. Michaels became the proprietor and for many years he carried on a prosperous business, making sewer and well piping, supplying the principal markets of Indiana. Mr. Michaels moved to Marion and in the early nineties, Robt. Cromer continued the business under the firm name of Logansport Cement Works, on West Market street, near the Peoria junction. He died in 1908 and some time after W. S. Stalnaker took charge of the factory and changed the name to the "Hoosier Architectural Cement Co.," and he is making a specialty of manufacturing cement fence posts upon which he holds a patent. This post is re-enforced with wire and on the face side has a compound moulded into the post into which nails can be driven as readily as into a wooden post. The business is in its infancy but bids fair to develop into a great industry, as the post is everlasting and yet can be used where and in the same way as a wooden post.

Artificial Ice & Fuel Company.

Under the above title the artificial ice plant was established in 1905 by H. Bowser, of Indianapolis, and the following were its first officers, towit: W. H. Porter, president; H. Bowser, vice-president; Will H. Brown, secretary and treasurer.

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The plant had a precarious existence and went into the hands of a receiver. In 1909 F. M. Fanore and Chas. Mouninger, of Indianapolis, Indiana, purchased the plant at a receiver's sale. Since then the plant has been enlarged and thoroughly overhauled and under the present management has been doing a prosperous business. They manufacture a pure ice from water taken from deep wells and is of uniform thickness, lasts longer and is generally preferred by our citizens to the natural ice taken from lake or river. Here, again, the ingenuity of man in this progressive age seems to have outwitted Dame Nature and the artificial ice manufacturers are contending with old Boreas for supremacy and the former are certainly gaining ground. The company's plant is located on the south side of Erie avenue, between Eighth and Ninth streets and they keep their delivery wagons and horses in stables on the grounds.

For many years natural ice was taken from Eel river and kept in large ice houses, but in the past few years the artificial ice has replaced it and now none is cut except what Mr. Shearer cuts for use in his ice cream factory.

The artificial ice company has a rival in the Maxinkuckee Ice Company, who ship in ice from Maxinkuckee lake for local consumption. The daily capacity of the plant is forty tons, sufficient to meet all demands. Harry Newell is the present manager, with W. E. Plank, assistant.

Broom Factories

Logansport has always supported broom factories, but not on a large scale. At this time N. J. Martin operates a small factory on Franklin street and Samuel Watkins a similar establishment on the south side.

Recently, however, the Logansport Commercial club have made arrangements whereby Hyman Sider & Son, of Chicago, will move their large broom factory from that city to Logansport. A site has been purchased in the West End Foundry addition and buildings are now being constructed and during the summer or fall of 1913 will be in operation. The factory will employ, it is stated, about 130 men and turn out daily over 4,000 brooms.

In addition to the factories herein listed, there are scores of small industries, such as blacksmith and repair shops, shoe, carpenter and tin shops, gun smith and harness shops, bottling works and dress making and millinery shops, cleaning and dye works, printers and engravers, optical works, paint factories, sign makers, trunk factory, upholsterers, etc., too numerous to particularize, but each employing from one to a dozen persons. According to a recent census report, Logansport has sixty-eight manufactories.

It is interesting to note some of the newer industries that were unheard of forty years ago. If some one during the darkness of the night had flung to the breeze a sign bearing an inscription, "Cash Registers, Typewriters, Phonographs, Automobiles, Bicycles, Electric Globes, Telephones, Flying and Dirigible Machines, for sale here," the pioneers would have all congregated around the sign wonder to discuss what it all meant or what practical joker had come to town between suns and posted such unintelligible inscriptions or hieroglyphics. These names, however, indicate the progress of the past third of a century and some of the old signs or advertisements would be equally curious or ludicrous to the young people of this generation, to-wit: "saddle-bags," "side-saddles," candle-molds," "dog-irons," "spinning-wheels," etc.

This is an age of progress and the new is supplanting the old with marvelous rapidity and unless such work as the Cass County Historical Society has undertaken, viz., to collect and preserve these relics of the past, they will soon all be destroyed, forgotten and forever lost.

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CHAPTER XXXII

BANKS AND FINANCE

FIRST COINAGE—STANDARDS OF VALUE—WANT OF MONEY—FURS AS MONEY—BARTER AND TRADE—FIRST BANK—INDIANA STATE BANK—SCRIP—BLUE PUP—WILDCAT BANKS—LOGANSPORT BANKS—COMPARISON 1838-1913.

In 1786 the Congress of the Confederation chose as the monetary unit of the United States the dollar of 375.64 grains of pure silver. This unit had its origin in the Spanish piastre or milled dollar, which was the principal coin in circulation prior to that time. By an act of April 2, 1792, the first monetary system in the United States was established. The basis of this system was the gold dollar or unit containing 24.75 grains of pure gold, and the silver dollar containing 371.25 grains of pure silver. A mint was established at Philadelphia and the first coinage in the United States began of gold and silver at this ratio of 1 to 15. In 1834-1837 and 1853 various acts were passed readjusting the ratio between the two metals to conform to the commercial value of these metals as the cheaper money always drives the dearer out of circulation. In 1873 the single gold standard of value was adopted as it was found that it was next to impossible to have two standards or measurements and keep them on an equality without continually changing the ratio to conform to the commercial value of the metals. Since that date gold has been the unit of value and silver employed for conveniences in minor transactions and as subsidiary coins.

In the beginning of Indiana and Cass county history, there was no currency in circulation. Barter and trade was universal, peltries being used as the only currency. All values were based on what the article would bring in coon skins, muskrat and mink skins or other furs. Such a state of affairs could only exist in a sparsely settled country, where manufacturers were unknown and the only trading done was for the actual necessities of life. In these early days the settlers raised on their little clearings about all they needed to sustain life, together with what the forests afforded in the shape of game, wild nuts and fruits, and their purchases were limited to salt, hardware and a few articles that could not be made or procured from field, forest or river and for these few articles they exchanged wheat, corn, hogs or peltries. There were certain days on which the farmers would meet at some convenient central or public place for the purpose of barter and trade or "swapping" as they usually termed the transaction. At public meetings of every kind, be it religious or other character, the pioneers would stand around after the meeting closed and engage in trade or exchange of goods or chattels for future delivery. There was, however, a little government scrip and British or Spanish silver coin that was brought in by the settlers from the east. For small change Spanish dollars were cut into quarters, eights and sixteenths. These were called "bits,"

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"two bits" and "fo-pence" pieces. A fip was equal to six and one-fourth cents and you often heard articles priced at a "fip-and-a-bit."

The first banks in Indiana were chartered by the territorial legislature in 1814, the Bank of Vincennes and the Farmers and Merchants Bank at Madison. When Indiana assumed statehood in 1816 the constitution recognized these two banks and confirmed their charters. The Vincennes bank was recognized as the State bank in 1817 and making the Madison bank a branch. Branches were also established at Vevay, Brookville and Corydon. The reckless management of the Vincennes bank caused the general assembly in 1821 to authorize legal proceedings to revoke its charter which was done and its note holders lost heavily, but the Madison branch paid out in full. From this time until 1834 there was great financial depression in the entire state and prices were low. To make matters worse, there were epidemics of disease that carried off many of the pioneers from 1821-23.

To aid and encourage the settlers the government reduced the price of public lands from $2.00 to $1.25 per acre. Gradually prosperity returned, as public enterprises were projected and pushed to completion, such as canals, roads, etc. In 1834 the legislature chartered the "State Bank of Indiana" with authority to establish branches. This bank was a complete monopoly. Its charter was to run twenty-five years and during its existence no other bank could operate in the state It was, however, managed on sound financial principles, but the panic of 1837, caused largely by President Jackson's interference with the United States bank compelled the Indiana State Bank to suspend specie payment. In 1842 the legislature ordered the bank to resume specie payment and from that date it ever stood ready to meet all demands for the redemption of its notes.

From 1832 to 1839 the state was aiding the building of roads and canals and became involved, and in the latter year the legislature authorized the issue of state scrip to the amount of $1,500,000 to bear six per cent interest. This scrip was for a time depreciated and speculators took advantage of this fact to manipulate the market. It was, however, ultimately redeemed. The issue of scrip by the state led to still further inflation of the currency. Millers, merchants, companies and contractors on public roads all went into the business of issuing scrip or paper money, made payable in goods or merchandise and much of it was floated on the public, that issued by the Plank Road Company, being based on the receipts for toll. This scrip was issued in bills as low as twenty-five cents, the highest being three dollars. It was printed on blue paper and was derisively styled "Blue Pup" to distinguish it from "Red Dog" of the state, as the latter was printed on red paper. About this time Michigan chartered banks with little regard for financial soundness and Michigan paper money flooded northern Indiana and aided in the depreciation of all currency and adding to the difficulties in making financial transactions. Much of this currency became worthless, business was prostrated and values destroyed. The State Bank, however, was well managed and its paper floated at par, but some grew envious of its monopoly and in the revision of the new constitution, the clause in the original instrument of 1816 giving the state bank exclusive authority to issue money was stricken out and gave the legislature the authority to establish free banking laws which were passed by that body in 1853, and in 1855 a charter was given to the State Bank of Indiana although vetoed by Governor Wright, they were passed over his veto. The charter of the old bank did not expire until 1859 but negotiations were entered into by which the new company bought out the old, the change being made

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in 1857 on conditions that Hugh McCullough be made its president, which was done. Mr. McCullough guided this bank into a safe and honorable career. It weathered the financial storms of 1859 in great credit and continued its operations until it was superseded by the National banking system in 1865.

The free banking law opened the door for another season of financial disaster. Banks of issue sprang up everywhere. These banks made no pretention to be banks of deposit, their only business was to issue and float notes. A few men would get together, purchase a few thousand dollars' worth of the depreciated bonds of some far away municipality, deposit the same with the auditor of state and receive authority to enter upon the manufacture of paper money. They would often issue bills several times greater than the securities deposited, float them and they would become worthless. Many of these banks started on no more capital than was necessary to secure the engraving and printing of the notes and the office fixtures, and the latter often consisted of simply a small safe, a table and a few chairs. Hugh McCullough thus speaks of these banks: "Their life was pleasant and short; their demise ruinous and shameful. As soon as their notes began to be presented for payment, they died without a struggle." Mr. McCullough became the first controller of the currency under the act establishing the National banking system in 1865, and later, secretary of the treasury.

During the fifties Indiana was flooded with these notes and Cass county was not exempt from the financial havoc caused by such methods of banking. The writer well remembers these evanescent bank bills. Today, they were at par, but if you carried one to your rural home you had no assurance that you could pass it on your return to the city, and we have several beautiful specimens of these bills that became worthless on our hands and are only valuable as an historical curio of by-gone days. These uncertain bills were termed "Wild Cat," but we never knew why the term was applied for the money was a very tame affair, although the men who originated and floated it might have some of the characteristics of a wild cat. We close this part of the subject by a quotation that illustrates the humorous side, a parody on the "Banks of the Wabash," taken from W. T. Wilson's article on banking, read before the Historical Society February 26, 1909.

"The only bank I ever saw along the 'Wabash' was a farmer banking up his house one day. And the snow banks, that bank up in the winter. And the sand banks that are banking up in May. But there's 'faro banks' galore along the Wabash and other banks in which you put your trust. There's another kind of bank you put your money in; there's a loud report and then that bank has bust."

But thanks to President Lincoln and his advisers for the changed condition of our monetary system; our currency is reliable and can be exchanged anywhere in the wide, wide world at its face value and no man has lost one dollar since 1865 by worthless United States currency or that of our national banks. Under present laws, state banks may issue their notes but the tax is so exorbitant that it is prohibitive and only national banks, under the direction of the controller of the currency, have been issuing bank notes since the inauguration of the national banking system in 1865, but we have state and private banks of discount and deposit and savings banks so well guarded by legal restrictions, making the stockholders personally responsible with frequent examinations, and in case of savings banks, requiring the stockholders to have been residents of the county for five years and possess a certain amount of unincumbered real estate; with all these safeguards,

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we seldom have defalcations of banks, certainly not after the manner of ye-olden-time of "Wild Cat," "Blue Pup" and "Red Dog" money.

There was a publication known as the *Bank Note Detector*, which attempted to keep the public advised as to the value of bills of various banks, but it was not possible to publish the *Detector* as often or as quickly as bank notes were printed and keep step with the "Red Dogs" and "Blue Pups" that were overrunning the pioneer forests of Cass county and Indiana.

In 1893 the legislature enacted a law establishing trust companies. These companies do not do a general banking business but receive deposits, make investments, act as administrators of estates and execute bonds. In addition to these banking institutions the state authorized the organization of building and loan associations, especially to aid and encourage the laboring class of people to secure homes by means of monthly payments. Many of these associations were organized in Logansport from 1875 to 1900 and when carefully managed were a success and a great help to many a poor man who thus secured a home, who could not otherwise have purchased. Since the country has been developed with vast accumulations of capital, interest rates reduced, and many financial agencies are ready to sell homes on the installment plan, these associations have been retired.

First Bank in Logansport

W. S. Wright, in his "Pastime Sketches" (page 58), says: "The first Logansport bank was a private bank, situated on the north side of Market street, sixty feet below Fourth street. This was in 1837 or '38. James Warren was president and the business was conducted in a small room. There was a table in it and president, cashier and customers sat around it."

There was a brokerage office and private banking business carried on in the rear of George Coecil's dry goods store, at the southeast corner of Fourth and Market streets, in 1848-9, by J. Green, J. M. Warren and George Miles. They had a large fireproof vault in the room, the only one at the time in Logansport. Later J. M. Warren & Co. were bankers and dealers in exchange on Market street, between Fourth and the Canal, according to the city directory of 1859.

The Hoosier Bank

This bank was organized in the early fifties and conducted its affairs in a building now known as 416 Market street. Philip Pollard was its president; D. M. Dunn, cashier, and George Miles, teller and bookkeeper. The bank was operated only a few years. Soon after the death of its president, Philip Pollard, on March 7, 1856, its affairs were honorably settled without loss to its depositors, but with considerable loss to the Pollard estate.

Probably the first banking institution in Cass county issuing notes was the "Logansport Insurance Company," which was organized in the office of J. W. Wright on the first Monday in January, 1850, where, in accordance with the fifteenth section of the charter they proceeded to elect five directors of said company as follows: John Green, J. W. Dunn, J. W. Wright, Wm. L. Brown and David M. Dunn. The directors elected the following officers: John W. Wright, president; David M. Dunn, secretary; Wm. L. Brown, treasurer. An office was secured in a room adjoining the Wabash and Erie Canal Land office. The following year $50,000 in checks and scrip was issued and loaned to the

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Wabash Valley Bank,

Which was organized about the same time by practically the same parties but had no authority to issue notes and the insurance company was organized for that purpose, to issue notes, which the above Valley bank could assume and loan. Later Cyrus Taber was made president and Philip Pollard, Thos. H. Wilson, Wm. Chase, Geo. B. Walker, George Cecil, Stephen C. Taber, G. N. Fitch and probably others became identified with these banking institutions.

On April 28, 1857, the directors of the Logansport Insurance Company met in the house of S. C. Taber and destroyed, by burning, its notes received back from the Wabash Valley Bank and the company seems to have ceased to exist as well as the Wabash Valley Bank, which was apparently operating in connection with the Logansport Insurance Company. Messrs. Brown, Wright and other managers of this company were severely censured by the stockholders and holders of the scrip, upon which they could not realize, but were losers and an indignation meeting was held but nothing came of it as the company's manager seemingly kept within the law. The Wabash Valley Bank had quarters in a small room on Third street, north of Market.

Tippecanoe Bank

This was a private bank owned and operated at 221 Sixth street by J. W. Wright and J. M. Warren. They began business about 1858, but like many private banks was not successful and it wound up its affairs in the early sixties. It was not a bank of issue and its patrons suffered no loss.

The Peoples Bank

This was another private banking institution that proved an unfortunate venture for both its projectors and patrons. It was organized about 1871-2, and occupied a room on the east side of Third street, south of Market. Wm. H. Standley was president and Wm. H. Whitesides, cashier; Terrance McGovern was bookkeeper. It only ran for four or five years when it became involved in litigation and after some years its affairs were finally settled by the courts with loss to all parties except the officiating attorneys.

Logansport Branch of the State Bank of Indiana

This institution was organized in 1856 and occupied a room opposite the courthouse at 206 Fourth street. Among the stockholders were James Cheney, J. T. Musselman, W. W. Haney, T. H. Wilson, Geo. Cecil. J. T. Musselman was its first president and Wm. Ingram, cashier. Later, James Cheney was elected president and became its manager.

The career of this bank was honorable and it was liquidated with credit. When the national banking system became operative in 1865 its business was taken over by the Logansport National Bank, organized in that year, and many of its stockholders became interested in the new bank.

The Logansport National Bank

This was the first national bank organized in Logansport or Cass county, beginning business in 1865.

Its first president was Thomas H. Wilson, and Wm. Ingram was cashier. James Cheney became one of its directors and was a stock-

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holder until the day of his death. In addition to these officers other well known citizens have been identified with this bank, to-wit: John C. Merriam, A. J. Murdock, for many years its president; G. N. Fitch, W. H. Bringhurst, Wm. H. Johnson, W. W. Haney, H. W. Hoppe, Dennis Uhl, F. M. Harwood, B. F. Yantis, W. L. Fernald, H. S. Tousley, E. S. Rice, W. T. Wilson and W. W. Ross.

In 1883, the Logansport National Bank was reorganized with practically the same stockholders, but changed the name to the First National Bank and has since been doing a prosperous and honorable business at its present location, 314 Fourth street. The officers are:

John F. Brookmeyer, president; Wm. L. Fernald, vice-president; W. W. Ross, cashier.

Directors: W. T. Wilson, F. M. Harwood, Max Fisher, W. W. Ross, J. F. Brookmeyer, W. L. Fernald, John Mulcahy, O. H. Binns, F. M. Rice.

The capital stock is $250,000. Deposits, November, 1912, $1,472,000. Surplus and profits, $97,000.

This is the oldest bank in continuous business in Cass county, dating its existence from 1856, when the Logansport branch of the State Bank was organized, which is its immediate predecessor. The Logansport National Bank began business in the office where the State Bank was located at 206 Fourth street, but soon removed to 314 Fourth street, where the business has since continued. Its obligations to its stockholders and depositors have always been strictly met and it has gained a reputation for conservative and careful management throughout the state. It is the largest in capital of Cass county's banks and the volume of its business is greatest and is annually increasing.

The Logansport Banking Company

This organization was perfected about 1872, Allen Richardson being the moving spirit in the undertaking and became its first president and John C. Ingram, its cashier. They at first occupied the room at 318 Fourth street, but later moved to the southwest corner of Fourth and Broadway, and Wm. H. Johnson succeeded Mr. Richardson as president. In 1881 the company was reorganized and changed from a private corporation to a national bank under the title of

State National Bank

With a capital stock of $100,000. The officers were: Wm. H. Johnson, president; A. L. Pogue, vice-president; J. C. Ingram, cashier. Directors: A. L. Pogue, Wm. H. Johnson, S. W. Ullery, Wm. H. Snider, and D. C. Elliott.

Under the changed conditions the bank had a prosperous career, until the death of its president, Wm. H. Johnson, about 1892-3, when his son, John F. Johnson, became president. The bank continued business until 1897, when its affairs became involved in unfortunate speculations by its president and was placed in liquidation by the government. The capital stock was wiped out by the losses of the bank. The depositors of the bank, by subscribing a new capital stock out of their deposit accounts and taking over the substantial assets of the bank reorganized the bank under the name of the

City National Bank

This bank organized by the depositors and some of the stockholders of the State National Bank with others, opened for business June 24,

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1897. The capital stock was fixed at $200,000. The first officers were: John Gray, president; I. N. Crawford, vice-president; F. R. Fowler, cashier. Later, A. P. Jenks replaced Mr. Fowler as cashier. The bank has been conducted very successfully and has ever been able and prompt to meet all its obligations.

The bank owns the building in which it conducts its business at the southwest corner of Fourth and Broadway, and it is one of the finest in the state. The deposits amount to $800,000.

Logansport State Bank

This bank organized under the laws of the state of Indiana, was capitalized for $50,000, distributed among forty stockholders. It opened its doors for business September 18, 1893, in the Jordan building, southeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.

The first officers were: Geo. W. Seybold, president; Victor E. Seiter, vice-president; Wm. C. Thomas, cashier.

September 18, 1897, the capital stock was increased to $100,000. The deposits now amount to $930,000, and the surplus and undivided profits to $123,000. The bank has been doing a prosperous business from the day of its first opening. The officers at this time are: Victor E. Seiter, president; Geo. W. Seybold, vice-president; B. F. Sharts, cashier.

Farmers and Merchants Bank

This institution is the successor to A. T. Bowen & Co.'s bank which was organized as a private bank and opened May, 1902. A. T. Bowen, of Delphi, Indiana, was the principal stockholder, but there were nearly forty others holding a few shares. Geo. A. Raub acted as cashier.

In March, 1908, the Farmers and Merchants Bank was organized to replace or take over the Bowen bank, with a capital stock of $100,000, distributed among one hundred and sixty stockholders, all residents of Cass county. The following persons officer the bank: M. W. Collett, president; S. A. Vaughn, vice-president; Geo. A. Raub, cashier.

This bank has one of the best locations in the city at the northeast corner of Fourth and Broadway, and is on the road to increased prosperity, its deposits now amounting to $650,000.

The Logansport Loan and Trust Company

This company was organized under the statutes of Indiana, June 2, 1902, and secured a room in the Elliott block, southwest corner of Pearl and Broadway. The bank started with a paid up capital of $100,000, and its deposits have increased to $633,000. The officers are: James D. McNitt, president; M. A. Jordan, vice-president; F. H. Wipperman, secretary and treasurer. The directors are: Elmore Uhl, Geo. W. Funk, Max Fisher, A. P. Jenks, Geo. W. Seybold, F. B. Wilkinson, J. M. Douglass and John C. Nelson. There is a savings department connected with the bank and not like national banks, the Trust Company make longer loans and on mortgage security and these features make this bank quite popular.

A. T. Bowen & Company

This private banking company was opened by A. T. Bowen, formerly of Delphi, Indiana; but now residing in New York, December 13, 1912, in a frame building at 411 Market street, and is capitalized at $10,000. They do a loan and brokerage business. H. E. Hankee is the cashier.

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Resume of Logansport Banks

Logansport's six banking institutions have a combined paid up capital stock of $760,000. Their deposits amount to $4,500,000. Add to these figures the postal savings deposits and private brokerage concerns, also the deposits in the banks at Royal Center, Walton, Galveston, Twelve Mile and Lucerne, and some idea can be formed of the accumulated wealth and the volume of business in Cass county. All this is done with no fear of loss. You can deposit your money in the bank or carry a bank note to your country home with almost absolute certainty that your deposit slip or your bank note will be honored next month or next year, as may suit your pleasure. You can carry money or check in your pocket to any corner of Cass county, yea to any part of the world, and purchase whatever you desire and pay for it on the spot. Contrast these conditions with those in Logansport in 1838, which Mr. E. S. Rice describes in his paper read before the Cass County Historical Society in 1907: "We had no bank and it was difficult to secure exchange. There was very little currency in circulation and this was sent out by eastern banks to get as far away as possible. Our small silver was largely foreign coin. Copper cents were not in use at all. Nothing was sold for less than a fip, which was six and one-quarter cents, and a bit twelve and one-half cents. Trade with the farmers was largely through the medium of farm produce or coon skins, or other furs. Every merchant was obliged to take a monthly bank note detector and a coin chart, and keep them hanging very handy for reference. In addition to this there were two kinds of canal scrip, 'White Dog' and 'Blue Pup,' redeemable in canal lands."

To further show the financial conditions in early times we copy an advertisement from the Logansport *Canal Telegraph,* dated February 26, 1842, to-wit:

"Bank Notes

"Banks in Ohio now refused by merchants of this place. Banks in Cleveland, Wooster, Lancaster, Hamilton, Granville, and Chillicothe."

The banks of Illinois and the state banks of Illinois are taken at a discount of twenty per cent.

Wabash and Erie canal certificates, "Blue Pup," five per cent discount.

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CHAPTER XXXIII

LOGANSPORT—THE CITY OF BRIDGES

SURROUNDINGS—MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS—WATERWORKS—FIRE DEPARTMENT—ELECTRIC LIGHT—POLICE—STREETS—FINANCE—POPULATION—CITY BUILDING—PARKS.

Judge Horace P. Biddle, writing in 1892 of his first trip to Logansport, says: "We came from Winchester, Randolph county, in 1836. We made our way along Indian trails. We waded through mud, forded swamps and swam rivers as occasion required and finally reached Logansport, a village of 700 inhabitants with nearly as many more Indians, with plenty of good hunting grounds around the town. I was pleased with the gentle hills that surround it and with the meeting of the waters in this valley, and the charm is on me yet."

Logansport is beautifully situated in the valleys of the Wabash and Eel rivers, occupying ground between the two rivers at their junction, and on both sides of the two rivers, with the hills rising to a height of 150 feet to the north and south. The town thus lying in the valley with the two rivers flowing through it, and uniting their waters in the very heart of the town, presents as picturesque a view from the hills on either side as any city in the state. From the fact that the rivers are spanned by eight wagon bridges and eight railroad and interurban bridges and from the further fact that the old canal ran through the town and in its day was crossed by eight or ten bridges, Logansport was well named the "City of Bridges."

We will notice the improvements and progress the municipality has made since the advent of the whites and the disappearance of the red man of the forest. Logansport was incorporated as a city in 1838 and now has all the adjuncts and departments of a first class city.

WATERWORKS

Prior to the year 1875 Logansport had no system of waterworks and was dependent on wells, cisterns and water dipped from the rivers to supply the needs of the city, both public and private. During this year the subject was agitated and the city council determined to build a complete system of waterworks and to that end purchased of Cecil & Wilson the old Forest mill that then stood on the south bank of Eel river at Sixth street together with the accompanying power privileges and riparian rights of the river bank, from Sixth to Fifteenth street, including what is now River Side Park, but then a frog pond. The price paid for this property and water power was $40,000 and has proved a good investment for the city. In December, 1875, the city council awarded the contract for the construction of waterworks to H. R. Smith & Co., of Columbus, Ohio. They were to furnish the pipes, special castings, and place them in position. Cope & Maxwell, of Ham-

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ilton, Ohio, furnished the pumping house, machinery and fixtures, the entire works to be completed and placed in perfect working order for the sum of $135,000. The original contract provided for two pumps of a daily capacity of 1,500,000 gallons, each operated by water power wheels also a boiler and engine that would supplement the water wheels in case of fire or emergency. The works were completed and tested in September, 1876, and the first exhibition of the Logansport waterworks and its power and capacity to throw water drew large crowds of our townspeople to witness the display amid general rejoicing. The original powerhouse at the foot of Eighth street has been several times enlarged, new pumps, water wheels and engines added until today there are three turbine water wheels with an estimated capacity of 350 horsepower. Eel river furnishes sufficient water to run one wheel the whole year through and all three wheels more than half the time, thus giving the city a very cheap power and greatly reducing the cost of operating the plant in comparison to steam. However, to guard against accidents

VIEW OF THIRD STREET BRIDGES AND BIDDLE ISLAND

and dry weather, 800 horsepower steam engines are held in reserve, which can instantly be attached to the pumps. The plant at this time has five pumps with a daily capacity of 15,000,000 gallons but 5,500,000 gallons are the average daily amount now consumed. There are forty-two miles of street mains extending to all sections of the city, to the north, west and south sides as well as to the central portion between the rivers. The number of individual taps or consumers is 3,884 besides 217 fire hydrants.

Total receipts for the last fiscal year.....$32,183.91
Total running expense for the same year..... 13,288.16
Net earnings of the plant last year about.....$17,000.00

This, however, does not include the city's share for fire hydrants, which, if added, would make the earnings run up to at least $33,000.00. In 1911 the city replaced the old wooden dam at Tenth street with a modern concrete dam at a cost of $12,000. The total estimated value of the city's waterworks and the power is $750,000. The city is about to contract for a filtering plant to cost from $60,000 to $100,000 to furnish

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its people with pure water, as the water, which is now taken from Eel river is often muddy after rains and otherwise contaminated.

Fire Department

The first effort to organize a fire company in Logansport was made on January 11, 1836, when a public meeting was held in the old "Seminary," corner of Fourth and Market, over which Dr. George T. Bostwick presided, and J. B. Dillon, the historian, acted as secretary. The town then contained less than 700 inhabitants and was composed largely of log houses, somewhat scattered except on Broadway, Market and Railroad, west of Third street, where the buildings were close together and a fire started in one might extend to others. The necessity for some concerted and systematic methods of extinguishing fires was felt to be imperative and a "bucket brigade" was organized, buckets purchased and stored in a central place, a captain appointed to take charge and direct the men. A line of men would extend from the river to the location of the fire and buckets of water would be passed along the line and thus under the direction of the chief, effective work would often be done in those days of small one story houses, but certainly of little avail against conflagrations in tall buildings of the present age.

The first fire in Logansport, of which we have any record, was the burning of Hines & McElheny's blacksmith shop, that then stood on Fourth street, opposite the courthouse. This occurred June 21, 1837. On November 27, 1846, a fire started in Washington Hall, southwest corner of Third and Market, where the bucket brigade did effective work a line of men passing buckets of water from the Wabash river to the place of the fire on Market street. From the incorporation of the town until 1854 no effort on the part of the city was made to organize a fire department and all previous work in that direction was wholly personal and independent, but on February 1st of that year the first city ordinance establishing a fire department was passed. T. H. Bringhurst was mayor at that time. The first regular fire company was the "Summit No. 1" which was organized February 4, 1854, with the following officers: T. H. Bringhurst, president; James Rogers, vice-president; S. L. McFaddin, secretary. Directors: D. Johnson, Daniel Mull, B. Z. Burch, W. T. S. Manly, J. N. Tousley.

Tipton Fire Company No. 2 was organized February 6, 1854. J. B. Eldridge, president; R. F. Groves, vice-president; J. G. Douglas, secretary. Directors: N. G. Scott, W. D. Randall, Dr. T. P. McCrea, Chas. Barrett, Judge Groves.

These fire companies were voluntary and received no pay and raised voluntary contributions and erected engine houses. The "Summit" engine house, now the present engine house at 610 North street, was completed ready for occupancy in July, 1855. The Tipton Fire Company erected the Tipton engine house at what is now known as 217 or 19 Fourth street, opposite the Pharos office, and completed it in July, 1855. This was a brick building which continued to be used as a fire engine house until the paid department was organized, when it was sold. In 1854 the city purchased a hand engine from Hunneman & Co., of Boston and it was first used June 23, 1854, at a fire across the Sixth street bridge, by the Summit fire company. Prior to this only buckets were employed to extinguish fires. The Tipton hand engine arrived August 25, 1854, on a canal boat, "The Silver Bell." The Summit engine cost $700 and the Tipton $805. In June, 1859, the Summit and Tipton engine houses received fire bells and were placed in position in the cupolas.

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The first steam fire engine was purchased February 3, 1870, and was named "Chauncey Carter." At this time the officers of the Tipton fire company were: C. B. Knowlton, George Bevan, S. B. Boyer, G. J. Groves, G. W. Brown, J. F. Carney. The "Summit" officers were: S. T. Weirick, D. H. Mull, D. Comingore, Dan Redd. On October 13, 1869, the Champion Fire Company was organized in the Seminary and the Tipton hand engine was turned over to that company, after the arrival of the steamer. On April 10, 1871, the Independent Hose Company was organized with J. H. Ivans and and H. J. Larimore at its head. A fire company was organized in (Browntown) west side, January 19, 1871, with Dennis Uhl as foreman and D. R. Miller assistant.

On January 31, 1865, a grand supper and ball was given at the courthouse by the firemen and the proceeds, $346.75, was turned over to J. C. Merriam, treasurer of the Relief Society, for the benefit of soldiers' families.

December 11, 1872, the Champion company in the east end elected Rodney Strain foreman. At that time the company had fifty active men. Another steamer the "Clapp & Jones" was bought July 2, 1873. The Eureka Fire Company in Browntown was organized April 1, 1874, and the old Tipton hand engine was turned over to them for fire protection to the west side. The Summit company disbanded in 1873, because the second steamer was given to the Champion company on Fifteenth street.

A fire company was organized on the south side March 23, 1875, known as the "Enterprise" company. We thus find independent fire companies organized in different sections of the city, erecting engine houses and giving their services free, for mutual protection and benefit. The city, however, in later years purchased hand engines for their use and when they were replaced in the center of the city by the two steamers, an engineer was paid to take charge of them, but paid only when needed to operate it. In 1875 the old canal was abandoned and the principal source of water was gone, which impelled the city to construct the waterworks and after its completion the fire department became much more efficient. The first water was pumped into the water mains on August 4, 1876, and the first fire at which the waterworks were used was on October 3, 1876, at a small fire on Fourth, near North street.

Fire Alarm Telegraph

There was no way of announcing fires except by runners and ringing of fire bells, until 1877, when the city contracted with a Richmond firm to construct a fire alarm system invented by James McCullough, on April 6th of that year to cost $3,500. This system was only fairly satisfactory and in 1893 the "Gamewell," a new and improved system, was installed and now the city has sixty-two fire alarm boxes located in every part of the town, so that fires can be promptly announced from the remotest points and saving valuable time. That the fire alarm has proved a decided success is attested by the fact that thousands of dollars worth of property have been saved by the prompt announcement of fires since its adoption.

Paid Fire Department

With the growth of the city and solid business blocks erected of tall dimensions, requiring improved and prompt methods of fighting fire with experienced firemen, the city reorganized the fire department November 5, 1879, and placed it on a financial basis, paying regular

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firemen to devote their entire time to the work, with H. J. Larimore as the first chief of the paid fire department. The city now has four engine houses, located at follows: West side engine house on Front street; one at No. 417 Fifteenth street; 610 North street, and southeast corner Sixth and Broadway, where all necessary hose carts, chemical engines, ladders and fire fighting apparatus of the most modern pattern may be found. At each engine house is kept a team of horses, trained, that at the sound of the gong move to their place, the harness drops on their backs and by a single snap is fastened and are off in a moment to the place of fire. John Griffin is the present chief of the fire department and has twenty trained men under him who sleep at the different engine houses, ready for any emergency, day or night. There are two hundred and seventeen fire plugs distributed in every part of the city where fire hose can be attached. With an ample supply of water, the latest fire fighting machinery and a trained corps of firemen, the Logansport fire department is not surpassed by any city of the state. The total expense of the fire department the past year was $20,200.

Some Notable Fires

First large fire was Geo. Cecil's cooper shop on the south bank of Eel river, west of Sixth street, November 8, 1854; loss, $3,200.

December 25, 1858, the roof of the Forest Mill was burned with a loss of $3,028.

August 6, 1861, J. M. Keeps' lumber yard and Knowlton & Obenchain's foundry. Loss about $10,000.

A $9,000 fire occurred February 10, 1870, on east side of Fourth street, south of Market.

May 18, 1873, old Cheney sawmill on the Point, also Stevens' planing mill, built in 1845.

July 15, 1873, Tenth street schoolhouse.

August 25, 1873, Jas. L. Baldwin's distillery, on the north bank of Eel river.

November, 1879, Spiker & Harrison wagon factory, on Toledo street near Fourteenth; loss, $40,000.

Electric Light

The Logansport Jenney Electric Light & Power Company was organized October 2, 1883, for the purpose of lighting the city by electricity. The Jenney system had previously been adopted by the city council and the proposition of the company to light the city's streets for $5,500 for one year was accepted. The company was composed of local men, but backed by the Jenney Electric Light Company of Ft. Wayne, which company was manufacturing electric machinery. The officers of the local company were: A. R. Shroyer, president; Victor E. Seiter, secretary, and Wm. Dolan, manager. Directors: P. W. Moore, J. S. Wilson, R. T. McDonald, J. N. Booth.

The company erected its plant on the city's ground at the north end of Eighth street, consisting of dynamos run by one hundred and fifty horse-power Corliss engine and was put in operation January 1, 1884. The city paid an annual rental of $150 per street lamp and the contract with the city ran for ten years, at the expiration of that time the city erected its own municipal lighting plant on Eel river, just east of the water works and began operating it January 1, 1895, since which time the municipal plant not only lights the streets and public places, but also furnishes light and power to private consumers at lower rates than the majority of the cities throughout the country. The power

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rate to large consumers has been recently reduced to one and one-half cents per kilowatt and the private lighting rate to six cents.

The unexpected patronage of private consumers has necessitated the enlargement of the original plant at different times since its first installment in 1894. At that time water wheels were put in to make use of the extra water power not required to run the water works, but the time that they could be operated was so limited that they have been taken out and the dynamos are now run exclusively by steam. The plant as reconstructed and enlarged now has five large dynamos, two of which are run by direct connections with two turbine steam engines and the combined power of all the engines is equal to two thousand horse power with a boiler capacity of three thousand horse power. In September, 1911, a cable carrier to transport coal from the Vandalia railroad across Eel river, was constructed at a cost of $4,130 which has proven a great convenience and cheapens the handling of coal. The increase of business of the plant has been phenomenal and there are now four thousand, five hundred and sixty-seven consumers.

The total receipts of the plant for last year was $102,000. The total running expenses amounted to $43,860.

The actual cost of the plant is difficult to ascertain as in the beginning the different funds were not always kept separate but the estimated value at this time is $850,000, and the net earnings will pay ten per cent on this investment. For the past three years the operating expense and repairs have been only forty-three per cent of the gross income. The plant has been a money maker for the city in addition to lighting the streets and public halls.

Police Department

Prior to 1893 Logansport's policemen were subject to the political whims of the mayor and city council, and were changed as often as the party in power changed, but in that year the metropolitan police law was enacted by the legislature, placing this department under the control of a non-partisan police board, appointed by the governor, putting it on a civil service basis and entirely removing the department from local political influences.

In 1909, however, this law was changed, giving the mayor the power to appoint the police commissioners, which now consist of John W. McGreevy, John Brookmeyer and Joseph Wolfe, who have power to appoint policemen and direct their movements. The force as now constituted is composed of twenty men.

To facilitate the work of the department in 1911, the police board purchased an automobile police wagon or ambulance, at a cost of $3,625, and also a motorcycle which greatly aids the men in running down evil-doers.

Streets

When Logansport was first laid out a dense forest covered the whole townsite. These trees had to be cut down and the stumps long remained. The first streets opened in the town were thus decorated with stumps around and between which travelers were compelled to make their way. The roadway between the stumps was the dark, native, alluvial soil and after a rain, presented more the appearance of a lake of Trinidad asphalt. For the first twenty years of Logansport's existence as a town, a yoke of oxen hitched to a cart or log wagon, stuck in the mud on the principal streets was no unusual scene. Many amusing incidents are told of how the "wags" of the town would collect around the pioneer's outfit stuck in the mud and jeer and make caustic remarks about

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the handsome paved streets of this town on the Wabash, and what great conveniences were provided for the pedestrians, even seats were everywhere abundant, in the form of stumps. Gradually, however, the stumps decayed and were removed, although even in recent years walnut stumps are discovered in making excavations, that were left where they grew and were covered over when the streets were graded and improved. There is an abundance of gravel in the hills in and around Logansport, but it was many years before it was utilized in improving the streets. The majority of the city streets are sixty-six feet wide, forty-six feet of which is road way and ten feet on each side is taken up by the sidewalk. Many years ago all the principal streets were graded and graveled, the gutters improved by bouldering with cobblestones and the sidewalks graveled. The first street to be improved by paving was Fourth street, in 1893-4, since then all the principal business streets have been paved with brick and in 1910-11 Broadway and North streets were improved with asphalt.

The city engineer makes the following report of the number of miles of streets and also the various kinds of improvements:

Total number of miles of streets in the city	57.8
Total number of miles of graveled streets	51.4
Total number of miles of brick pavement	2.8
Total number of miles of asphalt	3.2
Total number of miles of macadamized street	0.4
Total number of miles of cement sidewalks	103.0

It is said that Logansport has more miles of cement sidewalks than any other town in the state, of its size, and a wonderful transformation from the conditions existing since the city was incorporated seventy-five years ago.

The total expeditures for street purposes last year amounted to $41,418.63, showing that Logansport is not neglecting her streets.

City Finances

The following statement of the controller shows the city is running on a sound financial basis:

The total receipts from all sources for 1912	$376,686.39
The total expenditures for all sources for 1912	314,942.46
The city's present indebtedness is	135,000.00

The assessed valuation for taxation is $12,500,000.

Rate of taxation is $1.25 on each hundred dollars of appraisement.

Population

To show the gradual development of Logansport we give the population by decades, as follows:

1833, 501; 1840, not reported; 1850, 2,251 Eel township; 1860, 2,979; 1870, 8,950; 1880, 11,198; 1890, 13,328; 1900, 16,204; 1910, 19,050.

City Building

Logansport has never owned the building which has been occupied by its offices, but has always rented offices for municipal purposes. In the sixties the city offices were located at 428-30 Broadway; in the seventies, in the second story of the northwest corner of Pearl and Market; in the eighties at 412-14 Fourth street, and for the past twenty-

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five years at the northwest corner of Third and Broadway. About twenty-five years ago the city purchased a large lot located on the southeast corner of Sixth and Broadway, upon which to erect a city hall, but has never been able as yet to build. Within the past few years, however, a small tax has been levied to create a building fund which now amounts to about $15,000, and the city contemplates erecting a commodious city hall and assembly room in the near future.

Parks

Until within the past twenty years Logansport has made no effort to secure or lay out parks. When the pioneers first platted the town it was a forest park. They knew nothing of parks, did not realize the future of the town and that the day would come when the forests would all disappear and the land be occupied by houses or cultivated fields and no place where the city population could get a breath of fresh air or sit and view the beauties of nature. In the early nineties, however, the citizens of Logansport began to realize their mistake and took steps to correct it, but the golden opportunity had passed. Land in the central part of the city was all built upon by private parties and the most desirable and advantageous ground for parks could not be had. Spencer Park given to the city by Wm. Spencer in 1892, consists of twenty or thirty acres of land situated on the south bank of Eel river about a half mile east of the city limits but easily reached by street cars. This is a very beautiful park covered with fine groves of native trees and has been improved by drives, walks and pavilions, and is a great resort for picnics and meetings of all kinds during the summer season.

The ground composing Riverside Park was purchased by the city together with the water power in the establishment of the water works in 1875. It consists of about ten acres lying on the south bank of Eel river and extending from Tenth to Fifteenth street. This park was little more than a frog pond until about 1895, when the city began to fill it up and improve it. A driveway extends around it, a flowing well furnishes water and a fountain and other improvements erected. The trees have grown and it is fast becoming a beautiful park, and having a river frontage and being near the center of the city, is a very popular resort for the tired and pent-up population of Logansport down-town districts.

About the same time the county purchased ground west of the courthouse and has converted it into a beautiful place known as Court Park.

About 1908 the city built a cement wall along the north bank of Eel river, west of the Third street bridge and has otherwise improved a narrow strip of ground along the river, including an artesian well. This was named McKinley Park after our lamented martyred president. Judge D. D. Dykeman, who died February 23, 1911, willed to the city a large tract of land lying to the northwest of town. He also bequeathed to Cass county a tract of woodland on the south bank of the Wabash river, four miles east of the city for park purposes. Although these bequests are in litigation, however, it is hoped the public may become possessed of them and hold them for a breathing place for our rapidly increasing population which will be more appreciated as time passes and our forests are destroyed.

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CHAPTER XXXIV

LOGANSPORT'S SCHOOLS

FIRST SCHOOL—OLD SEMINARY—FIRST TEACHER—PRIVATE SCHOOLS—FIRST GRADED SCHOOLS—FIRST SUPERINTENDENT—HIGH SCHOOL—LIST OF SUPERINTENDENTS—EEL TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS—LIST OF TRUSTEES.

Schools and means of education seemed to dominate the minds of the pioneers, for scarcely had the town plat been surveyed, April 10, 1828, until we find such sturdy men as Gen. John Tipton, the Indian agent; Col. John B. Duret, his secretary; Maj. Daniel Bell, Jos. Barron, Hugh B. McKeen, Gillis McBean and Dr. Hiram Todd, calling a meeting for the purpose of considering some methods and taking such measures as might be necessary to establish a school, although Logansport then consisted only of a few log cabins surrounded by a dense forest where the Indian and wild beast roamed at will. At a meeting held September 27, 1828, a subscription was raised of $500 of which General Tipton contributed $150, and a building committee was appointed; also one on organization. On the 29th the committees reported, an organization was perfected and the contract let for the erection of a one-story brick building, 20 x 40 feet, containing two rooms, to be built on lot 55, situated on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets, donated by Chauncey Carter, who laid out the town, but in reality owned by General Tipton. The contract price for this, the first public building ever erected in Cass county was $300. The organization thus perfected was known as the Eel River Seminary Society, and it was incorporated under that name January 1, 1829, and John Tipton was its first president.

The building was pushed to completion and the first school in Cass county was opened the first week in March, 1829, with John McKinney, then recently from Detroit, as the first teacher, at a salary of $100 per quarter, and the grades of tuition being $3 and $4 per term. Mr. McKinney remained only one term. The next winter session was for six months, commencing December 8, 1829, with Geo. Lyon as principal and Mrs. J. B. Turner as assistant. The trustees on June 2, 1830, divided the school year into two sessions of five months each. The summer session beginning June 1st, and the winter term December 1st. The school was also divided into four classes, the first to consist of those studying first principles and orthography; the second of reading, writing and arithmetic; the third of English grammar and geography; the fourth of surveying, mathematics and languages.

Rev. H. A. Hunter and Selby Harvy were the next teachers employed. In April, 1832, the name was changed to the Eel River and Cass County Seminary Society, and the building has always been known simply as the old seminary. As the population increased additional facilities were demanded. Accordingly, on November 14, 1836, the society determined to sell the old property and reinvest in more commodious quarters,

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however, there were various delays and it was some years later before the change was perfected. It was currently reported that General Tipton donated the site for the new building, but if so, no record of that fact is to be found and after his death we find that on August 11, 1840, the Cass County and Eel River Seminary Association bought of General Tipton's estate the square of ground lying between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, Broadway and Market streets, but the deed was not promptly executed, as was so often the case in early days, and it was not until August 15, 1855, that D. D. Pratt as commissioner, executed a deed for this square to the Cass County and Eel River Seminary Association. In the meantime, however, the society let a contract for the erection

OLD SEMINARY ERECTED ON 13TH STREET IN 1848-9, REPLACED IN 1874

of a three-story stone building for the sum of $6,465.11, but there were many extras added thereto. This was a substantial and commodious structure in its day and then stood way up, out of town, in the woods and has always been called the "Seminary." It was first opened for educational purposes in September, 1849, with Rev. M. M. Post, Cass county's first resident preacher, as principal, with several assistants. The title to this property remained in the name of the old society, although under state laws such property was used for public school purposes, until March 28, 1872, when it was, by a smooth piece of maneuvering, conveyed to Logansport Female College. This corpora-

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tion on March 25, 1873, for the sum of $12,500, deeds the property to the city of Logansport. The old stone seminary becoming too small for the increasing population, during the year 1874 was replaced by the present substantial brick Central or Lincoln school building, which in this year of 1913 the school board has taken steps to tear down and erect in its place a $175,000 high school building, which seems to be imperatively needed to accommodate the rapidly increasing numbers attending our high school.

Father Post was succeeded in the management of the school in this old stone seminary, under the auspices of the Cass County and Eel River Seminary Society, by Irwin W. Gates and Rev. H. W. Shaw, but later conducted chiefly as a matter of private enterprise, depending for support wholly upon the success of the lessees of the building until the old seminary was finally turned over to the city for a public school.

There was very little public money and only scanty aid given the schools prior to 1862. Up to that time private subscription schools were the only opportunity people had to educate their children, but there were many teachers who opened private schools and others who were employed by a community to teach in a rented room or hall, and we will mention a number of such schools and their locations:

In 1845 John I. Murphy taught school in "Commercial Row," 221 Market street, and Mr. Barnett in the old city hall, 407½ Broadway. For many years in the forties and fifties, school was taught in the second story of an old frame building that stood on the northwest corner of Fourth and Broadway, by Mr. Howland, Murphy and others.

There was a public school building on the north bank of Eel river, at the foot of Vandalia street, where Cy McPherson, Mr. Howland, James Jackson and others taught from 1840-1864 and until the Bates street school was established.

During the fifties the old Methodist church that stood at 212-14 Sixth street was used for school purposes, in which James Jackson taught. In 1851 Wm. P. Kouts had a private school in a one-story brick building on the northwest corner of Tenth and Market streets. In 1849 John I. Murphy held school in a room at 408½ Broadway. The basement of the Episcopal church was used as a school room from 1850 to 1862 by Mrs. Miles, Phoebe Egbert and others. In the year 1837 a Mr. Kitchen kept a private school at 621 North street. In 1849 Miss Merrill opened a private school at 212 Seventh street.

The basement of the First Presbyterian church was occupied as a school room from 1842 to 1852 by James Spiers and others. In the fifties school was taught in an old frame building where the Broadway Presbyterian church now stands. Wm. Mitchell and James Jackson taught a private school at 130 Sixth street where Maurice's butcher shop now stands, during the fifties and about the same time school was kept in the Keystone building, northwest corner of Sixth and Broadway. In 1851 Mr. Lynch and Sophia Smith taught school at 601 Broadway, where the engine house is now located and in 1852 in a building at 630 Broadway, where the present high school building now stands. In 1848 a school was opened in an old building at 603 Market street, where the postoffice stands, and in the early fifties Cy McPherson kept a school at 1215 North street. In 1841-3 Judge Thos. H. Wilson and John F. Dodds ran a private school at 106 Fifth street, where the old Ware house now stands, and E. S. Rice and Wm. Richardson attended; prior to this they also went to school to W. H. Cole, who taught in the Masonic building, corner of Fourth and North streets.

In 1856 Mrs. Van Norman conducted a private school at 825 Spear street. In 1850 Mrs. J. Howes opened a school at 714 Broadway and Mrs. Vigus at 1100 Broadway. Probably the first colored school was

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taught in 1859 by Wm. Mitchell in a frame building on Front street, near the foot of Vandalia street, followed by his daughter, Eleanor Mitchell. Schools were taught in early times at the southeast corner of Third and Broadway; 213 Third street; 219½ Fourth street; northeast corner of Third and Broadway; 455 Michigan avenue, east of Burlington avenue, in Tabertown, where Wm. Mitchell, Mrs. Thorpe, Mr. Henchman, Henry Ball, James Jackson, Cy McPherson, and other pioneer teachers wielded the birch.

Prior to 1854 no steps were taken to utilize the provision of the new school law of 1852. That year the first enumeration of school children was taken in Logansport and showed the number to be 1,026, and under the apportionment the city received $566, and there was but one public school building. In 1855 the enumeration showed 1,097 children, of whom 596 attended school during that year and the amount expended for instruction was $1,173. Enlarged facilities seemed to be necessary, order and system began to take shape, and the first assessment to create a public building fund was made in 1855, which amounted to $2,515.30. The following year an equal amount was raised and in 1857 a further

LINCOLN SCHOOL, ERECTED 1874

assessment of $1,117 was made. During the latter year the expenses were $922, nine teachers being employed at an average of $35 per month. In 1859 the average term of school was sixty-five days; the aggregate attendance was 840, with thirteen teachers.

About 1858 or '59 two brick school houses, two stories high, were erected, one on Railroad street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, which is still standing but not used for school purposes; the other on the northwest corner of Tenth and Market, which was occupied until 1891 or '92, when it was sold for a residence purpose. In 1862-3 two additional ward schools, buildings of brick, two stories high, were erected, one on the Point at the lower end of Market street and the other at Eighth and High streets.

At this time steps were taken preparatory to the introduction of the graded system. This work was commenced under the auspices of the board of school trustees, of which Hon. D. D. Pratt was president, with S. T. McConnell and T. B. Helm, county examiners. The first term under the graded system was begun on October 19, 1863, and con-

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tinued six months, the longest term ever taught up to that date. The grades originally established were four: primary, intermediate, grammar and high school. The first two occupied the ward buildings, while the two latter were taught in the "Seminary" or high school building, Thirteenth and Broadway. At this time there was no other superintendency than that afforded by the township trustee as director. Finally, on November 2, 1865, the necessity for such an officer became manifest and T. B. Helm was appointed by the school board as the first superintendent of Logansport's schools.

From 1864-66 the schools in the Seminary building were under the management of Prof. Joseph Baldwin as principal and T. B. Helm as teacher of higher mathematics and languages. From this time on the city schools have made gradual progress, both in numbers and efficiency.

In 1874 the increased enumeration demanded larger quarters and commodious brick buildings were erected, on Horney street, known as the McKinley school, north side; Tanguy street, named the Jefferson school, this school building being damaged by fire and rebuilt in 1893 with an outlay of $9,000; and on Bates street the Franklin school. In

HIGH SCHOOL, LOGANSPORT

1888 the latter's capacity was increased by the erection of an additional building known as the Plum street school, situated, however, on the same lot. In 1889 the Eighth street schoolhouse was replaced by the present handsome building, containing four large rooms, now called the "Longfellow school," at an expenditure of $10,000. As previously stated, the old stone Seminary at Thirteenth and Broadway was razed in 1874 and the present large central or "Lincoln school" was erected; contract price, $47,000, which was occupied by the high school until 1894 when the present high school building at Seventh and Broadway was erected of Minnesota red sand stone at a total expenditure of $30,000. This is a beautiful structure but it has become too small to accommodate the rapid increase in attendance and the school board has arranged, during the coming summer (1913) to tear down the old Lincoln building at Thirteenth and Broadway and erect in its stead, a large, up-to-date high school building with gymnasium, swimming pool, manual training school, reception rooms, etc., which will be kept constantly open to accommodate the public.

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In 1892 the Central building became overcrowded and the Tipton schoolhouse was erected on Sixteenth and Wright streets, with an outlay of $18,000. Increased accommodations on the west side being imperative in 1899, the Washington school was built on the south end of Cicott street, the total cost of which was $22,000. The north side having built up rapidly required additional school facilities and the Columbia street building was constructed during the year 1905, the contract price being $11,000. To accommodate the rapid growth of the east end the Daniel Webster building on the corner of Market and Twenty-third street was erected in 1906 with an expenditure of $22,000.

Fifty years ago the city had but one school building, now it has eleven large, substantial brick or cut stone school buildings, the smallest of which contains four rooms, with a total estimated value of $320,000 and still there is a demand for a larger high school building, which the trustees have arranged to build in 1913 at an expenditure of $175,000.

The total enumeration in the city for 1912 was 5,856. The total enrollment in the city for 1912 was 2,911. Number of teachers employed in the city for 1912 was 90, of whom eight are males and eighty-two females. Number of teachers in the high school, eighteen. Number of students in the high school, 462. Number of graduates in the high school in 1912, 68. This is quite a contrast with the first class that ever graduated from the Logansport high school in 1871, which was three and in 1872, five; in 1873, three; in 1874, four.

The highest daily wage paid in the city is $9.00.

The lowest daily wage paid in the city is $2.50.

The total cost of the schools in the city last year—$95,728.35. Cost per pupil, $34.05. Length of school term, 180 days. Amount paid to teachers for each day of school, $308.06.

Until the new constitution was adopted in 1852, little attention was paid to normal schools or the education of teachers, but about this time the subject of more competent teachers began to agitate educators and in the summer of 1852 a large number of eminent teachers, from this and other states, met in convention in Logansport, the first teachers' meeting ever held in this part of the state. They were in session several days considering and discussing the subject of school management and instruction, the duties and obligations of teachers and the means whereby they might be enabled to secure better and higher qualifications among the teachers as a profession. Among the eminent teachers present was Dr. Cutter, the author of "Cutter's Physiology," who delivered a number of interesting lectures. It was well attended by our local teachers and bore fruit in the development of a better educational system. It was not, however, until 1864 that any attempt was made to establish a normal school for the instruction of teachers. In that year Prof. Jos. Baldwin, together with T. B. Helm, opened a normal school, having rented the old seminary on Thirteenth street. This school was conducted for three years, when Mr. Baldwin went to Missouri. The interest, however, awakened among teachers and educators left a permanent impress upon our schools, and since that time there has been a gradual development of our school system, from the independent district school, where each had its own text books, with no grades and no uniformity, up to our present uniform and efficient graded system, from the primary or first year on through the eight grades in the common schools and four years in the high school, with uniform text books and a corps of educated and experienced teachers with school buildings furnished with all the aids to impart knowledge, such as blackboards, maps, charts, globes, etc.

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The following persons have served as superintendents of the Logansport schools from the first establishment of the office in 1865 to 1913, with date of service:

Thomas B. Helm, 1865-6; Sheridan Cox, 1867-1873; Geo. C. Shepherd, 1873-1874; John K. Waltz, 1874-1886; James C. Black, 1886-1889; Anna V. La Rose, 1889-1891; Albert H. Douglass, 1891-1913.

Eel Township Schools

Prior to 1862, when the first city school board was appointed, the township trustee had supervision over, and management of, the whole of Eel township, including the city of Logansport. About this time, however, the city took charge of its schools and the trustee managed only the schools in Eel township outside the city, which now consist of three schools. District No. 1—"Lover's Lane" school, two miles east of the city, was originally a frame house erected in 1842, but later replaced by a brick structure. District No. 2—in Dunkirk, west of town, is a brick building erected in 1877, and the Hendricks school in Shultztown on the south side, a two-story, four-room brick, erected about 1902 at an expenditure of $12,000. Seven teachers are employed in the township, who instruct 327 students in all the eight grades of the common school branches.

Over fifty years ago, schools were taught in the old frame houses in Taberville on the south side; in Browntown on the west side and Jobtown on the north side, but these old buildings have long since been razed and replaced by the present brick buildings erected in the city after these respective territories were taken into the city.

The following persons have served as trustees from 1865 to 1913:

Isaac Bartlett, 1865; James Jackson, 1868; John Leffert, 1870; James Jackson, 1872; Michael Bradley, 1874; Job B. Eldridge, 1876; Michael Garrigan, 1882; H. C. Hammontree, 1884; James Jackson, 1888; Robt. M. Johnston, 1894; Chas. Ringleben, 1899; John H. Minneman, 1900; H. C. Cushman, 1904; John A. Murphy, 1908-14.

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CHAPTER XXXV

LOGANSPORT POSTOFFICE

FIRST ESTABLISHED—LIST OF POSTMASTERS—RECEIPTS—RURAL ROUTES — CLERKS — ABANDONED OFFICES — POSTAL SAVINGS BANK — FIRST STAMPS.

Before the organization of Cass county in 1829, all the territory now composing this county was attached to Carroll county and the first postoffice in this region was Eel River, Carroll county, established in 1820, with James Athy, postmaster, appointed March 20, 1820; succeeded by Hugh B. McKeen, January 9, 1828. The following spring Logansport was laid out and named and the name of the postoffice was changed to Logansport and the following persons have occupied the position of postmaster with the date of appointment:

Hugh B. McKeen, January 9, 1828; Chauncey Carter, May 15, 1829; Jordan Vigus, May 31, 1841; Chauncey Carter, January 11, 1845; Robt. F. Groves, March 16, 1848; Jordan Vigus, March 21, 1849; Samuel A. Hall, April 26, 1856, presidential; Robt. F. Groves, August 9, 1856; Wm. Wilson, April 6, 1861; Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, April 26, 1866; Alexander K. Ewing, April 28, 1874; Mrs. Louise F. Ewing, October 24, 1874; E. N. Talbott, December 18, 1878; B. F. Louthain, June 8, 1885; D. W. Tomlinson, August 20, 1889; V. C. Hanawalt, January 31, 1894; Jehu Z. Powell, March 4, 1898; Wm. W. Moss, June 19, 1902; John M. Johnston, June 28, 1906.

To show the growth of the local office in recent years we give the total receipts for the following years:

Receipts of postoffice in 1884, $14,942.06; 1888, $14,322.16; 1892, $20,144.11; 1896, $25,030.26; 1900, $27,919.32; 1904, $34,707.00; 1910, $45,498.53; 1911, $47,536.21.

In the year 1856 the Logansport office was raised to the third class, or what is known as a presidential office, the postmaster being appointed by the president and confirmed by the United States senate, and Samuel A. Hall was the first Logansport postmaster to be thus appointed, as prior to that time it was a fourth class office (the receipts being less than one thousand dollars) and the postmaster general made the appointment. Since that time the postoffice has been located at the following places: At 416 Broadway, then at 317 Pearl street; 301-3 Third street and 216 Market street, where it remained until it was moved to its present quarters owned by the government. In 1902 Hon. Geo. W. Steele, then congressman from this, the eleventh district, secured an appropriation of $75,000 for the erection of a government building in Logansport. Steps were at once taken to secure a location and erect a building. The present site located on the southeast corner of Sixth and Market streets and extending south to Erie avenue, was bought of Geo. C. Taber for $15,000 and the remainder of the appropriation was used to erect the present massive brick and stone building, which was

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completed ready for occupancy on August 5, 1905; W. W. Moss being then postmaster. The building is only one story in height, but has a high, airy and well lighted basement under the entire structure, and affords ample accommodations for the postal officials.

The first rural mail route in the county was established in 1898, under the administration of J. Z. Powell and since then the whole of Cass county has been systematically covered by rural mail delivery, there being at this time 34 different routes within the county, 12 of which radiate out from the Logansport office, they being Nos. 1 to 11 inclusive and No. 34.

The routes from Galveston are Nos. 12, 13, 14; from Lincoln, No. 15; from Walton, Nos. 16, 17; from Onward, No. 18; from New Waverly, No. 19; from Hoovers, No. 20; from Twelve Mile, Nos. 21, 22; from Lucerne, Nos. 23, 24, 25; from Royal Center, Nos. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30; from Lake Cicott, Nos. 31, 32; from Clymers, No. 33.

Since the establishment of a complete system of free rural mail de-

POSTOFFICE, LOGANSPORT, 1911

livery, many fourth class postoffices with their star route mail service have been discontinued and only the offices mentioned above, together with the Young America office, now remain in the county and the latter is served by a rural route carrier from Galveston. The rural mail service has been not only a great convenience to the farmer, but has also proved to be a great educator, by putting him in daily touch with the outside world and the daily newspaper has very largely supplanted the weekly or monthly papers formerly so generally read by our rural population.

In the year 1910 the receipts of the Logansport office ran above $40,000, thus bringing it within the first class grade. The office now employs 13 clerks, 15 regular city carriers, 12 rural carriers, to which add the substitutes, specials and janitors, making a total force of 45 employees in the office besides 25 railway postal clerks that are paid from the Logansport office.

It may be of local historical interest to name all the former post-offices located within the county and served by star-route service, all of which are abandoned and better service given by the daily rural mail delivery.

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The following postoffices have been discontinued:

Adamsboro, Anoka, Big Indian, Curveton, Crittenden, Deacon, Dow, Georgetown, formerly called Amsterdam; Fords Crossing, Meta, Montez, Pine, Dego, Twin Corners, Fitch, Gebhart, Spring Creek. The latter was kept by Joseph Rohrer in a log cabin on his farm in Clay township, about 1850, and was on the Perrysburg star route, the mail at that time was carried on horseback by Stephen Conrad.

The Twin Corner postoffice was located five and a half miles north of Logansport, on the Michigan road. It received its name from the fact that a pair of twins was born into the families of Henry Barnett and Ira Tilton, who lived on opposite corners of the road. This office flourished during the Civil war, but when the twins were large enough to walk, they walked off with the postoffice and it has never been found or reestablished.

A Postal Savings Bank was established in the Logansport office October 21, 1911, and the total deposits for the first year amounted to $21,324.00, on which the depositors drew two per cent and if converted into government bonds, which the depositors have the privilege of doing, they draw two and one-half per cent interest. As yet the postal savings deposits is in the experimental stage, but the indications are that it will become more popular as time progresses and the people become familiar with its workings.

Postage stamps were first used in the United States in 1847. Prior to that time the postmaster at the mailing office wrote on the corner of the envelope or paper, paid so much, giving the amount.

Envelopes were not invented until in the fifties and it is interesting to scan old letters which were written on one side of the paper and then folded neatly in the shape of an envelope, and much tact was required to make the missive into a neat and handsome appearing packet. Official instructions from the postoffice department and other government business were all thus folded, which may seem odd to this progressive age.

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CHAPTER XXXVI

OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF LOGANSPORT FROM ITS INCORPORATION IN 1838 TO 1912

Mayors

Jordan Vigus, 1838; Nicholas D. Grover, 1839; John S. Patterson, 1840; John Lytle, 1841; Spier S. Tipton, 1844; J. H. Kintner, 1845-6; Jacob Bemisdarfer, 1847; Jordan Vigus, 1848; J. H. Kintner, 1849; Wm. Culbertson, 1850; John W. Wright, 1851-52; T. H. Bringhurst, 1853-5; Geo. E. Adams, 1856; S. A. Hall, 1857-60; S. L. McFaddin, 1861-4; James W. Dunn, 1865-6; R. F. Groves, 1867-8; S. L. McFaddin, 1869-70; Amos C. Hall, 1871-2; S. L. McFaddin, 1873-4; J. B. Shultz, 1875-6; Samuel Jacobs, 1877-1882; C. B. Lasselle, 1883-4; T. H. Bringhurst, 1885-6; J. C. Nelson, 1887-8; W. F. Cullen, 1889-90; B. C. D. Reed, 1891-2; Geo. P. McKee, 1894-1902; S. A. Vaughn, 1902-04; G. P. McKee, 1905-09; D. D. Fickle, 1910-14.

City Clerks or Recorders

J. S. Patterson, 1838; Wm. R. Wilson, 1839; Wm. Hubbell, 1840-41; John Lytle, 1844; Jay Mix, 1845; Thos. Jones, 1846; J. F. Dodds, 1847-50; Isaac Bartlett, 1851-53; C. S. Vigus, 1854-5; L. M. Landes, 1856-7; N. D. Grover, 1858-62; G. W. Cummings, 1863-4; John G. Meck, 1865-8; Thos. McGloin, 1869-72; Wm. Flynn, 1873-4; Jos. G. Barron, 1875-8; J. Schwerdman, 1879-82; M. R. Wolf, 1883-4; Robt. Humphreys, 1885-6; J. J. Taggart, 1887-90; A. Swadener, 1891-2; J. B. Winters, 1894-8; A. D. Fansler, 1898-1904; C. F. Hammontree, 1905-9; Wm. Pickett. 1909-1913.

City Treasurers

R. S. Stevenson, 1838-41; Wm. C. Barnett, 1844; Jordan Vigus, 1845; John Yopst, 1846-7; T. J. Cummings, 1848-9; J. P. Berry, 1850; Wm. Wilson, 1851-2; J. B. Eldridge, 1853-5; J. M. Keep, 1856; T. W. Archer, 1857; Thos. Richardson, 1858-62; Thos. W. Archer, 1863-8; Allen Richardson, 1869-70; A. E. Taylor, 1871-4; J. B. Messenger, 1875-8; John Donaldson, 1879-82; C. S. Peckham, 1883-6; H. Brookmeyer, 1887-90; G. W. Hoffman, 1891-2; Geo. E. Barnett, 1894-1902; F. M. Boerger, 1902-4; Benj. Porter, 1905-09; Louis H. Ritter, 1910-14.

City Attorneys

Henry Chase, 1838; D. D. Pratt, 1839; Geo. W. Blakemore, 1841; J. S. Patterson, 1844; H. P. Biddle, 1845; Wm. Z. Stuart, 1847-8; D. D. Pratt, 1849; Wm. Z. Stuart, 1852; H. P. Biddle, 1853; D. D. Dykeman, 1856; D. D. Pratt, 1858-68; L. Chamberlain, 1869; Frank Swigart, 1870; D. H. Chase, 1871; F. S. Crocket, 1872; M. Winfield,

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1873; J. C. Nelson, 1874; D. C. Justice, 1875-6; M. Winfield, 1877-80; J. C. Nelson, 1881-4; Q. A. Myers, 1885-6; J. C. Nelson, 1887-8; M. D. Fansler, 1889-90; T. J. Tuly, 1891-3; Geo. C. Taber, 1894-8; F. M. Kistler, 1898-02; M. Winfield, 1902-04; John W. McGreevy, 1905-9; John C. Nelson, 1910-13.

COUNCILMEN

1838—Cyrus Taber, Job B. Eldridge, Philip Leamy, Wm. H. Wright, Spier S. Tipton.

1839—John Lytle, Robert F. Groves, John Green, John S. Patterson, Benjamin Ganson.

1840—John Lytle, John Green, E. B. Strong, S. B. Linton, Isaac Hines.

1841—E. B. Strong, J. Green, I. Hines, Israel Johnson, Horace P. Biddle. In the years of 1842 and '43 no elections and no meetings were held.

1844—Elijah Booth, Joseph Willis, Marshall Patterson, B. O. Spencer, Geo. Clymer.

1845—Israel Johnson, Thos. Richardson, John L. Miller, Geo. Stalnaker, Thos. R. McElheny.

1846—Israel Johnson, John N. Adair, John M. Ewing, Thos. McElheny, Graham N. Fitch.

1847—First ward, John Burns; Second ward, Geo. E. Adams; Third ward, G. Weirick; Fourth ward, Wm. Conrad; Fifth ward, J. McGaughey; Sixth ward, J. Bemisdarfer.

1848—First ward, John Green; Second ward, Wm. Culbertson; Third ward, T. R. McElheny; Fourth ward, Philip Pollard; Fifth ward, Benj. Green; Sixth ward, T. Richardson.

1849—First ward, Alex. McMasters; Second ward, Wm. Culbertson; Third ward, Geo. Weirick; Fourth ward, Ashbel Tuttle; Fifth ward, David Johnson; Sixth ward, Alex. Rogers.

1850—First ward, John Evans; Second ward, J. H. Warren; Third ward, Jos. Green; Fourth ward, A. M. Higgins; Fifth ward, D. Johnson; Sixth ward, Benj. Purcell.

1851—First ward, D. M. Dunn; Second ward, J. W. Warren; Third ward, T. R. McElheny; Fourth ward, P. Pollard; Fifth ward, D. Johnson; Sixth ward, A. M. Goodwin.

1852—First ward, A. H. Barnett; Second ward, J. M. Warren; Third ward, T. R. McElheny; Fourth ward, Geo. E. Adams; Fifth ward, Benj. Green; Sixth ward, A. M. Goodwin.

1853—First ward, R. V. Flory; Second ward, J. H. Tucker; Third ward, T. R. McElheny; Fourth ward, G. E. Adams; Fifth ward. D Johnson; Sixth ward, D. H. Mull.

1854—First ward, R. V. Flory; Second ward, H. Barker; Third ward, J. Fitzgerald; Fourth ward, Wm. L. Brown; Fifth ward, D. Johnson; Sixth ward, W. T. S. Manly.

1855—First ward, R. V. Flory, J. A. Taylor; Second ward, Jos. Culbertson, N. G. Scott; Third ward, D. Johnson, Dan Redd; Fourth ward, J. M. Ewing, D. H. Mull; Fifth ward, M. W. Gossett, L. M. Landes.

1856—First ward, James H. Kitner, James A. Taylor; Second ward, A. Vanness, Benj. H. Smith; Third ward, Geo. Cannon, Daniel Redd; Fourth ward, E. T. Stevens, B. Z. Burch; Fifth ward, Joseph Sellers E. H. Brown.

1857—First ward, J. A. Taylor, Adam Smith; Second ward, H. W. Bachman, S. Levine; Third ward, Horace Coleman, David E. Bryer, Fourth ward, T. C. Mitchell, T. Tomlinson; Fifth ward, C. Ward, W. Hankee.

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1859-60—First ward, J. A. Taylor, Adam Smith; Second ward, H. W. Bachman, David Patrick; Third ward, Horace Coleman, G. W. Miles; Fourth ward, Robt. Reed, Geo. Bevan; Fifth ward, David Smith, Chas. Ward.

1861-62—First ward, Peter Smith, J. A. Taylor; Second ward, Samuel A. Hall, Jacob J. Puterbaugh; Third ward, Daniel Redd, W. T. S. Manly; Fourth ward, E. T. Stevens, Geo. Bevan; Fifth ward, Ira S. Miller, J. M. Justice.

1863-64—First ward, J. A. Taylor, J. H. Kintner; Second ward, J. J. Puterbaugh, S. A. Hall; Third ward, A. M. Higgins, W. T. S. Manly; Fourth ward, E. T. Stevens, J. M. Justice; Fifth ward, Richard Richardson, H. H. Barnheisel.

1865-66—First ward, Peter Anheir, J. A. Taylor; Second ward, Geo. Kuns, J. J. Puterbaugh; Third ward, W. T. S. Manly, A. M. Higgins; Fourth ward, E. T. Stevens, H. H. Barnheisel; Fifth ward, J. M. Justice, S. B. Richardson.

1867-68—First ward, David Patrick, Peter Anheir; Second ward, James McTaggart, Geo. Kuns; Third ward, Eli Steckle, W. T. S. Manly; Fourth ward, T. H. Bringhurst, E. T. Stevens; Fifth ward, Jos. Sellers, Dr. J. M. Justice.

1869—First ward, Patrick Gorman, Peter Anheir; Second ward, J. A. Taylor, Jos. Culbertson; Third ward, Dr. J. T. Brown, Eli Steckle; Fourth ward, L. H. Hicks, D. M. Dunn; Fifth ward, O. S. West, D. P. Weirick.

1870—First ward, Patrick Gorman, James Finegan; Second ward, D. D. Dykeman, Jos. Culbertson; Third ward, Dr. J. T. Brown, Eli Steckle; Fourth ward, Robert R. Reed, D. M. Dunn; Fifth ward, A. S. West, Joe W. Henderson.

1871—First ward, Chas. Randall, John Medland; Second ward, D. D. Dykeman, J. T. Brown; Third ward, Patrick Gorman, James Finegan; Fourth ward, R. R. Reed, Chas. F. Thompson; Fifth ward, Dr. H. Z. Leonard, J. W. Henderson.

1872—First ward, Chas. Randall, Daniel Laughlin; Second ward, D. D. Dykeman, William Wilson; Third ward, Patrick Gorman, A. Grusenmeyer; Fourth ward, Dr. J. M. Justice, C. F. Thompson; Fifth ward, H. Z. Leonard, A. B. Crampton.

1873—First ward, John Medland, Daniel Laughlin; Second ward, D. D. Dykeman, M. McCaffrey; Third ward, Hugh Ward, Anthony Grusenmeyer; Fourth ward, J. M. Justice, D. A. Rudolph; Fifth ward, John Freckleton, A. B. Crampton.

1874—First ward, J. W. Weffel, John Medland; Second ward, J. R. Stevens, M. McCaffrey; Third ward, Jos. Green, H. Ward; Fourth ward, D. W. Tomlinson, D. A. Rudolph; Fifth ward, A. B. Crampton, J. C. Crawford.

1875—First ward, J. E. Barnes, J. W. Wefel; Second ward, J. H. Tucker, Jos. Culbertson; Third ward, H. Ward, Jos. Green; Fourth ward, A. R. Shroyer, D. W. Tomlinson; Fifth ward, Jos. W. Henderson, A. B. Crampton.

1876—First ward, J. C. Kloenne, J. E. Barnes; Second ward, G. W. Brown, J. H. Tucker; Third ward, Chas. T. Messenger, Hugh Ward; Fourth ward, D. W. Tomlinson, A. R. Shroyer; Fifth ward, C. T. Breckenridge, J. W. Henderson.

1877—First ward, J. C. Kloenne, J. Medland; Second ward, G. W. Brown, W. H. Snider; Third ward, C. T. Messenger, C. S. Knight; Fourth ward, D. W. Tomlinson, A. R. Shroyer; Fifth ward, A. B. Crampton, C. T. Breckenridge.

1878—First ward, J. Medland, Robert Ray; Second ward, W. H. Sni-

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der, G. W. Brown; Third ward, C. S. Knight, Christian Berg; Fourth ward, D. W. Tomlinson, A. R. Shroyer; Fifth ward, A. B. Crampton, J. J. Stapleton.

1879—First ward, Fred Boerger, Robert Ray; Second ward, S. A. Vaughn, G. W. Brown; Third ward, C. S. Knight, Christian Berg; Fourth ward, H. C. Thornton, D. W. Tomlinson; Fifth ward, J. P. Martin, J. J. Stapleton.

1880—First ward, Dr. D. H. Hattery, Fred Boerger; Second ward, D. T. Bacon, S. A. Vaughn; Third ward, Chris. Penzel, C. S. Knight; Fourth ward, D. W. Tomlinson, H. C. Thornton; Fifth ward, J. L. Estabrook, J. P. Martin.

1881—First ward, Fred Boerger, H. D. Hatterly; Second ward, S. A. Vaughn, D. T. Bacon; Third ward, C. S. Knight, Chris. Penzel; Fourth ward, J. T. McNary, D. W. Tomlinson; Fifth ward, J. L. Donaldson, J. L. Estabrook.

1882—First ward, H. D. Hattery, Fred Boerger; Second ward, P. F. McHale, S. A. Vaughn; Third ward, H. Klinsick, C. S. Knight; Fourth ward, D. W. Tomlinson, J. T. McNary; Fifth ward, Henry Paul, J. L. Donaldson.

1883—First ward, August Gleitz, H. D. Hattery; Second ward, Gotlieb Schaefer, P. F. McHale; Third ward, John Dunn, H. Klinsick; Fourth ward, J. T. McNary, D. W. Tomlinson; Fifth ward, Thos. O'Connell, Henry Paul.

1884—First ward, H. D. Hattery, August Gleitz; Second ward, Geo. Haigh, G. Schaefer; Third ward, H. Klinsick, J. Dunn; Fourth ward, D. W. Tomlinson, J. T. McNary; Fifth ward, Henry Paul, T. O'Connell.

1885—First ward, A. Gleitz, H. D. Hattery; Second ward, W. T. Wilson, Geo. Haigh; Third ward, Geo. Palmer, H. Klinsick; Fourth ward, J. T. McNary, D. W. Tomlinson; Fifth ward, E. Matthews, H. Paul.

1886—First ward, J. Holbruner, A. Gleitz; Second ward, G. Schaefer, W. T. Wilson; Third ward, Antoine Hanson, G. Palmer; Fourth ward, D. W. Tomlinson, J. T. McNary; Fifth ward, G. W. Hoffman, E. Matthews.

1887—First ward, Thos. McKeever, J. Holbruner; Second ward, Alex. Hardy, G. Schaefer; Third ward, G. W. Palmer, A. Hanson; Fourth ward, J. B. Winters, D. W. Tomlinson; Fifth ward, Wm. Peters, G. W. Hoffman.

1888—First ward, J. H. Holbruner, Thos. McKeever; Second ward, G. Schaefer, P. F. McHale; Third ward, A. Hanson, G. W. Palmer; Fourth ward, D. W. Tomlinson, J. B. Winters; Fifth ward, H. S. Tousley, Wm. Peters.

1889—First ward, Thos. McKeever, J. H. Holbruner; Second ward, P. F. McHale, G. Schaefer; Third ward, G. W. Palmer, A. Hanson; Fourth ward, J. B. Winters, D. W. Tomlinson; Fifth ward, L. A. Truman, H. S. Tousley.

1890—First ward, A. Gleitz, Thos. McKeever; Second ward, Wils Berry, P. F. McHale; Third ward, M. C. Wade, G. W. Palmer; Fourth ward, S. B. Boyer, J. B. Winters; Fifth ward, H. S. Tousley, L. A. Truman.

1891—First ward, Frank Beam, A. Gleitz; Second ward, Wm. Dolan, Wils Berry; Third ward, J. Drompp, M. C. Wade; Fourth ward, J. C. Hadley, S. B. Boyer; Fifth ward, Wm. Peters, H. S. Tousley.

1892—First ward, Thos. Reed, Frank Beam; Second ward, Dr. J. Z. Powell, Wm. Dolan; Third ward, J. Drompp, M. C. Wade; Fourth ward, J. C. Hadley, S. B. Boyer; Fifth ward, J. Blassingham, Wm. Peters.

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1894-96—First ward, Chas. Ringleben, Thos. Reed; Second ward, G. W. Haigh, Dr. J. Z. Powell; Third ward, Wm. H. Keiser, M. C. Wade; Fourth ward, J. C. Hadley, S. B. Boyer; Fifth ward, Jos. Kinney, J. Blassingham.

1896-98—First ward, H. D. Hattery, C. Ringleben; Second ward, F. A. Dykeman, G. W. Haigh; Third ward, Adam Graf, Wm. H. Keiser; Fourth ward, S. B. Boyer, J. C. Hadley; Fifth ward, C. L. Woll, J. Kinney.

1898-00—First ward, D. W. Crowe, H. D. Hattery; Second ward, Wm. H. Porter, F. A. Dykeman; Third ward, G. W. Palmer, Adam Graf; Fourth ward, W. T. Giffe, S. B. Boyer; Fifth ward, Thos. Austin, C. L. Woll.

1900-02—First ward, Fred Davis, D. W. Crowe; Second ward, C. A. Smith, W. H. Porter; Third ward, Dr. W. A. Holloway, G. W. Palmer; Fourth ward, S. B. Boyer, W. T. Giffe; Fifth ward, J. Slaybaugh, Thos. Austin.

1902-04—First ward, Henry Kruck, Adison Hasket; Second ward, J. H. Reitemeier, W. H. Porter; Third ward, M. A. Sullivan, G. W. Palmer; Fourth ward, S. B. Boyer, W. B. Enyart; Fifth ward, D. A. Gillispie, J. Slaybaugh.

1904-06—First ward, Dan Dennehy, Theo. Brumbaugh; Second ward, Harry N. Ward, C. A. Smith; Third ward, G. W. Palmer, M. A. Sullivan; Fourth ward, S. B. Boyer, W. B. Enyart; Fifth ward, J. Rothermel, N. B. Richardson.

The legislature in 1905 changed the law so that one councilman from each ward and two at large should constitute the board of aldermen and the following were elected under the new law:

1905-09—First ward, W. O. Fidler; Second ward, F. A. Grover; Third ward, P. J. Farrell; Fourth ward, J. T. McNary; Fifth ward, Wm. Hauke; at large, John P. Hetherington, R. R. Johnston.

City Officials 1913

Mayor—David D. Fickle.
Controller—C. M. Custer.
Treasurer—Louis H. Ritter.
Clerk—William Pickett.
Deputy Clerk—Margaret Pickett.
City Attorney—John C. Nelson.
City Judge—Samuel G. Gifford.
Commissioner Public Works—F. M. Boerger.
City Engineer—H. H. Thompson.
Superintendent Water Works—H. W. Klinck.
Clerk Water Works—Henry J. Kruck.
Superintendent Electric Light—J. H. Stewart.
Clerk Electric Light—Wm. J. Cohee.
Chief Fire Department—John Griffin.
Sexton Mt. Hope Cemetery—C. W. Kleckner.

Board of Health—Dr. John H. Bradfield, Dr. Harry C. Johnson, Dr. Clark Rogers.

Metropolitan Police Commissioners—John W. McGreevy, John Brookmeyer, Joseph Wolf.

Superintendent of Police—Thomas Morris.

School Trustees—D. C. Arthur, Jesse Taber, Harry McSheey.

Councilmen-at-Large—A. J. Zauger, M. E. Courtney.

Councilmen—First ward, Geo. H. Baker; Second ward, Bert Patterson; Third ward, P. J. Farrell; Fourth ward, U. S. Hauck; Fifth ward, W. B. Williams.

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Street Commissioners

1838, De Hart Booth, Barton Keep; 1839-40, Philip Leamy; 1841-43, S. B. Linton; 1844, Peter Dunkle; 1855, William Reeves; 1856, W. T. S. Manly; 1857-58, B. Z. Burch; 1859-60, Thos. W. Archer; 1861-62, David Smith; 1867-68, Nathan Aldrich; 1869-70, David Patrick; 1871-72, John T. Powell; 1873-74, Patrick McGaughey; 1875-76, John Banta; 1878-80, J. H. Barnes; 1881-82, Daniel Laughlin; 1883-85, John Mahoney; 1887-91, Chris. Heber; 1892-93, Fred Nevels; 1894-98, G. W. Welch; 1898-02, Jerry Kerns; 1902-04, J. J. Clary; 1905-09, Ed. Truax; 1910-13, F. M. Boerger.

City Marshal or High Constable

(At times acted as street commissioner)

1838, Jacob Hull, high constable; 1839-40, Levin Turner, high constable; 1841-43, John Hull, high constable; 1844, Thos. J. Cummings, high constable; 1845, Alexander Rogers, high constable; 1846, Richard Richardson, high constable; 1847-49, T. J. Cummings, high constable; 1851-52, Wm. Wilson, marshal; 1853-54, J. B. Eldridge, marshal; 1855, William Wilson, marshal; 1856-57, Lowry Beard, marshal; 1858, S. B. Lenton; 1863-66, David Middleton; 1867-68, John Baker; 1869-73, J. D. Beard; 1875-76, Uriah Shaffer; 1877-88, C. H. Randall; 1879-82, J. H. Foley; 1883, J. C. Eisert; 1886-88, H. W. Owston; 1889-90, Benj. Dean; 1891-92, Chas. Lunsford; 1893-94, A. H. Smith.

The duties of the city marshal were assumed by the metropolitan police force, which was established by the legislature about this time, under which act the police force was taken out of the hands of the mayor and city council and placed under the superintendency of a non-partisan board of three police commissioners appointed by the governor.

City Civil Engineers

1854, A. E. Vanness; 1856, T. B. Helm; 1857, Chauncey Carter; 1858-62, T. B. Helm; 1863-64, A. E. Vanness; 1865, Wm. Lincoln; 1866-69, T. B. Helm; 1870, A. Stemaker; 1871-74, J. C. Kloenne; 1875-90, W. A. Osmer; 1891-92, G. M. Cheney; 1894-98, W. B. Ray; 1898-02, W. A. Osmer; 1902-04, H. W. Troutman; 1905-06, W. A. Osmer; 1906-09, J. G. Schmidt; 1910-13, H. H. Thompson.

Chief of the Fire Department

1856-58, T. H. Bringhurst; 1859-68, Geo. Bevan; 1869, Jos. Green; 1870, Z. Hunt; 1871, Allen Richardson; 1872-73, Jos. Green; 1874-75, G. Bevan; 1876-79, J. F. Carney; 1880, H. J. Larimore; 1881, Dennis Uhl; 1882-83, Wm. Schwering; 1884-85, James Viney; 1886-90, Patrick Farrell; 1891-93, Wm. Boerger; 1894-98, C. D. Sellers; 1890-02, Patrick Farrell; 1902-04, J. W. Viney; 1905-09, Chas. Livingstone; 1910-13, John Griffin.

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XXXVII

SOCIETIES, LODGES, ORDERS AND CLUBS

MASONS—ODD FELLOWS—ELKS—KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—BEN HUR—FORESTERS—RED MEN—KNIGHTS OF HONOR—WOODMEN, ETC.—COUNTRY CLUB — POTTAWATTOMIE CLUB — CATHOLIC SOCIETIES—RAILROAD ORDERS — LABOR ORGANIZATIONS — MISCELLANEOUS — DEFUNCT ORDERS—CASS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

If the number of social, benevolent, beneficiary and literary societies and orders is any indication of the character of our people, they must possess all these attributes in a preeminent degree for we have in Logansport nearly every society to be found in a cyclopedia of such institutions. The writer is not a society man and many of the initials of some of the societies and orders is as unintelligible to us as "Sanscrit," but we will endeavor to give a brief mention of every organization of which we can find mention in local directories and publications as a curious historical fact that man is gregarious in habits, charitable by nature, sociable by instinct and yet exhibits selfishness by his actions. These societies are numbered by the score and only the briefest mention can be made of them. We cannot go into their merits, or dwell on the work they are doing, but simply enumerate them that future generations may know that Logansport and Cass county was not lagging in the matter of secret, benevolent, protective and social societies.

FREE MASONRY

Tipton Lodge, No. 33. This was the first secret order established in Logansport and Cass county. Gen. John Tipton, after whom the lodge was named, was the prime mover in this enterprise. At the time he was past grand master of Masons in the state of Indiana.

On the 28th of June, 1828, when Logansport was only two months old, a dispensation was issued by the grand master, Elihu Stout, authorizing the formation of a lodge. Under this authority, on Monday, August 25, 1828, Gen. John Tipton instituted the first lodge in Cass county. The first officers were: Dr. Hiram Todd, W. M.; Chauncey Carter, S. W.; John McGregor, J. W.; Hugh B. McKeen, treasurer; J. B. Durett, secretary; James Foster, S. D.; D. F. Vandeventer, J. D.; Robt. Scott and Richard Chabert, stewards; and A. Gamelin, tyler. There were 12 members at the organization and the meeting was held in an upper room of Gillis McBean's log tavern that stood on the southwest corner of Third and Market streets. The lodge met at different places until 1837, when a brick building was erected on the northeast corner of Fourth and North streets and dedicated on August 2nd of that year by General Tipton and his son, Spier S. Tipton. This brick building continued to be occupied until 1896, when it was

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replaced by the present handsome stone and brick structure at an outlay of about $50,000.

Tipton lodge has had a prosperous career and now numbers a total of 472. Present officers are: M. C. Miller, W. M.; Walter W. Foskett, S. W.; D. C. Price, J. W.; Victor E. Seiter, treasurer; A. S. Bowyer, secretary; J. C. Batchelor, S. D.; W. J. Butler, J. D.; B. D. Mitchell, S. S.; H. Berry, J. S.; A. Miller, tyler.

Orient Lodge, No. 272, F. & A. M., was instituted June 1, 1860, with the following officers: Dr. H. Coleman, W. M.; S. B. Richardson, S. W.; Geo. F. Johnson, J. W. The present officers are: Geo. E. Clinger, W. M.; J. C. Hamilton, S. W.; H. A. Jamison, J. W.; Henry Tucker, treasurer; J. Y. Wood, secretary; B. E. Pitman, S. D.; C. E. Klink, J. D.; R. V. Lambert, S. S.; T. E. Dutton, J. S.; J. J. Briggs, tyler. Present total membership, 320.

Logan Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M., was originally organized October 30, 1837. John Tipton, H. P.; Jacob Hull, K.; N. Grover, S. Present officers: M. C. Miller, M. E. H. P.; L. M. Bantz, E. K.; E. V. McAllister, E. S.; J. H. Linville, T.; H. Tucker, S.; A. Denbo, C. of H.; I. Shideler, P. S.; K. Wells, R. A. C.; R. W. Seawright, M. 3rd V.; R. R. Bradfield, M. 2nd V.; C. E. Klink, M. 1st V.; J. J. Briggs, G. Total membership, 264.

Logan Council, R. S. M., was instituted June 24, 1857, with the following officers: H. Coleman, T. I. G. M.; C. Carter, D. T. I. G. M.; U. Farquhar, P. C. W. Present recorder, Henry Tucker. Total membership, 240.

St. John's Commandery, No. 24, K. T., was instituted by Sir Knight Wm. Hacker, P. G. C., on July 1, 1872, with the following officers: S. B. Richardson, E. C.; A. M. Higgins, G.; J. B. Eldridge, C. G.; E. J. Purdy, P.; L. C. Miles, S. W.; C. H. Thompson, J. W.; R. C. Taylor, T.; R. R. Carson, R. The present eminent commander is M. C. Miller and H. Tucker, recorder. Total membership, 180.

Fidelity Chapter, No. 58, O. E. S., was instituted in Logansport March 4, 1885, by W. E. Engle of Indianapolis, with a charter membership of 36. The first officers chosen were: J. B. Winters, W. P.; Lydia Eldridge, W. M.; Jennie O'Conner, A. M.; Rebecca Richardson, S.; Sallie Horn, T. Mrs. Ella Smyser is the present worthy matron and Sallie Horn, secretary. Total membership, 242.

Odd Fellows

Logan Lodge, No. 40, I. O. O. F., was organized January 13, 1847, by J. B. Eldridge in a room at the corner of Fourth and Market streets with 12 charter members. The following were elected its first officers: M. Sullivan, N. G.; J. Green, V. G. The present officers are: J. W. Shafer, N. G.; H. R. Morris, V. G.; W. B. Thompson, R. Sec'y; F. J. Berndt, F. Sec'y; E. E. Williams, treasurer. Membership, 165.

Eel River Lodge, No. 417, I. O. O. F., was instituted June 11, 1873, by B. F. Foster of Indianapolis, as special deputy, assisted by John Reynolds, P. G., of Indianapolis. The first officers were: W. H. Jacks, N. G.; S. B. Pratt, V. G.; D. Coningore, R. S.; J. H. Shultz, treasurer. The present membership is 331 and its officers are: P. M. Withrow, N. G.; F. Kerns, V. G.; H. Collins, R. Sec'y; J. Ide, F. Sec'y; J. G. Long, P. G.

Gotthard Lodge, No. 574, I. O. G. T., was instituted in Logansport October 22, 1879, with a charter roll of 11 and R. Berndt became its first noble grand. At this time the officers are: Carl Bauer, N. G.;

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Wm. Richter, V. G.; C. L. Kanauss, F. S.; C. A. Boast, R. Sec'y; J. Meier, treasurer. Membership, 46.

Cass Encampment, No. 119, was instituted July 9, 1872, with W. H. Jacks, A. C. Hall, L. Smith, W. H. Ashton, R. Crim, Jos. Hartman, L. H. Shafer, Z. Hunt and A. M. Higgins as charter members.

Logansport Canton, No. 15, Patriarchs Militant, I. O. O. F., was instituted February 26, 1886, by Lieut. Col. J. W. McQuiddy, with J. Hawkins as captain; H. Wiler, lieutenant; Jos. Goldie, ensign; C. D. Herrick, clerk; R. Berndt, treasurer.

Jewel Lodge, No. 541, and Purity Lodge, No. 127, Daughters of Rebekah, auxiliary organizations of the I. O. O. F., were organized many years ago and are still active working organizations.

Cass Lodge, No. 4284, I. O. O. F. (colored), was organized some years ago by the colored colony of Logansport and is on the increase.

The Odd Fellows occupied rented quarters for many years on the southwest corner of Broadway and Pearl street, until 1908, when they erected "Odd Fellows' Hall," a handsome four-story brick building situated on the southeast corner of Fifth and North streets, with an outlay of over $40,000.

Knights of Pythias

Apollo Lodge, No. 62, K. of P., was organized by N. C. Patter, G. K. R., July 30, 1875, with thirty charter members. The first officers were: J. H. Peck, C. C.; A. B. Leedy, V. C.; A. B. Crampton, Pre.; W. H. Von Behren, M. of E.; M. Conover, M. of F.; W. D. Pratt, K. of R. S.; Philip M. Shank is now the first officer and the membership is 458.

Bridge City Lodge, No. 305, K. of P.

Apollo Lodge became so large and unwieldly that Bridge City Lodge was organized June 2, 1891, in their hall over Porter's drug store, with 63 charter members, which has increased until the membership now numbers 183. The first officers were: E. E. Mulholland, C. C.; F. M. Kistler, V. C.; M. Swadener, P.; and W. W. Ross, M. E. The present officers are: S. E. Kelso, C. C.; G. F. Umbarger, V. C.; T. G. Porter, P.

Logan Company, No. 26, Uniformed Rank, K. of P., was organized many years ago and have a model company of finely uniformed and well drilled men under the captaincy of Harry Fidler.

Diana Temple of Pythian Sisters, No. 30, is a ladies' auxiliary of the K. of P., with Mrs. J. L. Birch as M. E. C. All the K. of P. lodges and auxiliary branches meet in the Pythian Castle, a large and substantial structure known as the Flatiron building, because of its three cornered shape, located at the southeast corner of Fifth and Market streets. This building was erected in 1896 and represents a capital of $28,000.

Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks

Logansport Lodge, No. 66, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, was organized December 13, 1887, with 18 charter members and W. D. Pratt was its first exalted ruler. The present officers are: H. E. Dagget, E. R.; L. Neff, E. L. K.; G. A. Raub, treasurer; G. W. Cilley, E. L. K.; F. Amoss, secretary; H. G. Stalnaker, esquire; C. J. Panton, tyler. The present membership is four hundred. Logansport Lodge, No. 66, was the second Elks lodge to be instituted in the state and one hundred Elks from Chicago came down on a special train to install its officers.

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The lodge occupied rented quarters until 1907, when they erected the handsome and commodious building known as Elks hall on the northwest corner of Fifth and North streets. This is the largest auditorium in the city at this time and represents a capital of $60,000.

Fraternal Order of Eagles

Logansport Aerie No. 323, Fraternal Order of Eagles, was instituted March 12, 1903, with 123 charter members. The first officers were: J. W. Holland, president; Harry Tucker, V. Pres.; Wm. Legg, P. W. Pres.; R. Rankin, Sec'y; H. B. Smith, Treas.

The present officers are: J. D. Turley, Pres.; F. A. Pierce, V. Pres.; H. N. Ward, Sec'y; E. F. Keis, Treas. The lodge has rapidly increased in membership and now numbers 362. The order has recently purchased the two-story brick building at No. 211 Sixth street, and occupies the second story as a lodge room.

Tribe of Ben Hur

Tirzah Court, No. 11, was organized many years ago. In 1912, H. L. Foust was chief ranger and G. Crum, scribe. Logansport Court, No. 233, A. Foust, chief and Emma Beroth, scribe. Their lodge room is in rented quarters at the northeast corner of Fourth and Broadway.

Improved Order of Red Men

Minisee Council, No. 66, meets Wednesday evenings. Mrs. Lillie Evilsizer, Prophetess; Mrs. Maggie Wade, K. of R.

Wea Tribe, No. 170, I. O. Red Men, was organized April 18, 1892, with 54 charter members. The first officers were: Sachem, J. B. Shaver; prophet, Geo. Scharff; chief of records, Wm. Burgman. Officers in 1913 are: H. St. Clair, sachem; James Guy, S. S.; A. J. Miller, J. S.; L. E. Naylor, prophet; H. W. Ward, keeper of wampum. The lodge occupies a rented hall at 312½ Broadway. This order was first organized in 1765 under the name of Minute Men. In 1813 the name was changed to "Red Men."

Independent Order of Foresters

Court Noble, No. 925, was organized June 14, 1892, with C. B. Longwell, chief ranger. The present chief ranger is J. Bast and E. J. Vance, deputy. The present membership is 420.

Companion Court Laurel, No. 2, I. O. F., was organized November 19, 1898, with 25 charter members. First officers: Emma Briggs, court deputy; Mary Stewart, chief ranger. Present officers: Lillie Klene, C. D.; Josephine Tanguy, C. R.; Anna McMackin, P. C. R. Present membership, 86. Both lodges occupy rented quarters in the Ben Hur hall.

Knights of Honor

Wabash Lodge, No. 1831, organized in 1875. Lodge room, northeast corner of Fourth and Broadway. Ed White, dictator; J. S. Bolt, reporter.

Knights and Ladies of Honor

Ravena Lodge, No. 220, Knights and Ladies of Honor. Mrs. Kissinger, president; Mrs. Bruant, secretary.

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Knights of the Maccabees

Logansport Hive, No. 88, organized in the nineties. Meets in Ben Hur hall. Elizabeth Wirrick, C.; Gertrude Wagner, K. R.

Loyal Americans of the Republic

Insurance Order, No. 852, meets in Ben Hur hall. Mrs. Kate Sheridan, secretary.

Modern Woodmen of America

Logansport Camp, No. 4389, was organized December 7, 1896, with the following officers: G. E. Jamison, consul; E. E. Davis, adviser; A. Dunning, banker; C. E. Fickle, clerk. The present officers are: W. H. Tilley, C.; P. S. Walters, Ad.; N. A. Irvine, banker. Number of present members, 157. The camp meets in Ben Hur hall.

Woodmen of the World

Maple Camp, No. 21, organized April 2, 1891. Meets in Ben Hur hall. Luther Wade, C. C.; W. A. Irvine, clerk.

Protected Home Circle

Eel River Circle, No. 296. Meets in Ben Hur hall. Martha Dodds, president; E. B. Llewellyn, secretary.

Court of Honor.

Alpha Court, No. 201. Meets at northeast corner of Fourth and Broadway. E. W. Panton, C.; J. A. Fleming, secretary.

Daughters of Liberty.

Lorain Council, No. 10. Meets at northeast corner of Fourth and Broadway. Pearl Wright, C.; Madge Wall, secretary.

Royal Arcanum.

Noble Court, No. 369, was instituted in Logansport about 1879, with H. Bruner, regent and C. B. Whiting, secretary. The present officers are: Regent, Jacob Herz; secretary, A. Denbo.

Country Club of Logansport

This is a social and outing club, organized in June, 1904, by the business and professional men of Logansport. Rufus Magee was its first president; B. F. Louthain, vice president; Geo. P. Bliss, secretary and W. O. Murdock, treasurer. The club purchased Rock or Cedar Island, located about five miles east of the city in the Wabash river and have improved and beautified the same. Handsome pavilion and comfortable hostelry have been erected where meals and lunches are served during the summer season. Golf links and other means of outdoor sports are provided. A suspension foot bridge was built across the river at an expenditure of about $4,000. A similar amount was expended in erecting the buildings on the Island.

The Fort Wayne & Wabash Valley traction lines pass the north end of the bridge, giving hourly service to and from the grounds, which are being annually more and more improved and beautified. The club now has a membership of 150, with B. C. Jenkins, president.

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Pottawattomie Club

This was a social club, organized about 1897, which fitted up an elegant suite of rooms on the second floor, southwest corner of Pearl and Broadway. A. P. Jenks was president. About five years later the club moved its quarters to the third story of the Magee building, northwest corner of Sixth and Broadway, where it continued to be the fashionable club of the city for several years, but finally yielded to lack of interest and inertia and permanently closed its doors several years ago.

Many literary and social clubs have been organized from time to time; have served a useful purpose, then declined and were superseded by others.

The Baldwin Club for many years held its meetings at the residence of Judge Baldwin. The Citizens' Club was organized in 1904. Both of these clubs produced high class literary entertainments, but have been replaced by more recent organizations, which are in active operation, a few of which are as follows:

Current Miscellaneous Societies and Clubs

Cass County Detective Association, No. 84; J. H. Miller, president.
Cass County Township Trustee Association; Wm. McMillen. president.
Crescent Club; Harry Isenbise, president.
King's Daughters and Sons; Dorcas Circle; Mrs. C. E. Helvie, president.
Logansport Credit Exchange; John Viney, president.
Logansport Driving Club; J. M. Elliott, president.
Logansport Gun Club; John Miller, president.
Logansport Humane Society; Geo. B. Forgy, president.
Mental Culture Club; Mrs. S. Gifford, president.
Penny Club, Daughters of Liberty; Mrs. M. Howe, president.
St. Joseph's Benevolent Society; August Gleitz, president.
Shakespeare Club; Mrs. B. Collett, president.
Tourist Club; Laura Howe, president.
Travelers' Protective Association; J. Kirkpatrick, president.
United Commercial Travelers; H. W. Graham, president.
Vandalia Club; H. Gallagher, secretary.
Woman's Progressive Club; Mrs. Jane Rogers, president.

Catholic Societies

Knights of Columbus. Logansport Council, No. 561. This society was organized some years ago and about 1905 they purchased the Frank Rice home at No. 607 Market street and remodeled the building and now have a commodious club house.

Ancient Order of Hibernians

Division No. 1. Meets in hall at northeast corner of Fourth and Broadway. D. J. Loftus, president; John Murray, secretary.

Catholic Knights of America

St. Matthew's Branch, No. 503, organized July 22, 1889. Meets in Catholic school building, southeast corner of Eighth and Spencer streets John M. Waters, president.

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Catholic Order of Foresters

St. Francis Court, No. 1126. Hall northeast corner of Fourth and Broadway. Geo. Mulcahy, C. R.

Catholic Benevolent Legion, Council No. 199

Meets in St. Bridget's hall, corner Heath and Linden avenue. Peter D. Smith, president.

Railroad Organizations

The following societies and orders are supported by the railroad employees and seem to be serving a good purpose:

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Logan Division, No. 20. Geo. W. Washburn, C. E.

Eel River Division, No. 612, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. R. C. Flaherty, C. E.

Local Charity Division, No. 4, G. I. A. to the B. of L. E. Mrs. Sylvester Watson, president.

Wm. Robinson Lodge, No. 53, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. C. E. Snell, master.

Good Will Lodge, No. 52, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. J. C. Handley, master.

E Pluribus Unum Lodge, No. 81, L. A. to the B. of L. F. and E. Mrs. M. R. Hamilton, president.

Logan Division, No. 110, Order of Railway Conductors. Frank Small, C. C.

Bridge City Division, No. 42, L. A. to O. R. C. Mrs. Chas. Neil, president.

Fidelity Lodge, No. 109, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. J. A. Zanger, master.

Mizpah Lodge, No. 26, L. A. to B. R. T. Mabel Pettit, M.

Bridge City Lodge, No. 254, L. A. to B. of R. T. Mrs. Ella Henderson, M.

Labor Organizations

The following is a brief summary of the organizations of trade and labor unions in the city of Logansport. In this rather imperfect "history" only such unions who adhere to the American Federation of Labor are included. A number of local unions were formed during the period between 1870 and 1880, but these were for the most part of brief existence and really cannot be included in what would be considered a record of labor unions.

The first organization of what is commonly termed a "central body" of organized labor, being a federation of unions of different crafts or trades, in the city of Logansport, was instituted on October 20, 1890, and was known as the Trades and Labor Assembly. This organization comprised representatives from Typographical Union No. 196, Cigar Makers Union No. 215 and Retail Clerks Union No. 6. The organization was instituted by Oliver P. Smith. The first president of the organization was Weldon Webster, of the retail clerks. The first secretary was G. Frederick Bismarck, of the cigar makers. This organization is composed of unions of all crafts and callings of wage earners recognized by the American Federation of Labor, and is the local branch of that body, being chartered by the parent body and is subject to the jurisdiction of that body. A number of unions have been organized in

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Logansport at different periods and the list presented herewith is as accurate as the limited means of obtaining information on this subject will permit.

The Typographical Union No. 196 was organized on the first day of May, 1882. First president, John Redd; secretary, A. M. Barnes. This is the oldest labor organization now in Logansport and has a membership of thirty-one.

Cigar Makers Union No. 215 was organized October 29, 1886. The first president was William A. Miller; first secretary, Alvin Denbo.

Retail Clerks Union No. 6 was organized on September 18, 1890. The first president was James Shinn; first secretary, William Pittman.

Painters and Decorators Union was organized October 24, 1890. The first president was Robert Rankin; first secretary, Nace Eckert.

Carpenters and Joiners Union No. 744 was organized October 27, 1890. First president, John L. Kilbourn; first secretary, Seth Weeden.

Coopers Union No.—— (A. F. L.) was organized and received charter direct from American Federation of Labor on the 22nd day of December, 1890. The first president was Frank Smith; first secretary, Fred Bopp.

Laborers Protective Union was organized with charter direct from A. F. of L. May 5, 1891. First president, Samuel Myers; first secretary, Chas. W. Kleckner.

Operative Plasterers Union No. 95. Organized May, 1891. First president, Edward H. Laing; first secretary, James Conway.

Bartenders Union No.—— (A. F. of L.) was organized August 17, 1891, under charter direct from American Federation of Labor. First president, George Vincent; first secretary, Patrick Cunningham.

Federal Labor Union 1775 was organized June 21, 1891, under charter direct from A. F. of L. President, John Kilbourn; secretary, Oliver P. Smith.

Machinists Union No. 450 was organized 1891. President, Edward Hagenbuck; secretary, John Kelly.

United Brewery Workers Union No. 78. Organized February 11, 1892. First president, John Blum; secretary, R. McClure.

Journeymen Tailors Union No. 220. Organized September 20, 1890. First president, Frederick Siegel; secretary, Eduard Lennartz.

Journeymen Barbers Union No. 48. Organized June 14, 1891. First president, John Ley; secretary, Joseph Heyworth.

Wood Workers Amalgamated Union No. 64. Organized December 6, 1892. First president, J. Randall; secretary, Frederick Schmidt.

Journeymen Bakers Union No. 3. Organized May 10, 1891. First president, William Pyles; secretary, Robert Vahl.

Bricklayers Union No. 15 (Indiana). Organized June 16, 1892. First president, William Halle; secretary, Louis Sheets.

Laundry Workers Union No.—— (A. F. of L.). Organized May 12, 1892, under charter direct from American Federation of Labor. First president, Alice Boyle; first secretary, Ella Johnson.

Butchers and Meat Cutters Union No. 1837 (A. F. of L.). Organized March 5, 1891. First president, William Fowler; first secretary, Benjamin Kerr. Under charter direct from A. F. of L.

Leather Workers Union No.——. Organized June, 1897. First president, William Hornbeck; secretary, ——.

Electrical Workers Union No. 209 (Reid faction). Organized June, 1903. First president, Delbert Brown; first secretary, William Burns.

Pressmens Union No. 238. Organized June, 1903. First president, E. Lytle; secretary, James Murphy.

Ice Workers Union No. 6. Organized January 4, 1903. First president, Frank Livingston; secretary, Eugene Wedekind.

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Musicians Union No. 322. Organized August 10, 1904. First president, George Sharp; secretary, Charles Smith.

Womans Union Label League No. 74. Organized November 17, 1902. First president, Maud Merz; secretary, Mrs. Sam'l Randolph.

Journeymen Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters Union No. 399. Organized May 16, 1903. First president, Harry Wickwire; secretary, Fred Hardy.

Journeymen Horseshoers Union No. 68. Organized March 12, 1902. First president, John Wagner; secretary, W. Simmons.

Sheet Metal Workers Union No. 38. Organized February 11, 1902. First president, William Ensfield; secretary, John Smock.

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers Union No. 137. Organized March 14, 1901. First president, Andrew Winters; secretary, Charles W. Kleckner.

Amalgamated Union of Street Car Men, organized July 8, 1902. First president, Charles Hill; secretary, F. Raver.

Teamsters International Union No. 242. Organized June, 1903. First president, Milo Tamm; secretary, William Manwaring.

Coal Heavers and Teamsters Union No. 9904. Organized May, 1904. First president, W. J. Lawrence; secretary, Edward Smith.

Drug Clerks Union No. 418. Organized March 14, 1905. First president, Henry Poit; secretary, Joseph Kinney.

Theatrical Stage Employees No. 148. Organized September 7, 1906. First president, Charles Myers; secretary, F. Rank.

Iron Molders Union No. 450. Organized March 21, 1904. First president, C. Driscoll; secretary, Patrick Cauley.

The above list of organizations gives the data of the first organizations in the respective trades and callings named. There has been considerable fluctuation in the local labor movement. By this is meant that several crafts have had unions for a period and dissolved. Of this condition no attempt has been made in the compilation of this record to give an accurate account of the number of times that some unions have been organized and dissolved, and reorganized, etc. The list is complete so far as the records of the Trades Assembly have preserved them.

Disbanded Orders

The following secret, benevolent, insurance and get-rich-quick societies have operated for a season, then suspended operations, and are mentioned here simply as an historical fact and show the extreme social propensities of man and his tendency to take up with new and novel things.

The Continental Fraternal Union organized about 1895, but suspended after a few years of precarious existence.

The Iron Hall, an insurance and beneficiary order, flourished for a time in the nineties.

Order of Equity, similar in character to the Iron Hall, met the same fate about that time.

Chosen Friends was an insurance order, organized in 1880, and had bright prospects for a number of years, but long since disbanded.

National Union Cass Council No. 104 was in operation in 1885 and a few years thereafter and then closed its doors.

American Legion of Honor, organized July 8, 1886.

Ancient Order of United Workmen, organized June 13, 1888, like many other affairs of this world, rose and flourished for a season, then died out, as did also Eureka Council No. 499, Knights and Ladies of Security, that was organized in Logansport about 1896-97, and the Order of American Plowmen, instituted here in 1899 by L. J. Burge.

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Many other organizations have come and gone, but it is profitless and serves no purpose to record them here and we pass them by with this brief review of the principal societies, clubs and orders that have sprung up in Logansport, although we may have omitted some that were more meritorious.

Cass County Historical Society

Largely through the influence of W. S. Wright, who had spent several years in Boston, the "Cass County Historical Society" was organized at a meeting of the Citizens' Club, in Library Hall, February 12, 1907, and two weeks later, on February 25th, a constitution was adopted and officers elected as follows:

President—Judge Daniel P. Baldwin.

Vice-Presidents—Dr. J. Z. Powell, Wils Berry and Mrs. J. W. Ballard.

Secretary—W. S. Wright.

Treasurer—B. F. Sharts.

Executive Committee—Judge Q. A. Myers, B. F. Long, W. T. Wilson, J. H. McMillen and J. D. McNitt.

The society started with a charter membership of eighty-six.

The objects of the society are: To collect and preserve historical material calculated to shed light on the natural, civil and political history of Cass county, Indiana; the publication and circulation of historical documents; the promotion of useful knowledge; the collection and preservation of the implements, utensils, and relics of the Indians and pioneers of Cass county, and to make and preserve records of current history. The society has held from two to six public meetings each year since its organization, at which interesting papers have been read on various topics of local history. They have also collected many valuable papers, documents, books, implements and relics, and if these are to be preserved a home for the society is imperative and they are now making arrangements to erect a permanent building for that purpose.

The present officers are:

President—Dr. J. Z. Powell.

Vice-Presidents—Wils Berry, Mrs. J. W. Ballard and F. Swigart.

Secretary—Chas. H. Stuart.

Treasurer—B. F. Sharts.

Executive Committee—Q. A. Myers, B. F. Long, W. T. Wilson, J. D. McNitt, B. F. Louthain, and John C. Nelson.

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CHAPTER XXXVIII

MEDICINE AND DOCTORS

First Hospital—First College—First Doctors—First Ovariotomy—Medical Societies—Medical Trial—Medical Banquet—First Doctor in Logansport—Trials of Pioneer Doctors—Crude Drugs—Instruments—The Contrast—Domestic Remedies—Indian Practice—Black Powder—Specialties—Medical Education—Medical Laws—List of Deceased and Transient Doctors—List of Living Physicians of Logansport.

Prior to the time of Hypocrates, who is regarded as the father of medicine, the healing of the sick, or the art of medicine, was united in the priesthood, combining religion and medicine with a large intermixture of superstition.

Hypocrates, who lived four hundred and sixty years B. C., placed medicine on a scientific basis, and his writings were standards to guide the profession for centuries. Galen in A. D. 130, Andrew Vesalius in 1514, William Harvey in 1628, each were epochal writers in medicine. Edward Jenner in 1690 discoverer of vaccination against smallpox, Dr. Morton of Boston, in 1846, discoverer of anæsthetic properties of sulphuric ether, all these and many others have made great discoveries and advanced medical and surgical science. The past third of a century, however, has witnessed still greater discoveries until the profession has traced the causes of the majority of diseases to definite germs or bacteria, with their method of growth and propagation, and how to check and prevent their entrance into the human system, until preventative medicine has become one of the chief functions of the physician so that many diseases in the past history of Cass county have been practically eradicated. Drying the swamps has eliminated the mosquito and malaria, the bane of the pioneer has been practically eliminated. Pure food and sterilized drinks, kept so by screened doors and windows, to keep out flies, the great carrier and spreader of diseased germs, has reduced diarrheal and summer complaints to a minimum, so that today we seldom hear of the "Wabash Shakes," "cholera infantum" or "cholera morbus" so prevalent among the pioneers of Cass county three-quarters of a century ago.

The first autopsy in America was held August 20, 1674, in Roxbury, Massachusetts, on the body of John Bridge, who died of "Winde Collicke."

First Hospital

The first hospital in the world was built at Jerusalem by Helena, the mother of Constantine, about A. D. 350.

First hospital in America was built before 1524 by Cortez in the old City of Mexico and the hospital is still in operation.

First hospital in the United States, was the Pennsylvania hospital

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in Philadelphia and opened in February, 1752, by Drs. Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Bond.

First hospital in Indiana was established at Indianapolis in 1858.

First hospital in Logansport, St. Joseph's Hospital was first opened in a frame building on the south side, October 4, 1893, which continued its acts of mercy until the present three-story brick building was erected on salubrious grounds, between 26th and 28th streets, south of High street. This is a magnificent, up-to-date hospital with sixty-five private rooms and a capacity of ninety beds. Approximate cost of buildings and grounds was $125,000. Mrs. Frank Brooks was the first patient admitted on opening the hospital, July 14, 1909. St. Joseph's hospital is owned and controlled by the Sisters of St. Francis. They are incorporated under the name of "Perpetual Adoration" in Europe and America and in all the states in which they operate.

First College

First medical college in the United States was established by Drs. John Morgan and William Shippen, in Philadelphia, in 1766, and the first graduate was Dr. John Archer, June 21, 1768.

First medical college in Indiana was the Laporte Medical College, at Laporte, Indiana, established in 1842. Dr. Daniel Meeker was its chief promoter. In 1848, the name was changed to Indiana Medical College, and lectures held at Lafayette. In 1850, it was merged into the Central Medical College at Indianapolis.

First Doctors

The first doctors in the United States were Dr. Thomas Wootten, at Jamestown, Virginia, 1607; Dr. Walter Russell, the following year, and Dr. Lawrence Bohun, in 1610, the latter remaining permanently.

The first doctor in Indiana was Elijah Tisdale, who located at Vincennes, in 1792. He was a surgeon in the United States army and held a commission signed by George Washington, dated March 4, 1791. He died at Vincennes.

First Ovariotomy

The first ovariotomy, as is well known, was performed by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, at Danville, Kentucky, on the person of Jane Crawford, in 1809. We are informed that she has visited her son, Samuel Crawford, who lived in Harrison township, then on the north side, at the foot of Michigan avenue, north bank of Eel river, where he, the son, Samuel Crawford, died about 1841, leaving a widow, Mrs. Jane Crawford, and three children: Robert Crawford, Sarah and Minnie, the latter becoming the Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Griffith, respectively, and all of whom resided in Logansport until their death several years ago, being grandchildren of the heroine, Jane Crawford, whose name has been known to the medical profession in every civilized country in the world. She died March 30, 1842, in Sullivan county, Indiana, and her remains rest in Johnson cemetery, that county, and a photograph of her grave as it appeared in 1912, is on file in the Cass County Historical Society.

The first doctor in Indianapolis to engage in practice was Dr. Samuel G. Mitchell, in April, 1821. At that time Indianapolis was composed of only a few log cabins, the capitol site having first been located here the year previous.

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Medical Societies

Probably the first medical society in Indiana was organized at Vincennes, in 1817, and reorganized under a charter from the state in 1835. Dr. W. H. Kemper, in his History of Medicine, states that there was a state medical society organized at Corydon, Indiana, April 10, 1820, and after 1826, met at Indianapolis, but if so this society did not keep up a continuous organization. The Indiana State Medical Society as now constituted was organized June 6, 1849, in Wesley Hall, Indianapolis, with the following officers: President, Dr. W. T. S. Cornett, of Madison; secretary, Dr. John S. Bobbs, Indianapolis; treasurer, Dr. John L. Mothershead.

Cass County Medical Society

The Cass County Medical Society was organized Thursday, June 25, 1873, in the courthouse in Logansport. The first officers were: Dr. J. A. Adrian, president; Dr. W. H. Bell, vice-president; Dr. J. H. Goodell, secretary; Dr. J. M. Justice, treasurer. Drs. A. Coleman, I. B. Washburn and James Thomas, censors. In addition to the officers the following doctors were charter members: Drs. John Wild, J. B. McElroy, G. W. Nafe, John Herman, R. Faber, J. V. Hass, B. C. Stevens and T. B. King. In 1874, J. Z. Powell, J. C. Waite, J. B. Moore, J. Hallinan and H. C. Gemmill, became members, and the following year, J. E. Sterrett, F. C. Dale and G. N. Fitch, and in 1877, Dr. N. W. Cady.

The society adopted a constitution and soon after was incorporated under the laws of the state and is of record in the clerk's office. The objects of the society are set forth in Article 2, of the Constitution, which reads as follows:

Article 2. The objects of this society shall be, the advancement of medical science, the diffusion of medical knowledge, the promotion of the interests of its members, the promulgation of measures adapted to the relief of suffering; to improve the health and protect the lives of the people.

The society is affiliated with, and auxilliary to the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and adopted the code of ethics of the latter body and only Regular physicians were formerly eligible to membership. The by-laws have, more recently, been changed so that all legally qualified physicians not practicing an exclusive dogma, are now eligible to membership.

The society at first held quarterly meetings but soon changed to monthly meetings, which were held in the courthouse, council chamber; or physicians' offices. Within the past four or five years, the society holds weekly meetings in their own rooms which they have fitted up, at 407½ Broadway. In 1909, the society contracted with the commissioners to attend the poor of the county at the jail and county infirmary for the sum of $300 per year. The members divide up the time, each attending two weeks without charge and the money received is turned into the society's treasury. This arrangement has been entered into each succeeding year to the present time. All the charter members of the society are now dead—Dr. Bell, being the last to pass to his reward, May 4, 1911. The present officers are: President, J. A. Reed; secretary-treasurer, George D. Miller. The present membership is forty-four. There are seventy-six physicians practicing in the county, fifty-two of whom live in Logansport, and twenty-four in the townships.

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Medical Trial

Physicians are only human and occasionally cross swords. The Cass County Medical Society has run along successfully and peaceably ever since its organization, forty years ago, with one exception.

January 22, 1880, Dr. W. H. Bell preferred charges against Dr. G. N. Fitch, one of the ablest and most distinguished members of the society, accusing him of unprofessional conduct in consultation, and violating Section 2, 7 and 10 of Article 4, of the Code of Ethics, then in vogue. A committee was appointed to hear the case, but Dr. Fitch refused to appear before the committee, went to the president, Dr. Faber, who was a personal friend, and secured his signature to a card withdrawing from the society.

Dr. Graham N. Fitch

After all efforts of the committee and the society to effect a compromise or get a hearing from Dr. Fitch had failed, the Cass County Medical Society, at its meeting, held April 29, 1880, expelled Dr. G. N. Fitch from the society for violation of above sections of the ethical code, and for contempt.

The matter was taken to the State Society in June, 1880, where Dr. Fitch's long experience in parliamentary tactics made such a strong case, that he had withdrawn, and that the Cass County Society had no jurisdiction over him, that the matter was whitewashed by the State Society and referred back to the Cass County Society; but the local society never took up the case or rescinded its action. No blood flowed

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and it was a drawn battle between the two most prominent physicians of Logansport.

Logansport Medical and Surgical Association

As a result of the action taken by the Cass County Medical Society against Dr. Fitch, the latter with a few of his friends who withdrew from the old society, organized a rival society with the above name, in the summer of 1880. Dr. G. N. Fitch was elected president, and Dr. J. H. Talbott, secretary. The society held a number of meetings and some able papers were read, but it only held together for a short time and quietly discontinued its meetings for lack of interest.

From the fact that the surgical association was composed of older physicians like Dr. Fitch, Justice and Faber, they were called "Swallow-tails," whilst the Cass County Society was made up largely of younger men and not possessed of so much of this world's goods as their rivals, were dubbed "Ragged Reubens."

Medical Banquet

On June 23, 1881, the Cass County Medical Society gave a banquet on the eighth anniversary of its organization at the Barnett Hotel, at which sixty doctors from Cass and surrounding counties, were present. An elaborate program was carried out including an original song called "Ragged Reubens," composed by Dr. B. C. Stevens. Other songs composed by Drs. John Herman, N. W. Cady, and J. Z. Powell, were sung with a vim; a complete account of which was published in the local press of June 24, 1881, and is on file in the archives of the Historical Society.

First Doctor in Logansport

John T. Liston was the first physician to swing his shingle to the gentle breezes in Logansport. He was born in the state of Delaware, September 16, 1804, came to Logansport in 1827, practiced here until 1832, when he moved to Peru, and built the first house in that place. He died at Bunker Hill, Indiana, March 12, 1894.

Dr. Hiram Todd was the second doctor to arrive in Logansport, in June, 1828. He occupied a log cabin then in the woods, at what is now known as 215 Market street. January 30, 1830, he was allowed the first fee for attending the poor of Cass county. Dr. Todd was elected associate judge in 1829, and performed the second marriage ceremony ever solemnized in the county, the happy couple being Alexander Wilson and Matilda Thorpe. Dr. Todd moved to Illinois about 1839 and died there in 1849.

Other Pioneer Physicians

Dr. G. N. Fitch came to Logansport in 1834; Dr. Uriah Farquhar, in 1835; and soon after John Lytle, A. B. Buchanan, J. M. Jeroleman, Ruel Faber, Drs. Merrill, Howes, Culbertson and Miller located in Logansport. These were the first and most prominent of the early physicians of Cass county.

Trials of the Pioneer Doctors

The physicians of today cannot fully realize the trials, hardships and difficulties of the pioneer doctors of 1828. Cass county was then a

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dense forest roamed over by Indians and infested with wild beasts, insects and rattle snakes galore. There were no roads or bridges, and physicians had to wend their way through the wilderness on horseback and ford or swim the rivers. Doctors could not find their way after night to many parts of Cass county and many instances of fatalities are related in the early settlement, because the surgeon could not find his way to the lonely cabin after nightfall. One case was that of William Dale near Galveston, who cut his foot while clearing in the woods, and had to send to Logansport, eighteen miles distant, for a surgeon; night overtook the messenger and neither doctor nor messenger could follow the trail in the dark and had to wait till morning, and next day when the surgeon arrived at the cabin he found Mr. Dale had bled to death during the night. In those days physicians went on horseback with saddle bags filled with crude drugs, and often it was impossible to purchase the medicines desired because everything had to be brought to Logansport on horseback or cart from Toledo or Cincinnati.

Crude Drugs

The form in which medicines are now prescribed has radically changed in the past forty years. Then crude drugs in the form of powders, infusions or decoctions were employed, but now we use alkaloids and extracts in the form of tablets, or capsules, or concentrated tinctures, so that the doctor of today can carry in his pocketcase a greater variety of drugs than he could in his large saddle bags of pioneer days and certainly in a more palatable form. What would a patient today say if the physician would give him a teaspoonful of powdered aloes, rheubarb or bark, instead of a small coated tablet, pill or capsule of the extracts or alkaloids of those drugs, as equally effective?

Instruments

Many surgical instruments and appliances, also instruments of precision were not known or could not be procured by the early doctors of Cass county. The fever thermometer, hypodermic syringe, and stethescope were not used by the older physicians when the writer began practice in Logansport in 1874, Dr. Cady, and the writer were the first physicians in Cass county to possess and use a compound microscope. The X-ray and various electrical appliances were wholly unknown. Aseptic surgery was not even dreamed of and the pioneer surgeon would groom his horse, and without changing his clothing, or washing his hands, would start off on horseback, over mud roads, to amputate a leg or attend an obstetric case; the log cabin for an operating room, an old kitchen table for an operating table, his only light a tallow dip in the hands of a nervous inexperienced woman; instead of chloroform he utilized the strong pioneer hands to keep his patient from struggling; an old wooden keeler his only wash basin into which the hard unsterilized water was poured with an old gourd which Jonah had sent over from Palestine; an old sheet from the bed furnished gauze, lint and bandages; with the crudest of instruments, the pioneer doctor acting as operator, assistant, interne and nurse, thus performed his surgical operations—and always considered himself fortunate if he had only healthy laudable pus in his surgical wounds instead of saneous and unhealthy.

"In the night time or the day time, he would rally brave and well,
Though the summer lark was fifing or the frozen lances fell,

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Knowing if he won the battle, they would praise their Maker's name,
Knowing if he lost the battle, then the doctor was to blame.
'Twas the brave, old virtuous doctor,
'Twas the good old family doctor,
'Twas the faithful country doctor,
Fighting stoutly all the same."—*Carleton.*

The Contrast

What a contrast between pioneer days and the present. Now the surgeon is summoned from any part of Cass county by telephone. He grabs his aseptic surgical case, which is always kept in readiness, telephones a skilled assistant, and in a few minute is off on interurban, steam car or automobile, and if in the latter, travels over smooth graveled roads and soon reaches the bedside of his patient, or the latter is rushed, in an ambulance, to the hospital, fitted up with all modern sterilized apparatus, where night is converted into day by electric lights, and with trained nurses he performs painless and aseptic surgery, and the surgeon is censured should purulent infection follow which is now the exception and not the rule as formerly.

Drs. Fitch, Farquhar, Faber and Buchanan, a quartet of pioneer physicians who spent their lives in Cass county, have told the writer that they have been called twenty, thirty or forty miles from Logansport and would have to travel that distance on horseback, over mud roads, when the horse could not be urged out of a walk, owing to the bottomless conditions of the road.

Domestic Remedies

Because of these conditions nearly every family in the county was provided with a number of family remedies, usually consisting of domestic herbs, roots and barks, and you would always find in the loft of the pioneer cabin a collection of dried boneset, elecampane, peppermint, sage, Jimson weed, smart weed, tansy, hops, red pepper, also burdock and pleurisy root, with wild cherry, elm and other barks.

Their taste, do I remember well, and never shall forget,
And when I see those herbs today, me thinks I taste 'em yet.

The pioneer women who presided over those cabins in the clearings, had a remedy for every disease and they were not slow to use them, but when the herbs failed the country doctor was called, who would supplement the family remedies by calomel and jalap, aloes and rheubarb, ipecac and tartar-emetic with cinchona bark always given in powder. If plethoric, bleeding, if depressed, sinapisms or fly blisters were employed. But the good old pioneer doctor with his few crude remedies, brought relief to about as many of his patients as the modern automobile doctor, and certainly exhibited as much energy, tact and practical commonsense, and was more resourceful as necessity compelled him to be.

It may be a question whether or not our modern pharmacists have not gone too far in their endeavor to manufacture pleasant tasting medicines and have sacrificed efficiency for palatability, and yet we would hardly return to former methods.

If the pioneer doctor of seventy years ago could rise from his grave he would certainly be surprised at our speeding automobiles and trolley cars. He would imagine he was in fairy land, to take down a telephone

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and talk with a patient fifteen miles in the country, prescribe the necessary changes in the treatment, all done in a moment while sitting in his office chair; instead of riding a whole day through mud and rain to accomplish the same results, as was formerly done. If the early physicians were to attend a meeting of the Cass County Medical Society today, they would think its members were using a strange language and certainly a large number of the medical words now in use would not be understood. Such terms as toxins, anti-toxin, opsonins, antiseptic, Listerism, serums, bacterial germs, etc., could not be comprehended.

In what a wondrous age we live,
A kaleidoscopic show,
The rapid changes taking place,
Since eighty years ago.

Medicine Among the Indians

The Indians had their medicine men, but little is known of the methods and nature of the practice of those occupying this part of Indiana but it is authoritatively stated that it was largely incantation and similar to tribes in other localities.

John Lawson, in a book published in 1709, relates his observations among the Tuscaroras Indians as follows: "When the Indian doctor comes into a cabin, the patient is placed upon a mat or skin, stark naked. The chief of the nation comes with a rattle made of a gourd with peas in it, which he hands to the doctor. The doctor begins by uttering some words and shaking the gourd, then he smells the patients belly and scarifies the patient in different parts of the body with a comb-like instrument made of rattle snake teeth, and sucks the scarification and draws out blood and spits it into a bowl of water until he has drawn quite a quantity, then he dances around the patient, shaking the gourd rattle, and slapping his own body, making all manner of sounds and grimaces and assuming antic postures which are not matched this side of Bedlam. All this time the patient lies motionless although the lancing with the rattle snake teeth draws blood and is a great punishment. At last when the doctor is all in a sweat and nearly exhausted, he makes an end and tells whether the patient will live or die, and the blood sucked out of the patient and spit in the bowl is buried in a place unknown to any one except the party making the interment."

Black Powder

To show the unscientific and crude methods of ancient medicine even among the civilized nations, the following quotations are made from Dr. Edward Stafford, of London, who on May 6, 1643, wrote to Gov. W. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, giving him a number of standard remedies that could be used in various maladies, one of which was his "Black Powder," "against ye plague, smallpox, purple and all sorts of fevers, etc.:"

"Take toads, in the month of March, as many as you will alive, putt them in an earthen pott, so it will be half full; cover it with a tile or iron plate; then overwhelme the pott soyt ye bottom may be uppermost, put charcoal around about it, in the open ayre, and not in ye house; sett it on fire and let it burn and extinguish itself; when it is cold, take out the toads, and in an iron mortar pound them very well and scarce them, then in a crucible, calcine them again; pound and scarce them again; the first time they will be brown powder, the next time black.

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Of this you may give a dragme in a vehiculum (or drink) internally in any infection taken, and let them sweet upon it in their beddes. For prevention half a dragme will suffice—moderate the dose according to the strength of 'ye partie' for I have set down ye greatest that is needful. There is no danger in it. The same powder is used plasterwise with vinegar for gangrene or bites of venomous beasts, taking it likewise internally. It is likewise used in cankers, fistules, old ulcers, King's evil, strewing it upon the sore."

Specialization

Among the pioneer physicians of Cass county there were no specialists, they were simply doctors. Each covered the whole field of medicine, but in that day, the field of medicine was only a "truck patch" as compared to the vast field of medical science of the present age. Now-a-days we go to a certain doctor if something affects our ears, nose or throat; to another if our eyes trouble us, and so on through the whole list of anatomical organs. Each organ or part of the human body having a specialist who devotes his time and talents to the diseases of that particular organ. But in pioneer times, they "called the doctor" and that was all there was to it; and to his credit be it said that he was ready for anything. He may not have been shaved that day, or changed his collar or cuffs, but the chances are that it was because he had ridden all night through the mud and rain. There was no luster on the stout boots he wore, but there was luster in his eye, and his fingers were none the less steady when he came to perform some delicate operation to save a precious life. But since those good old pioneer days the field of medicine has become so broad and extensive that it is impossible for one man, in this short life, to completely master all the details in all branches, hence it is necessary to specialize to some extent, and by so doing the profession can give better service to their patients, and specialization is a distinctive feature of modern medicine, especially in our larger cities where there is sufficient patronage to justify physicians in giving their entire time to a particular class of diseases.

Progress of Medical Education and Medical Laws

When we come to study the educational facilities of the early days we find the same primitive situation that obtained in other conditions of that period.

A medical student of the pioneer days was not expected to go to college, for there were no colleges "west of the Alleghenies" and it would require a month's time to reach the seaboard, from the wilds of Indiana. When the young man of that day felt the bud of medical genius sprouting in his brain, he entered some old doctor's office as an apprentice. His first duties were to act as office boy, wash bottles, keep the office clean, groom the doctor's horse, and his spare time was spent in reading the few text books that composed the doctor's library. As time went on he would make pills, spread plasters, and ride out with his preceptor when making calls and assist him in surgical operations, and thus imbibe, so to speak, a knowledge of disease and its treatment. After a two years' apprenticeship the youthful doctor was supposed to be capable of starting out in his own behalf. There was but little theoretical knowledge acquired, everything was pre-eminently practical, gained from observation by practical bedside experience. There was no hospital where difficult cases could be taken, and eminent specialists consulted, but every doctor, be he old or young, had to rely upon his own

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resources which necessarily made them self-reliant and resourceful. In the evolution of medical science all this has changed. The causes of diseases and a world of bacteria, cell action, minute anatomy, various tissues, physiological and pathological, with the glandular secretions, all have to be studied in the laboratory with microscope and other instruments of precision, requiring months and years of study that was unknown in the olden times, but necessary for the up-to-date physician.

The colonies of North America very early took measures to protect the health and life of the people, and probably the first laws relating to the practice of medicine were passed by the colonial legislature of Virginia in 1636 to regulate the fees and protect the people from excessive charges.

Nearly all the colonies enacted various medical laws and many of them required an examination of all physicians to test their qualifications, before they were permitted to practice, but after the Revolutionary war and new states were formed, the laws pertaining to the practice of medicine were sadly neglected until within the past few years.

Medical Laws in Indiana

Prior to 1881, Indiana had no laws regulating the practice of medicine, and any one, however ignorant, could engage in medical practice. In 1881 the legislature enacted a registration law, requiring all physicians to register their names in the county clerk's office, but permitting every doctor who had been in practice for ten years, to register, but thereafter, all applicants for registration must be graduates of a medical college. In 1897 a more stringent law was passed, and a board of medical registration and examination, established, whose duty it was, not only to require a diploma from a recognized medical school, but all applicants must, in addition to the diploma, pass an examination before the board and certificates issued to only those passing a successful examination. The leading schools or systems of medicine, regular, eclectic and homeopathic schools are represented on this board. According to a more recent law, the so-called osteopathic doctors may be licensed to practice their peculiar methods of massage and hygiene but they cannot prescribe drugs. The nondescript school of chiropractic, would-be doctors, have recently knocked at the door for admission but for the honor of the state and the health of its citizens it is to be hoped all such unscientific and impractical isms will be relegated to the rear in the great onward progress of regular scientific medicine. The standard of medical education in our colleges has steadily advanced during the past third of a century, from a two-year's course of four months each, to a four-year's course of nine months each, with increased requirements for admission to the medical colleges, and people are just beginning to realize that medical legislation is for the protection of the health and lives of the public, and to prevent ignorant, incompetent and unscrupulous men, calling themselves doctors, from imposing upon a long suffering and credulous people; that medical and pure food laws are not enacted in the interests of the medical profession, but for the benefit of the masses. The high standards of medical education set by legal requirements for admission to practice has driven out many small, irregular, and low grade medical colleges and diploma mills all over the country and Indiana now has only one regular medical college in connection with its state university, but it stands along side the best medical schools of our country and is a credit to the state.

The first eclectic physician, sometimes called botanic or herb doctors, to locate in Logansport was Dr. James A. Taylor, in 1845.

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The first homeopathic practitioner or the follower of Hahnemann's peculiar dogma of "Similia Similibus Curanter," was J. F. Gruber, in 1857, and since that date representatives of both these schools of medicine have been practicing in Logansport. In recent years with the development of science and the positive demonstration of the germ origin of disease, all these specialisms and dogmas of eclecticisms, homeopathy, Thompsonianism, etc., are gradually fading away, and all schools of medicine are approaching a unity of therapeutics on the broad principles of regular, scientific medicine.

List of Deceased and Transient Doctors

After exhausing every known source of information, about four hundred and fifty-three different physicians have been found, to have resided and practiced for a time, at least, in Cass county, two hundred and eighty-six of whom were located in Logansport, and one hundred and sixty-seven in the townships. It will be impossible to give a biographical sketch of each, in this work, but a short biography of each physician, so far as could be procured, has been written and preserved in manuscript book. The physicians in the country will be named under their respective townships. The following list includes all physicians who have lived and practiced in Logansport from 1827 to 1913, with about the date of their residence in the city, and where known will give date of birth and death, designating the birth with "b" and death with "d."

Allison, J. L., 1899; transient.
Armstrong, Dr., 1872; transient.
Abbott, Abner, 1886-92; b. Indiana, 1835; d. 1892.
Allen, Ethan, 1907; transient.
Adrian, J. A., 1854-1886; b. in New York, 1824; d. 1886.
Allen, J. H., 1888; homeopath; now in Chicago.
Allen, Walter H., 1871-2; moved to greener pastures.
Amy, Mrs. Jennie, 1900; gone to greener pastures.
Adolphus, Joseph, 1870-3; homeopath.
Alford, L. A., 1864-1883; b. in Vermont, 1814; d. 1883.
Andrews, James, 1897; homeopath; moved.
Alexander, Wilbur, 1900; moved.
Browne, John T., 1865-72; d. 1872.
Bois, Benjamin R., 1873; b. 1834; d. 1899.
Bueller, Dr., 1856-7; destiny unknown.
Banta, H. J., 1881-1902; b. 1849; d. 1902.
Bowser, Perry B., 1876-1890; now in Soldiers' Home.
Brackett, James Wolf, 1838; b. 1816; d. 1886.
Brackett, Albert Gallion, 1854; b. 1829; d. 1896.
Bowers, Mrs. Jane, 1875-1896; b. 1840; d. 1896.
Blair, John M., 1885-6; probably a Weary Willie.
Budd, J. W., 1868-81; fell down stairs and killed, 1881.
Besser, Emil, 1898; homeopath—gone.
Bell, William H., 1868-1911; b. 1839; d. 1911, in Logansport.
Beardsley, E. J., 1901; homeopath; moved away.
Baker, John, 1871-2; moved away.
Burgman, Edward G., 1899; left town.
Bush, Charles R., 1899; homeopath; moved away.
Ballard, John W., 1882; b. 1855; d. 1911, in Logansport.
Bartholomew, A. C., 1903; now in South Bend.
Bruggaman, Otto, 1903; now in Fort Wayne.
Brown, Francis W., 1900; now in Grand Rapids.
Bostwick, George T., 1834-44; moved away; d. since.

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Buchanan, Andrew B., 1837-1885; b. 1810; d. 1885.
Berkley, Howard W., 1908; in Pennsylvania Railroad service.
Conant, ——, 1840-50; went West.
Crockett, Horace E., 1906; moved away.
Carpenter, A. J., 1889; homeopath; moved.
Cowdry, James S., 1845-55; went to Lafayette.
Carpenter, L. W., 1877-88; homeopath; b. 1814; d. in Washington, 1908.
Culbertson, William, 1842-56; d. in Illinois.
Chord, A. M., 1873-1892; b. 1833; d. 1892, in Logansport.
Coleman, Asa, 1854-1905; b. 1831; d. 1905, in Logansport.
Coleman, Horace, 1854-1866; b. 1824; d. in Washington, 1911.
Coleman, Warren H., 1888; now in Ohio.
Clevinger, B. S., 1872-1896; b. 1819; d. 1896, in Logansport.
Cowgill, N. C., 1889-1898; b. 1827; d. 1898, in Logansport.
Cornell, Mrs. M. E., 1879-80; moved away.
Crismond, J. W., 1894-99; b. 1847; d. in Anderson, Indiana, 1912.
Christopher, W. H., 1892; "Surgical Institute;" gone.
Conner, W. J., 1859; moved away.
Campbell, Joseph G., 1853-1890; b. 1832; d. 1890, in city.
Canfield, Sarah A., 1897; b. 1837; left city.
Cunningham, S. R., 1900-02; at Longcliff; moved.
Dill, John W., 1901; left city.
Downey, S. L., 1875-1879; b. 1837; d. 1893, in Illinois.
Dale, F. C., 1874-6; United States Navy; b. 1848; d. in California, 1885.
Darnell, R. F., 1899; at Longcliff; now in Colorado.
Dickerson, George L., b. 1870; 1906; advertised and soon left.
Ellis, James D., 1899; left city.
Elston, William T., 1847-1856; b. 1820; d. 1873, in Pulaski county.
Eckles, John, 1868-1870; Indian doctor; d. in city, 1871.
Elder, Edward F., 1902-3; at Longcliff.
Emerson, A. R., 1902; at Longcliff; now in Boston.
French, George W., 1879-85; left city.
Fossion, M. S., 1865-1871; b. in France, 1837; lives there.
Flynn, Warren R., 1897-9; b. 1869; now in California.
Fansler, D. N., 1877-1888; b. 1836; d. Marian, Indiana, 1910.
Fording, S. L., 1878-1880; left city.
Fewit, W. H., 1899; left city.
Forrest, John H.; b. in Logansport, 1858; now in Marian, Indiana.
Farr, ——, 1869-73; homeopath; left for greener pastures.
Fitch, Frederick, 1834-1850; b. in New York, 1784; d. in city, 1850.
Fitch, G. N., 1834-1892; b. in New York, 1809; d. in city, 1892.
Farquhar, Uriah, 1836-1872; b. 1795; d. in city, 1872.
Faber, Ruel, 1842-1894; b. 1816; d. in city, 1894.
Fowler, Walter N., 1911; left city.
Gassoway, Thomas O., 1899; advertised and soon left.
Graham, M., 1885; left city.
Gemmill, H. C., 1873-1876; b. in city, 1845; d. 1903.
Gemmill, H. C., Jr., 1899; now in Indianapolis.
Griffith, Mrs. Anna M. L., 1910; left city.
Graber, J. F., 1857; first homeopath in city.
Gates, William N., 1884-1891; b. 1831; d. in city, 1891.
Gapen, C. W., 1869; left city.
Hoss, J. V., 1873; left city.
Hillis, E. E., 1879-80; left city.
Hubbard, H., 1859; left city.

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Hermann, John, 1868-1899; b. in Germany, 1835; d. in city, 1899.
Hermann, A. J., 1888-1907; now in California.
Hancock, James M., 1910; left city; b. 1878.
Hall, Richard R., 1855-1870; left city.
Hall, Amos C., 1863-1873; moved to Laporte.
Hall, Amos, 1880; left city.
Hall, Joseph, 1903; quit practice; now agent in city.
Hattery, H. D., 1876-1912; b. 1845; d. in city, 1912.
Hopper, George H., 1899-1904; homeopath; moved to Chicago.
Hill, C. C., 1880-1; moved to Ohio.
Hill, Frank, 1880; moved to Ohio.
Hewitt, J. N., 1872; moved to Kansas.
Hawley, Max C., 1905; at Longcliff; since left.
Hoffman, Max F., 1865-1868; secretary of state, Indianapolis; d. about 1875.
Hoffman, George E., 1905; Longcliff; now at Rochester, Indiana.
Haugh, Charles F., 1907; left city.
Hallinan, Joseph, 1871-1909; b. 1850; d. in city, 1909.
Howes, Thomas H., 1838-1848; b. 1808; d. at Rochester, Indiana, 1864.
Hollingworth, I. M., 1889; advertised and soon left.
Irons, John W., 1869-1890; homeopath; d. in Tennessee, 1897.
Ivins, Daniel, 1847; left city.
Ingram, Frank; b. in Logansport, 1860; alienist; d. New York, 1893.
Justice, James M., 1860-1894; b. Indiana, 1817; d. 1894, in Logansport.
Jerolaman, George M., 1835-1883; b. New Jersey, 1811; d. in city, 1883.
Jarvis, ——, 1851; moved to Canada.
Julian, Peter, 1855; moved to Kansas and d. 1906.
James Howard L., 1863-1871; homeopath; moved to California.
Johnson, Katharine B., 1900; Longcliff; left.
Johnson, William L., 1869; left city.
Kohl, A. M., 1897; moved to Illinois.
Kane, F. C., 1899-1904; moved to Michigan.
Kelsey, Thomas W., 1902; advertised and left.
King T. B., 1869-1874; moved away.
Kerns, Charles, 1905-6, moved away.
Kahlo, George D., 1880; educated in Logansport; moved to Indianapolis.
Kirk, Albert C., 1898; moved to parts unknown.
Lytle, John, 1836-1871; b. Philadelphia, 1790; d. in Logansport, 1871.
Landis, Daniel W., 1850-1857; b. about 1827; d. in Pennsylvania, 1857.
Loomis, ——, 1846; partner of Dr. J. A. Taylor.
Landis, A. H., 1875-1896; b. Ohio, 1821; d. in Logansport, 1896.
Larimore, J. D., 1874-1880; now living in Delaware county.
Landis, John, son of A. H. Landis, now in Cincinnati; b. 1860.
Landry, Simon F., 1861-1890; b. in Ohio, 1834; d. in Logansport, 1890.
Lynas, J. B., 1871-1901; b. 1835; d. in Logansport, 1901.
Longnecker, O. B., 1892; "Surgical Institute;" advertised and left.
Lisher, Charles A., 1894; Pennsylvania Railroad Company; moved to Cleveland.
Larway, John L., 1897; now in Indianapolis; b. in Logansport, 1870.
Laird, V. P., 1871-77; b. in Cass county, 1844; d. 1877.

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Lampton, G. W., 1879-81; moved away.
Lester, H. C., 1881-1898; died 1898, in Logansport.
Lamphere, W. M., 1901-02; moved away.
Landes, B. H., 1912; at Longcliff.
Leasure, Mrs. Lida, 1898; moved to Angola, Indiana.
Liston, J. T., 1827-33; first doctor in Logansport; b. 1804; d. 1909.
McMillen, Thomas, 1860; b. in Cass county,, 1837; d. 1875.
McMillen, ——, 1882; transient.
McRea, Thomas P., 1852-1885; b. in Pennsylvania, 1818; d. in Logansport, 1885.
McCreary, O. P., 1904; moved away.
McKee, Horace N., 1901-3; went to Covington, Indiana.
Myers, Alpheus, 1847-1887; b. in Pennsylvania, 1818; d. in Logansport, 1887.
Minturn, J. B., 1867-70; moved away.
Markley, N. J., 1859-60; moved away.
Miller, F. O., 1843-1860; b. in New York; d. there in sixties.
Miller, Samuel C., 1876-81; d. in Logansport, 1882.
Milligan, James F., 1894; at Longcliff; now in Michigan City.
Morgan, S. E., 1895; advertised and soon left.
Milroy, William D., 1900-06; b. in Indiana; d. in Logansport, 1906.
McConnehay, 1869; moved to greener pastures.
Metzler, S. N., 1911; transient; b. in Peru.
Mankervis, James, 1885-6; moved away.
Merrill, J. F., 1838-1847; good man; moved away.
Murphy, G. W., 1840-1; left for parts unknown.
Mandeville, Charles I., 1897; moved to fairer climes.
Murphy, Reuben, 1904-5; b. in Ohio, 1836; d. in Rochester, 1908.
Madary, ——, 1895-6; moved to Brookston, Indiana.
Nyè, Albert C., 1897-1900; b. in Ohio, 1863; moved to New York City.
Otto, Charles, 1876; left town unannounced.
Overholser, D. L., 1869-1907; dentist; b. in Penn., 1835; d. 1907.
Price, Cyrus A., 1880-4; became a minister; b. in Ohio, 1850.
Pyburn, George, 1868-73; homeopath; moved to Colorado.
Powell, Dwight C., 1899-03; b. in Cass county, 1876; moved to California.
Powell, B. B., 1901-11; b. in Cass county, 1844; d. 1911.
Puterbaugh, Charles S., 1880-1; b. in Logansport, 1852; now in Iowa.
Pulliam, J. M., 1904; at Longcliff; moved to Fort Wayne.
Parish, Rebecca, 1901; at Longcliff; now in Philippines.
Perkins, S. R., 1905; at Longcliff; moved away.
Peters, ——, 1869; advertised and soon left.
Rolhausen, Mrs. E. V., 1876-1906; b. in Germany; d. 1906.
Rogers, J. G., superintendent, Longcliff, 1888-1908; b. Indiana, 1841; d. 1908.
Rice, R. D., 1871-4; b. in New York, 1821; d. in California, 1907.
Redner, Peter, 1874; moved away.
Reed, E. G., 1876-7; sought brighter fields.
Rowsey, ——, 1866-7; homeopath; moved on.
Redmond, G. W., 1890-1; transient.
Stuart, Francis H., b. in Logansport, 1846; d. in Brooklyn, New York, 1910.
Stewart, P. L., 1910; "United Quack Doctors;" moved to greener fields.
Smith, J. T., 1881; moved away.
Smith, Charles D., 1901-03; b. in Cass county, 1867; moved West.

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Smith, R. C., 1879; transient.

Smith, S. E., 1888; at Longcliff; b. in Indiana, 1861; now at Madison, Indiana.

Smith, Gilbert T., 1900; at Longcliff; now in Connecticut.

Smith, George W., 1870-3; d. in Logansport, 1873.

Standacher, E., 1885; transient of Weary Willie type.

Sterrett, J. E., 1880-1902; b. in Pennsylvania, 1842; now in California.

Stout, N. B., 1834-6; probably devoured by wild beasts.

Stevens, B. C., 1873-1908; b. in Canada, 1850; d. in Logansport, 1908.

Shultz, J. B., 1860-1912; b. in Indiana, 1839; d. in Logansport, 1912.

Stoltz, John, 1885-7; another Weary Willie.

Shackelford, T. J., 1876-8; now at Warsaw, Indiana.

Saunders, W. F., 1862-5 (Rowsey & Saunders); moved on.

Snyder, A. D., 1903; b. in Cass county, 1872; now in the West.

Saulter, C. M., 1911; transient.

Strecker, Lee H., 1900; physician at Longcliff; d. in Michigan City.

Strain, William A., 1881; b. in Ohio, 1818; d. in Ohio, 1901.

Strecker, J. E., 1900; b. in Ohio, 1859; moved to Tennessee, 1901.

Sedam, M. D., 1899; b. in Logansport, 1875; now in California.

Seybold, I. W., 1893-4; b. in Cass county, 1869; now in Missouri.

Shaffrey, C. E., 1904; b. in Logansport, 1880; now a Catholic priest.

Thomas, S. M., 1859; b. in Ohio, 1832; d. in Cass county, 1862.

Taylor, James A., 1845-1867; b. in Ohio; d. in Logansport, 1867.

Taylor, Mrs. Caroline, 1846-1909; b. in North Carolina, 1827; d. 1909.

Taylor, Harry, 1875-80; b. in Canada, 1842; now in Texas.

Taylor, J. L., 1875-1910; b. in Canada, 1840; d. in Logansport, 1910.

Todd, Hiram, 1828-1839; b. in Vermont, 1795; d. in Illinois, 1849.

Todd, W. E., 1882; transient.

Todd, James, 1885; moved on to next station.

Talbott, J. W., 1869-1900; b. in Kentucky, 1830; d. in Logansport, 1900.

Talbott, J. H., 1875-89; b. in Indiana, 1851; moved to Indianapolis.

Thorpe, J. C., 1865-8; moved to Illinois, and since died.

Truax, H. S., 1895; an eccentric Chicago doctor; moved on.

Tubman, T. B., 1899; homeopath; moved to Cleveland, Ohio.

Thompson, V., 1871; itinerant.

Towles, Fred M., 1909; Pennsylvania relief doctor; now in Pennsylvania.

VanNorman, J. S., 1901; Pennsylvania relief doctor; now in Pennsylvania.

Viney, David M., 1874; b. in Virginia, 1840; d. 1895.

Woodard, W. H., 1850; b. Indiana; now in Iowa.

Wedekind, Charles F., 1859-65; b. in Germany, 1824; d. in Logansport, 1865.

Wood, W. H., 1882-3; left for unknown worlds.

Ward, Samuel H., 1897; homeopath; b. in Illinois; moving about.

Washburn, I. B., 1873-78; b. in Cass county, 1838; d. 1903, at Rensselaer.

Wagner, E. F., 1883-5; examiner of Pennsylvania Railroad; went to Fort Wayne.

Wynn, F. B., 1889-92; physician at Longcliff; went to Indianapolis.

Willien, W. F., physician at Longcliff; went to Terre Haute.

Wilson & Grimes, 1833-35; an early firm of doctors.

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The following list contains the names of the doctors now living in Logansport and the time they have resided in the city with date of birth, etc.:

List of Living Physicians of Logansport

Busjahn, F. A., 1879-13, b. in Logansport, 1856.
Baker, Ira J., 1880-13, b. 1843, in Ohio.
Bradfield, B. D., 1877-13, b. in Ireland, 1850.
Bradfield, John C., 1903-13, b. in Logansport, 1879.
Ballard, Chas. A., 1907-13, b. in Logansport, 1882.
Barnfield, J. H., 1894, b. in Pennsylvania, 1864.
Cady, N. W., 1877-13, b. in Indianapolis, 1850.
Downey, J. A., 1885-13, b. in Ohio, 1853.
Davis, John C., 1909-13, b. in Cass county, 1884.
Gilbert, J. L., 1896-13, b. in Missouri, 1870.
Gordon, M. M., 1886, gave up practice, is agent.
Holloway, W. A., 1893-13, b. in Indiana, 1870.
Hermann, F. J., 1897-13, b. in Logansport, 1875.
Hatch, E. M., 1891-13, homeopath, b. in Ohio, 1865.
Hill, H. B., 1897-13, b. in Indiana, 1866.
Hessler, Robert, 1895-13, b. in Ohio, 1861, author.
Hetherington, J. P., 1890-13, b. in Indiana, 1869.
Hunt, Mae, 1893-13, b. in Indiana, 1870.
Johnson, Harry C., 1904-13, b. in Logansport, 1880.
Jordan, Michael A., 1879-13, b. in Ireland, 1853.
Little, John A., 1898-13, b. in Cass county, 1868.
McCully, C. H., 1901-13, b. in Indiana, 1868.
Miller, Geo. D., 1901-13, b. in Cass county, 1873.
Milburn, Robert C., 1903-13, b. in Indiana, 1858.
Noland, J. F., 1900-13, advertising specialist, b. in Cass county, 1858.
Nickodemus, J. P., 1906-13, b. in Cass county, 1882.
Neff, J. N., 1875-1913, b. in Cass county, 1852.
Nelson, C. L., 1902-13, osteopath, b. in Indiana, 1864.
Nelson, James V., 1907-13, b. in Logansport, 1878.
O'Leary, Francis T., 1899-13, b. in Indiana, 1874.
Pettigrew, Chas. D., 1909-13, advertises, b. in Indiana, 1877.
Palmer, Adelbert L., 1903-13, b. in Cass county, 1878.
Palmer, Earl, 1907-13, Longcliff, b. in Cass county, 1882.
Powell, J. Z., 1874-13, b. in Cass county, 1848.
Reed, J. H., 1904-13, b. in Cass county, 1860.
Rubsam, Joseph, 1898-13, b. in Germany, 1866.
Rogers, Clark, 1908-13, b. in Indiana, 1877.
Shultz, J. H., 1872-13, b. in Indiana, 1843.
Shultz, Harry M., 1903-13, b. in Logansport, 1872.
Stanton, James J., 1906-13, b. in Logansport, 1880.
Stewart, J. W., 1895-13, b. in Indiana, 1857.
Stewart, M. B., 1897-13, homeopath, b. in Indiana, 1873.
Stewart, J. R., 1910-13, b. in Indiana; in Colorado for health.
Thomas, C. L., 1881-13, b. in Indiana, 1846.
Tucker, A. W., 1893-13, b. Indiana, 1870, with Pennsylvania R. R.
Troutman, R. E., 1904-13, b. in Cass county, 1881.
Terflinger, F. W., 1903-13, superintendent Longcliff, b. in Cass county, 1874.
Widdop, Mary L., 1908-13, physician Longcliff, b. in Indiana, 1868.

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We close this chapter with the following appropriate and self-explanatory quotation:

When in the cottage, blessed with love's sweet store,
A babe is born, and o'er the rustic door,
Is hung, the crown of motherhood, and fair,
Is all within, the Doctor's there—

When 'neath the pall of mystic Death's weird spell,
A mother's heart is broken by the knell,
Of all that's dear, and on the stair,
No baby feet—the Doctor's there—

When virtue flees, and breath of ruthless lust,
Eats into souls, as does the gnawing rust,
When no one else, with her, the shame can share,
With father's touch—the Doctor's there—

Where blossoms, life's sweet bud, at blush of day,
Where withered rose, at eve-tide steals away,
On the south wind—in joy and care
An uncrowned king—the Doctor's there.

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CHAPTER XXXIX

CHURCHES OF LOGANSPORT

BAPTISTS — PRESBYTERIAN — METHODISTS — EPISCOPAL — UNIVERSALIST—DISCIPLES—CHURCH OF CHRIST—CHURCH OF GOD—EVANGELICAL—GERMAN LUTHERAN—ENGLISH LUTHERAN—CATHOLIC—COLORED CHURCH—UNITED BRETHREN—SUNDAY SCHOOL HALL—CHRISTIAN SCIENCE—HOLINESS CHURCH—DUNKARDS—ADVENTISTS—Y. M. C. A.—SALVATION ARMY—DOWIE CHURCH—MENONNITES.

The religious sentiment is innate in all the races of mankind. Man sees phenomena of nature around him, that his finite mind cannot explain or account for. He sees system, order and law in nature, and as there can be no law without a lawmaker, all the races of man have believed in some deity or supreme and infinite being. The first settlers of the county came from Christian communities and the advent of Christianity into Cass county is co-temporary with its first settlements. As early as 1828, when Cass county was an unbroken forest, was heard the voice of the Master's servants crying in the wilderness: "Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make his paths straight." This quotation might be taken literally, as well as from a religious viewpoint, because at that early day, there were no roads and only crooked Indian trails ran through the wilderness of Cass county. It is well authenticated that Rev. Stephen Beggs, a Methodist missionary, visited Logansport in the summer of 1829 and possibly as early as 1828, but he was only a transient preacher, and Rev. Martin M. Post, of the Presbyterian faith, was the first permanent minister of the gospel to locate in Logansport. He landed here on Christmas Day, 1829, and worked here faithfully until his death in 1876. Father Post, as he was generally called, organized the first Sunday school, and a few years later (1836) erected the first church in the county, a frame building still standing in the rear of 521 Broadway, used for storage purposes.

NUMBER OF CHURCHES.

There are at this time ninety-one different church buildings within the county; twenty-three in Logansport and sixty-eight in the townships. There are also about twenty-five religious organizations that at one time existed, but have disbanded and the church edifices either sold or torn down. There are also eight or ten religious societies now in active operations that have no house of worship, but occupy rented quarters. The Methodists lead in the county, with nineteen churches. The Presbyterians have ten; Christian (New Light) ten; Christian (Disciple), eight; United Brethren, eight; Baptists, seven; Dunkards, six; English Lutheran, five; Evangelical, four; Universalists, four; Catholics, four; Colored Methodist Episcopal church, Epis-

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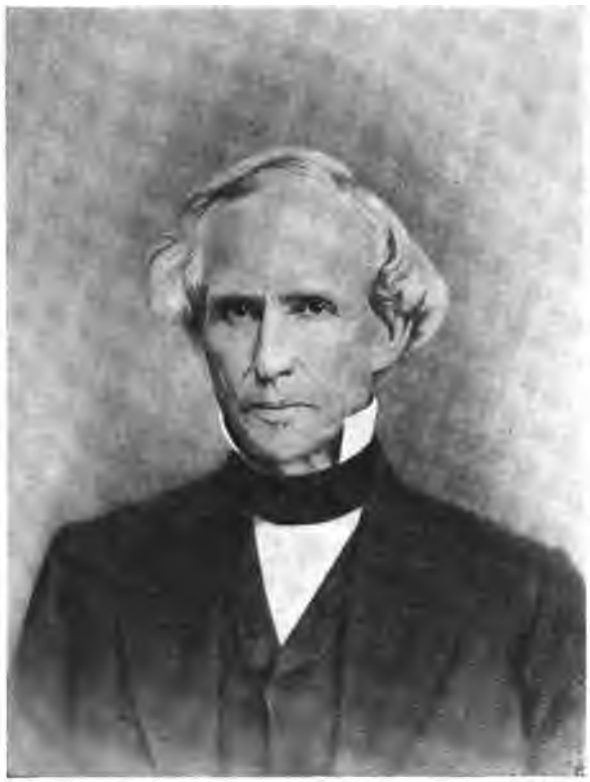
copalians, Church of God, Church of Christ, German Lutherans and Christian Scientists, one each.

Baptist Church

This was the first church organized in Cass county. As early as December 26, 1829, John Smith, James Smith, Charles Polk, David Patrick, Rhoda Shields and Mary Ross met for consultation concerning the organization of a Baptist church. As a result of this preliminary meeting, these same parties and probably others, met on February 20,



Rev. Martin M. Post

1830, and perfected an organization, assisted by John Knight and John Lemon from Deer Creek Baptist church, and Elder Samuel Arthur of Wea church. James Smith was chosen permanent moderator and Charles Polk, clerk of the church. The name, Eel River Baptist church, was adopted, often designated as the First Baptist church. Meetings were held in private houses and the Old Seminary, a brick structure, the first public building erected in Logansport, on the northeast corner of Market and Fourth streets. Elder James Smith administered to the spiritual wants of the society once or twice a month at these meetings, assisted by Elder William Berry, until 1838, when Elder William Corbin was employed. The latter continued with the congregation until his death, November 8, 1841, only thirty-two years of age. His wife died the month previous and both lie at rest in the old cemetery.

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In the spring of 1842 Rev. Wm. M. Pratt, brother of Hon. D. D. Pratt, was engaged and a great religious awakening followed and the membership increased to two hundred.

Soon after Reverend Pratt left the charge, in 1843, dissensions arose about the rules and doctrines of the church, and there were many withdrawals, especially of the prominent members, yet the church struggled along until April 3, 1852, when the Eel River or First Baptist church ceased to exist and was supplanted by

The Second Baptist Church.

Before the disbanding of the First Baptist church, the withdrawing members from that congregation on April 4, 1847, organized the Second

Old Baptist Church, torn down 1911

Baptist church. The organization meeting was presided over by Rev. C. M. Richmond, and Samuel A. Hall, then editor of *The Pharos,* acted as clerk. The following list of charter members appear on the roll: Dr. James A. Taylor, S. A. Hall, Wm. Aldrich, W. H. Aldrich, Daniel Ivans, J. H. Crain, C. M. Richmond, Mary A. Aldrich, Virginia Loomis, Mary P. Richmond, Lucinda Weirick, Elizabeth Richardson, Harriet Neff, Adkins Nash and Timothy Merritt. Rev. C. M. Richmond was chosen the first pastor and Adkins Nash, J. A. Taylor and S. A. Hall, trustees, and T. Merritt and A. Nash, deacons.

During the fall of 1848 a church site was purchased on the northeast corner of Seventh and Broadway for $475 and a small frame build-

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ing was erected on the north end of the lot for a temporary house of worship.

In the year 1854 a substantial brick church was erected and occupied soon after, although not fully completed and furnished until 1862, being dedicated on March 9th of that year. This brick church served the congregation until 1911, the last farewell meeting held in the old church was on February 20, 1911, and the next day workmen began to tear down the old building to give place to the present commodious and beautiful church. It is constructed of light colored brick and stone built on the old Grecian style of architecture. It was dedicated May 20, 1912, by Rev. E. A. Hanley, assisted by the pastor.

The cost of the building and furnishings amounted to over $40,000. In 1885 a residence for the pastor was built in the rear of the church at a cost of $3,400. In 1880 the first pipe organ was purchased, costing $2,200, which was sold when the old church was razed in 1911, and the present new organ represents a capital of about $5,000.

The church is prosperous, and had a membership in 1912 of 445. A Sunday school was early organized and continuously maintained.

The old church bell was purchased in 1862. It cracked and a new bell was bought in 1868, weighing 1,360 pounds. This old bell, the largest in the city, could be heard for miles, and was often rang on important occasions during the Civil war and since.

In 1908 the congregation took steps to change the old name of Second Baptist church to Logansport Baptist church, by which it is now officially known.

The present officers are: Trustees, Henry Tucker, Chas. E. Richardson, H. C. Johnson; Deacons, Wm. Rowe, Ben Vail, E. D. Closson; Clerk, Mrs. B. F. Campbell; Treasurer, E. M. Hatch; Sunday School Superintendent, Frank Beroth.

The following pastors have served the congregation: Rev. James Smith, 1830-32; Wm. Reese, 1832-38; Wm. Corbin, 1840-1; Wm. M. Pratt, 1842-3; Demas Robinson, 1843-4; E. G. Manning, 1845; C. M. Richmond, 1846-8; Demas Robinson, 1848-50; John C. Barnett, 1850-2; H. A. Skinner, 1852-4; W. F. Parker, 1854-5; J. R. Ash, 1855-8; E. W. Clark, 1858-60; Silas Tucker, 1860-71, died 1871; A. H. Stote, 1871-7; H. L. Stetson, 1878-87; W. D. Slocum, 1887-90; W. H. H. Marsh, 1890-4; F. M. Huckleberry, 1895-1905; A. A. Mainwaring, 1906-9; J. F. Fraser, 1910-1913.

Broadway or Second Presbyterian Church

The first sound of the pioneer's ax, clearing the forest, had scarcely been heard, replacing the whoop of the Indian, until we find Presbyterianism taking root within our borders. About three years after the first settler built his cabin on the banks of the Wabash, we find a New England Presbyterian minister, just out of college, making his way from Cincinnati (to which place he had come by boat), on horseback through dense forests, over swollen streams, and landed in Logansport on Christmas day, 1829. This young preacher was Martin M. Post, sent out to carry the gospel of Christ into the wilderness. At that time Logansport was not two years old and consisted of thirty or forty log cabins. The only brick building in the county was the "Old Seminary," a one-story affair on the northeast corner of Market and Fourth streets, which served as courthouse, church and public hall.

Father Post found two women, Mrs. Mary Wilson and Joanna Smith, mother and grandmother of Mrs. Judge Baldwin, who were the only persons of the Presbyterian faith within a radius of twenty miles.

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But the leaven of the young preacher began to work and on December 31, 1829, the first Presbyterian prayer meeting ever held in Cass county met in the Seminary.

A union prayer meeting was regularly held thereafter and a union Sunday school was organized in May, 1830, being the first Sunday school held in the county, of which Reverend Post was superintendent, and continued as such for seven years, and sowed seeds of Christianity in the wilderness, which developed into all our Protestant churches of today.

On January 21, 1831, this church was formally organized by Rev. M. M. Post, assisted by Revs. James Thompson and James Crawford, with the following twenty-one charter members: Daniel Dale, Elizabeth Bethsheda, William, John, Daniel, Jr., and Rebecca Dale, Catherine and Mary A. Van Doran, John and Sarah Adair, Agnes Young, Mary Wil-

OLD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

son, Joanna Smith, Joseph and Martha Gibson, George, Thomas, Mary and Robert McMillan, Mary Bowman.

The first elders were John Adair and Joseph Gibson. This little band of earnest Christians continued to hold its meetings in the Seminary until 1836, when the membership had increased to 117 and they erected the first church edifice ever built on Cass county soil.

This was a plain frame building, 26x36 feet, located on lot 35, Tipton's First Addition to Logansport, on the south side of Broadway, between Fifth and Sixth streets. This old church still stands in the rear of 521 Broadway, and is used as a storage room. The adjoining cut represents this old church as it appeared a few years ago.

Many historic gatherings have been held in this old church, at one time the largest room in the town. Henry Ward Beecher preached here in 1842. The first murder trial, that of Harrison for the murder of Scott, was held here in 1838. Father Post's church prospered, and in 1859-60 a lot was purchased on the southwest corner of Broadway and Ninth streets and a plain, square building with a basement was erected. The basement was occupied in 1860, but the main auditorium was not finished until 1862, being dedicated in December of that year. Dr. Tuttle of Wabash, assisting Reverend Post in the dedicatory service.

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In 1879 this old stone church was remodeled and enlarged and the present cut stone front erected, the work, however, was not completed until 1882, at a cost of $10,000. In 1891 the congregation purchased of John W. Whitsett the house and lot adjoining the church on the west for a parsonage. Father Post spent his entire ministerial life as pastor of this church. In 1865 or 1866 he was retired as pastor emeritus and sustained that relation until his death, October 11, 1876. Father Post had four sons, all of whom became Presbyterian ministers, and the writer has had the pleasure and privilege of seeing father and four sons all seated together, as ministers, in the pulpit of his beloved church.

The present membership of the church is 256. A Sunday school has been maintained ever since its organization, eighty-three years ago.

Pastors: Revs. M. M. Post, 1829 to 1866; Alpheus S. Dudley, 1866-9; James Matthews, 1870-4; Robert Stimson, 1875-6; Roswell O. Post, 1877-81, youngest son of Rev. M. M. Post; E. S. Scott, 1881-94; H. Atwood Percival, 1895-8; Martin Luther, 1899, supply; W. E. Biederwolf, 1897-9; Walter Johnston, 1900-09; Frank H. Hays, 1911-13.

First Presbyterian Church (Old School)

For some years prior to 1837 the Presbyterians of the United States were not in full accord on certain rules of church government. The conservative or Old School desired a stronger centralized body, or general assembly, that should control church affairs, while the progressive New School desired more independence on the part of the congregation. There was thus a division in the church of the United States and the same influences caused a split in the local church. This division in the church at large continued for thirty-two years when all differences were harmonized, showing that the principles of brotherly love and charity as taught by the Master is triumphing over man's selfishness and intolerance.

Under the leadership of Rev. John Wright, father of Williamson and Judge John W. Wright, those withdrawing from Father Post's church, met in a hall in the second story of a building located on the northwest corner of Fourth and Broadway, and later over 226-228 Market street, and held regular meetings until March 19, 1840, when a permanent organization was effected with sixteen charter members, to wit: William and Elenor Brown, Margaret Cummings, Maria, Ruth and David Corbett, Aurelia Dunn, James and Margaret Harper, William and Martha Thornton, Nancy and Anne Matlock, Mrs. Judge Biddle, Mrs. Jane Wright, David Williamson, Mrs. E. Williamson. The first elders were William Brown and James Harper.

The general assembly being controlled by the Old School branch of the church recognized this society as the First Presbyterian church of Logansport, although Father Post's church had been successfully running for twenty years. In 1842 a substantial church constructed of native stone was erected at the south end of Seventh street on a lot donated by Williamson Wright. The congregation was incorporated by special act of the legislature, January 8, 1842, with James W. Dunn, Andrew Young, William Brown, David Corbett and John W. Wright as trustees.

In January, 1868, the house and lot adjoining the church on the east was purchased for a parsonage at a cost of $1,600, and improved at an additional cost of $1,500. This old building was replaced in 1900 by the present new parsonage with an outlay of about $3,500.

During the years 1877-8 the old square church was rebuilt and enlarged and a tall spire erected which cost the congregation $16,000.

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A. J. Murdock, G. W. Burrows and Rodney Steam were the trustees at that time. This practically new church was dedicated in May, 1878.

On January 2, 1893, the church was completely destroyed by fire, leaving nothing but the blackened stone walls. The fire originated from the natural gas with which it was heated. The congregation at once set about to rebuild, expending $23,000 on the work, and dedicated the church on March 11, 1894.

A second fire that nearly ruined the building occurred November 10, 1901. The congregation was greatly discouraged and thought of procuring a new site, but believing God's word, "Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth," they took courage and began at once the work of reconstruction and refurnishing the church and Sunday school rooms, including a new pipe organ, at a total cost of $24,000, all of which was promptly accomplished and the church rededicated to the triune God in November, 1902. A Sunday school was established soon after the organization of the church and has been a great aid in advancing the interests of the church.

The present officers are: Elders—A. J. Martin, S. B. Boyer, L. B. Stevens, John G. Stewart, Geo. Ash, John McJohnston, H. A. Seawright, J. A. Reed, C. W. Graves.

Deacons: Chas. P. Safford, L. B. Custer, Jonathan Greble, Geo. M. Hadley.

Trustees: J. T. McNary, Roy Johnston, H. C. Fitzer, H. C. Linville, E. H. Grace, O. B. Conant, A. W. Tucker, Geo. R. Vaile.

Superintendent of Sunday School—A. J. Martin.

The present number of communicants is 535 and this is the largest Presbyterian congregation in the county.

The following list of ministers served either as pastor or supply: Revs. John Wright, 1838-40; James Buchanan, 1840-43, died September 17, 1843; John Wright, 1843-4, died August 31, 1854; Thos. S. Crome, 1844-7; —— Hazzard; —— Moorehouse; R. P. Vanata, 1847-8; Hugh A. Brown, 1848-9; Fred T. Brown, 1849-50; Adam Harris, 1850; Levi Hughes, 1850-9; H. K. Kenneigh, 1859-60; H. W. Shaw, 1860-1; J. C. Irvin, 1860-7; C. H. Dunlap, 1866; Wm. Greenough, 1867-70; L. M. Schoefield, 1871-9; E. W. Abbey, 1879-80; W. E. Loucks, 1880-87; D. P. Putnam, 1887-89; E. Y. Hill, 1900-04; B. B. Bigler, 1905-10; Frank Grandstaff, 1911-13.

West Side (Cumberland) Presbyterian Church

The Cumberland Presbyterian church grew out of some differences in church management when the Cumberland Presbytery of Kentucky set up an independent organization in 1810, but in 1907 those differences were reconciled and this church is now a part of the general Presbyterian church.

The church in Logansport owes its establishment to Rev. A. W. Hawkins, who came to our city in 1875 and held missionary meetings at the home of Julius Kloenne and in the West Side engine house, where, on May 14, 1876, a formal organization was effected, with 35 charter members. In June, 1877, lot No. 201 on West Broadway was purchased for $1,000 and a plain frame church, 32x55 feet, was constructed, costing $3,500. This was completed and dedicated the third Sunday in December, 1877. In recent years the original church building has been enlarged and improved. The congregation also erected a parsonage adjoining the church on the east.

A Sunday school was organized in 1876, before the church society was perfected, with J. H. Holbruner as its first superintendent.

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The first officers were: Elders—Wm. Buchanan, J. D. Larimore, J. H. Holbruner.

Deacons: D. C. Plank, Robt. L. Foust, Fred Cashow.

The following were the officers in 1912: Elders—James Humes, John Humes, J. M. Etnire, S. B. Kerlin, Chas. McCormick, C. M. Neff, D. C. Hubbs, Frank Jefferies.

Deacons: J. H. Newby, J. W. Powers, Ben Hahn, Paschal Porter, Wm. Kleppinger, Arthur Dedrick.

The church has an active membership of 160 and is entering on an era of increased prosperity since the re-union with the mother church.

List of pastors and time of service: Revs. A. W. Hawkins, 1875-85; James Best, 1886-87; Baxter Barbee, 1888-9; J. R. Lamb, 1890-1; A. W. Hawkins, 1891-4; C. B. Milburn, 1894-7; J. M. McDonald, 1897-1900; R. H. Fry, 1901-05; E. A. Arthur, 1905-10; R. Emory, 1911; Walter Hughes, the present pastor.

Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church

Logansport had scarcely been laid out in 1828 when we find Rev. Stephen R. Beggs, appointed by the Western Conference at Madison, Indiana, making his way on horseback to Logansport, where he blazed the way for Methodism.

The *Pottawattomie Times,* the first newspaper published in Logansport, announced that on January 30 and 31, 1830, Rev. N. Nudenberg would preach in the "Seminary," the only public building in the town.

A class was organized January 30, 1830, consisting of Judge John Scott and wife, Joseph Hall and wife, Benjamin Enyart and Joel Martin. From this small beginning in 1830 Methodism has grown until today this church stands at the head of all Christian denominations in Cass county. Meetings were held in the old Seminary, private residences and Dick Hensley's carpenter shop, east of Sixth street, until 1837, when a small frame building was erected at what is now known as 212-14 Sixth street. This was a temporary structure and was replaced in 1839 by a more substantial brick and stone church, 32x50 feet in size, with a bell in the steeple over the front door. This was the second church building erected in the county. The church prospered, requiring larger quarters, and in 1851 the lot on the northeast corner of Broadway and Eighth street was purchased and a square stone church begun, but it was not completed for several years. The basement was occupied in 1856, but the auditorium was not finished until 1859, being dedicated February 12, 1859, by Revs. McMullen and Greenman, assisted by the pastor, Rev. Samuel N. Campbell.

The old church was sold and the parsonage that stood on the lot was moved to 615 North street, known as the Steckle residence and in 1912 was remodeled and enlarged by C. A. Enyart.

The stone church on Broadway, with some improvements, was occupied until 1904, when it gave way to the present commodious temple of worship, constructed of stone and brick. It is 92x100 feet in dimensions and has a seating capacity of 1,500. The total cost of building and furnishing was $53,000. The church was dedicated to the service of the Lord March 18, 1906, by Bishop David H. Moore, of Portland, Oregon, assisted by the presiding elder, H. N. Herrick and the pastor, B. S. Hollipeter.

Many years ago the congregation erected a parsonage adjoining the old church on the east. This old house was moved to Eleventh

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street and Riverside Park and remodeled into a residence for the pastor.

Prior to 1859 instrumental music was not used or permitted in the church, but in that year an organ was secured for the new Broadway church, and Amanda Goodwin (still living) was the first organist. Another new custom was established on opening the new church, to wit: The men and women sat together in the pews. Prior to that time the men sat on one side and the women on the other side of the church with an aisle in the center separating them. The *Logansport Journal* made the announcement that the men and women would sit together in the pews at the dedication. The conservatives shook their heads in disapproval but the progressives had their way. A Sunday school was organized in 1837 and has been successfully managed from that day to this together with other church societies.

The present membership is 680 and is said to be the largest Protestant congregation in the county. The following ministers have served the congregation with proximate dates of service: Stephen B. Beggs, 1828; Hezekiah Nudenberg, 1829-30; H. A. Tarkington, 1830; Samuel S. Cooper, 1832; Amassa Johnson, 1833; Miles Huffaker, 1834; John A. Brouse, 1835; Burrows Westlake, 1836; Jared B. Mershoff, 1837; Jacob Colclazer, 1838; John L. Truslow, 1839; Richard S. Robinson, 1840; James Black, 1841; William Wilson, 1842; Isaac M. Stagg, 1843; Zachariah Games, 1844; Hawley B. Beers, 1845-6; Thomas H. Sinex, 1847; William F. Wheeler, 1848; R. D. Robinson, 1849-50; H. N. Barnes, 1851; V. M. Beamer, 1852; W. L. Huffman, 1853; B. Webster, 1854; Nelson Greene, 1855; Almon Greene, 1856-7; S. N. Campbell, 1858-9; J. W. T. McMullen, 1859; H. N. Barnes, 1860; Safety Layton, 1861; W. J. Vigus, 1861; Almon Greene, 1862; Jacob Colclazer, 1863-4; M. H. Mendenhall, 1865-6; M. Mahin, 1867-8; Nelson Gillam, 1869-71; R. H. Sparks, 1872-3; James R. Stilwell, 1873; C. W. Lynch, 1874-6; M. Mahin, 1877-9; D. W. Brown, 1880-1; J. H. Ford, 1882-4; W. H. Daniel, 1885-7; W. S. Birch, 1888-90; H. J. Norris, 1891-5; E. L. Semens, 1896-1900; H. N. Herrick, 1901; P. Ross Parish, 1902-5; B. S. Hollipeter, 1906; J. C. White, 1907-09; J. A. Sumwalt, 1910-13.

Market Street M. E. Church

This is an off-shoot of the Broadway church and originated in a union Sunday school conducted in the old stone seminary on Thirteenth street. Prof. Sheridan Cox, A. M. Flory, H. C. Cushman and T. B. Lewis were the chief promoters, creating such a religious sentiment in that section that a house of worship was demanded.

A preliminary meeting was held at the house of T. B. Lewis, 1317 Spear street, May 9, 1868, and soon after an organization was perfected at the residence of John Bliler, southeast corner of Fourteenth and North streets. Rev. E. Hendricks officiated at the organization and secured charter members as follows: T. B. Lewis and wife, J. M. Burrow and wife, John Bliler and wife, H. C. Cushman and wife, John T. Powell and wife, John Stanford and wife, John Bruington and wife, George P. Dale and wife, John Eicher and wife, and Kelsey Brown. For some time meetings were held in the brick schoolhouse that stood on the northwest corner of Tenth and Market streets. During the summer of 1868 a temporary building, called the "Wigwam" or Tabernacle, was erected of plain rough lumber on the south side of Market, west of Fifteenth street. The majority of the congregation were poor people, and occupying this rough wigwam were often designated as the Calico church, but what they lacked in worldly goods they made up by in-

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creased spirituality, Christian energy and fortitude. In 1869 a plain but comfortable frame church replaced the temporary wigwam at a cost of $3,000. This building was enlarged in 1882 at an additional expenditure of $2,200. The congregation increased gradually and in 1901 it became necessary to build a larger church and steps were taken to secure that end. W. E. Haney donated a lot on the northeast corner of Fifteenth and Market street and $5,000 in addition. With this encouragement the congregation succeeded in erecting a handsome church, sixty-seven by one hundred and eleven feet in size, representing a capital of $37,000. This new church was dedicated by Bishop J. W. Joice, assisted by the pastor, Rev. Earl Naftzger, December 4, 1904. A Sunday school was organized in 1867 prior to the church organization and is now said to be the largest Sunday school in the county. The church has a membership of six hundred. The following list of pastors has administered to the spiritual wants of the church: E. Hendricks, 1868; P. Carland, 1869; James Leonard, 1869; James Black, 1870; O. S. Harrison, 1871; C. P. Wright, 1872-4; C. H. Hudson, 1875; N. G. Shackleford, 1876-7; C. P. Wright, 1878-80; S. L. Campbell, 1881; M. S. Metts, 1882-3; L. J. Naftzger, 1884-6; H. J. Meek, 1887; W. S. Boston, 1890-2; W. S. Stewart, 1897-9; L. E. Knox, 1901; Earl Naftzger, 1903-5; J. M. Haines, 1907; W. S. Stewart, 1909; W. T. Arnold, 1910-12.

Wheatland Street M. E. Church

This is also a branch of the Broadway church and an outgrowth of a Sunday school organized in that vicinity in 1873. The formation of a class soon followed and a society was organized May 7, 1874. A tabernacle or temporary place of worship was erected. The following year a substantial brick church was built on the northeast corner of Wheatland and Barron streets and was dedicated to the worship of God by Rev. Dr. Robinson, of Fort Wayne, on November 21, 1875. The congregation grew rapidly and in the eighties the old church was replaced by the present stone structure, and a parsonage was erected in the rear of the church. The following are some of the pastors: J. R. Stilwell, 1875; C. P. Wright, 1876-78; W. C. McKaig, 1879; A. S. Wootten, 1880-1; F. G. Brown, 1883-4; M. S. Metts, 1884; E. E. Neal, 1883-5; E. R. Small, 1887; Ross Gehring, 1890; Henry Davis, 1892; J. K. Waltz, 1897-1902; John M. Cause, 1903-4; L. C. Poor, 1907; E. C. Dunn, 1909-13.

Trinity Episcopal Church

Dr. G. N. Fitch, who settled here in 1834, is the first authenticated resident of Logansport of the Episcopal faith, and Rev. —— Todd, Dr. C. R. Johnson, of Lafayette, and Rev. Jackson Kemper, missionary bishop of the northwest, were the first to do missionary work for this church in Cass county, during the 'thirties.

The first official record of the Episcopal church was on Sunday evening, August 2, 1840, at the residence of John S. Patterson, where the sacrament of baptism was administered to the children of Mr. Patterson by Dr. Fitch and Dr. Merrill. Rev. Francis H. L. Laird was the first minister of this faith to locate in Logansport, July 1, 1841, and on the 19th of July, in a room over 228 Market street, perfected a permanent organization with the following charter members: John S. Patterson, John Green, John E. Howes, Thomas H. Howes, Dr. John F. Merrill, W. Hubbell, Jacob Hull, Dr. G. N. Fitch, Israel Johnson, U. M. Ross, and J. S. Twells. J. F. Merrill was chosen president, and J. S. Patterson, secretary. Rt. Rev. Francis H. L. Laird became the first

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pastor in charge. Immediately steps were taken to secure a location for a church and in 1842 the present lot, on the northwest corner of Seventh and Market streets, was purchased, a house of worship erected and dedicated to the Lord, February 19, 1843.

The first class for confirmation was presented to, and confirmed by Bishop Kemper, March 17, 1842. In this class were Mrs. Harriet Fitch and Mrs. Tuttle. The church erected in 1843, was honored by divine service until 1869, when under the rectorship of Rev. E. J. Purdy, the old church was replaced by the present stone church and occupied February 19, 1870, twenty-seven years after the first church was dedicated. When the new church was completed, Samuel L. Tanguy was senior warden, E. Davis, junior warden, with the following vestrymen: Joseph Culbertson, C. H. Church, William Manly, Jr., C. Jeannerette, Dr. A. Coleman, Harry Fetter, and A. McDonald. During the year 1871, the rectory was added. The first recorded marriage is that of William M. Thompson to Margaret Bruce, November 5, 1845, solemnized by Rev. A. Clark.

The communicants at present number one hundred and thirty-seven. Sunday school, Trinity guild, St. Mary's guild, and allied church societies are maintained and prove to be material aids to the advancement of the church's interests and the cause of the Master. The following is a list of the pastors in charge, with the proximate time of service: Francis H. Laird, 1841-5; A. Clark, 1845-8; Bishop Kemper, 1849-50; M. Phelps, 1850-2; Walter E. Franklin, 1853-5; John Trumble, 1855-7; Elias Birdsall, 1858-9; R. High, 1860-1; Rev. Hudson, supply, 1862; A. P. Brush, 1863-4; J. E. Jackson, 1865-8; E. J. Purdy, 1869-1880; John A. Doores, 1881-2; P. B. T. Hutchins, 1882-3; G. E. Puriker, 1884; Harry Thompson, 1884-7; B. F. Miller, 1887-91; Douglass Hobbs, 1891-6; F. C. Colbaugh, 1896-9; Walter Lockton, 1899-06; A. C. Stengel, 1906-09; L. T. Schoefield, 1910. The church is out of debt and entering on a prosperous career of usefulness. Many prominent physicians were members of this church, to-wit: G. N. Fitch, T. H. Howes, J. F. Merrill, W. H. Bell, A. Coleman, and N. W. Cady.

Universalist Church

The distinctive doctrine of the Universalist church is "The final salvation of all souls from sin through Christ." The pioneers of Universalism in America were George D. Bennville and Dr. Charles Chauncey, as early as 1741, but John Murray who came to America in 1770, is regarded as the father of Universalism, and the first Universalist church was erected in Boston in 1786.

The first minister to preach the doctrine of the ultimate salvation of the human family, in Logansport, was the Rev. Erasmus Manford, of Lafayette, in 1841. He was a zealous worker and did missionary work throughout the state. In 1842-3, a number of sermons was preached by other missionaries. In 1844-5, Rev. William Clark was temporarily employed by the friends in Logansport to preach at intervals. Later Rev. B. F. Foster of Indianapolis, Isaac M. Westfall of Lafayette, and T. C. Eaton of Illinois, held more frequent services until October 10, 1857, when Reverend Eaton perfected a permanent organization, in the courthouse, with the following charter members: David Neal, Joseph and Hannah Edwards, Joseph and Mary Hendrickson, Jane Eldridge, Catherine P. Davis, Thomas B. Helm, John Comingore, Elon Wade, J. L. West, Mabel J. Ward, Susan P. Eaton, Philip J. LaRose, Elliott Lamb, James Chapelow, James J. Bates. Services were held at irregular intervals in the courthouse until 1859, when Thomas

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Gorman, the first resident pastor, was employed and steps taken to erect a house of worship. July 1, 1859, a lot situated on the south side of Broadway, between Eighth and Ninth streets, with a frontage of one hundred and ten feet, was purchased of Edwin Walker for $1,500. In 1863 a brick church was put under contract for $6,000, but was not completed and dedicated until May 13, 1866. The dedicatory sermon was delivered by Rev. J. H. Tuttle, of Chicago, assisted by the pastor, W. W. Curry. Soon after the organization of the church, Philip Pollard, a wealthy merchant, bequeathed a large fund to the church and the erection of the church was largely due to his munificence.

A Sunday school was organized many years ago and a Ladies' Aid Society, both of which are doing good work in advancing the church's interests. The present membership is one hundred and twenty-five, and the officers are: Deacons, William C. Thornton and Frank Wall; trustees, John E. Barnes, Frank Wall, W. C. Thornton; Sunday school superintendent, Mrs. George Crum. The following pastors have served the congregation although there were intervals when the church was without a pastor: T. C. Eaton, 1857 (organizer); Thomas Gorman, 1859; J. D. H. Corwin, 1861; W. W. Curry, 1866-8; N. S. Sage, 1868-70; S. S. Hebberd, 1871; N. S. Sage, 1874-6; T. P. Abell, 1881-3; Q. B. Grandy, 1885; H. O. Sommers, 1892; Thomas S. Guthrie, 1894-99; Hendrick Voshema, 1901-3; George Crum, 1904-12.

Christian (Disciple) Church

Probably the first minister of this denomination to preach in Logansport was Rev. John O. Kane, of Crawfordsville, October 1, 1842. He held a series of meetings in the courthouse and as a result organized a church, but the charter members are not obtainable. Rev. O. Kane continued to administer to the spiritual wants of this little band of "Disciples" for four or five years, followed by Revs. Nelson, Milton B. Hopkins, Greenlief Mullis, and Benjamin Franklin, there being no regular services held until 1857, when Rev. William Griggsby located in Logansport, as the first regular pastor. He continued his pastorate with marked success for ten years. Services were held in the court house and North street engine house, until 1871, when, under the pastorate of Rev. J. L. Parsons, a plain stone church edifice was erected at the corner of Ninth and Spear streets, with an expenditure of $8,200. At this time the membership was about two hundred. The church prospered and the old building would not accommodate the increasing membership, and in 1906, the present handsome and commodious stone church was erected at a total cost of $33,000. The new church was dedicated to the Master, February 17, 1907, by the Rev. F. M. Raines of Cincinnati, assisted by Rev. J. H. Craig, the pastor. Several noted revivals may be worthy of mention, especially those conducted by J. M. Canfield, D. R. VanBuskirk, C. J. Tanner, J. V. Updyke, D. R. Lucas, J. V. Coombs, Herbert and Yewell, all of which greatly increased the membership, which is now four hundred and fifty-two. A Sunday school, Woman's Missionary Society, and Young People's Society are actively maintained and exert a great influence in advancing the material and spiritual welfare of the church.

The present officers are as follows: Trustees, A. B. Stanton, W. B. Smith and J. H. Burnett; clerk, E. J. Vance; treasurer, J. E. Bowyer; elders, G. N. Berry, Philip Voorhees, George K. Marshall, E. J. Vance, C. L. Nelson, W. D. Brown. Superintendent of Sunday school, C. L. Nelson.

List of ministers who have served the congregation transiently or

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as regular pastor: John O. Kane, 1842-7; Rev. Nelson, Greenlief Mullis, M. B. Hopkins, B. Franklin from 1847 to 1857; William Griggsby, 1857-67; J. L. Parsons, 1870-73; C. M. Robinson, 1873-4; C. W. Martz, 1875; John Ellis, 1877-9; W. R. Lowe, 1881-3; J. R. Norton, 1884-6; S. W. Brown, 1890; T. S. Freeman, 1892-9, was chaplain and died in Philippines; H. C. Kendrick, 1899-01; A. M. Hootman, 1903; J. H. Craig, 1904-1913.

North Side Christian (Disciple) Church

This was an off-shoot of the Ninth Street Christian church and owed its existence largely to Dr. H. Z. Leonard, who began a series of meetings in the neighborhood, February 12, 1873, and worked up a Christian sentiment in that locality. The following summer a brick church was erected at the corner of Oak and Sugar streets, east of Michigan avenue, on a lot donated by S. A. Custer. The building was erected by the people of all denominations as a union church but was controlled by the Disciples. The permanent organization of this church was perfected April 18, 1874, in the brick church herein mentioned, by Elder W. J. Howe, of Chicago, and Benjamin Sparks acted as secretary. There were twenty-seven charter members. H. Z. Leonard and S. A. Custer were appointed elders, and Amos Mobley, James Wilson and Levi D. Horn, deacons. Elder Leonard continued as pastor for two or three years with marked success, but after his resignation, the congregation had no regular pastor, became divided and finally disbanded about 1880, and its members attached themselves to other churches. Mission Sunday school and irregular services were continued in the church, however, until 1894, when the building was sold to the United Brethren people and the Northside Christian church ceased to exist. Pastors who served this charge were: H. Z. Leonard, J. K. Sweetman, John Ellis and B. S. Clevinger.

South Side Christian (Disciple) Church

In 1873, Rev. C. M. Robinson, of the Ninth Street Christian church, began to hold meetings in a hall on the south side in what is known as Shultz-town. An organization was perfected in 1874 and a substantial brick church was built at the corner of Lincoln and Sherman streets. During the pastorate of Rev. Robinson, 1873-5, the society held regular meetings and made many accessions, but when he left the flock was without a shepherd and strayed to other pastures, and the church was sold about 1886, to the United Brethren denomination.

Church of Christ

This denomination had its origin in Virginia and western Pennsylvania, about 1812, when Alexander Campbell left the Presbyterian church during and following the revival of 1800, and established what was known for many years as the "Campbellite Church," later called the Christian (Disciple) church.

The Church of Christ believe in simplicity of worship, are opposed to instrumental music in the church, follow plain Biblical teaching, unhampered by creeds, and claim to be the true Christian church, but are similar in form of worship to the "Disciples."

Each congregation is independent and unhampered by conventions, assemblies or synods. The first church of this denomination is said to be the "Blue River church" established in Washington county, Indiana,

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in 1819. The Logansport church was organized by Elder James Harding in a room over 521 Broadway, in 1889, with the following charter members: Mrs. Charlotte Cronice, James W. and Lulu Smith, Clifford, Margaret and Jane Smith, Eliza Hays and Mrs. Gangloff. They continued to worship in this room until 1898, when a lot was purchased on the corner of Mary and Columbia streets and the present modest but substantial frame house of worship was erected, costing about $2,500. They have no Sunday school, but the entire congregation engage in all religious services and by so doing believe they follow the teachings of the Master. The congregation numbers thirty-six, and no more zealous and earnest Christian workers are found this side of the "pearly gates."

Officers: Elder, James W. Smith (now deceased); trustees, John Dunn, Alfred Spencer, William H. Hayes. Pastors who have served this charge: Elders, James Harding, 1889; A. W. Harvey, 1891; Daniel Sommers, 1892; James Briggs, 1892-3; Arthur Jackson, 1895; N. P. Lawrence, 1900-02; William Elmore, 1907; E. G. Denny, 1908; L. J. Jackson, 1909-10; Ephraim E. Richardson, 1911-13.

Church of God

This denomination is a branch of the "Old Dunkard" or German Baptist church, and is sometimes called "New Dunkards." They have no written creeds but the Bible. The denomination was founded in Carroll county, Indiana, in 1847, by Peter Eyman, George Patton, Henry Klepinger, Ephraim Fry and James Hanna. The denomination now numbers twenty churches confined to the state of Indiana.

The Logansport church was organized by Alexander Reed and Clinton Small, on the third Sunday in January, 1900, in "Good Templars Hall," in Shultz-town (south side), with about twenty-five charter members. The first officers were: Elder, Isaac Patton; clerk, Willard Pritchett; deacon, William Bailey; steward, E. Cogshall. The first baptismal service was performed by Alexander Reed in the Wabash river, on May 30, 1899. In 1900 a frame church, forty by sixty feet was erected on the south bank of the Wabash river west of the Cicott street bridge, costing $3,000, and the first service held in the new church was on March 16, 1901, conducted by Alexander Reed. A Sunday school and church societies are maintained, and the membership now numbers eighty. Pastors who have supplied this church are: Alexander Reed, 1899-1901; John P. Parson, 1903; B. F. Watts, 1905; C. H. Hallady, supply; Jacob Fross, supply; Edward Corts, 1911-13.

Zion German Evangelical Church

About 1873, Rev. William Kannig began to hold religious meetings in the Eighth street schoolhouse for the benefit of a number of German families of this faith, and the following year organized a class consisting of eleven charter members, to-wit: Gotleib Schaffer and wife, John Keis and wife, William Keis, Jacob Jacoba, Herman Bettischer and wife, Fredrika Markert, David Rumbold and Charles Felker. Services continued to be held in the schoolhouse and courthouse until 1878 when a small church edifice was erected at the corner of Brown and Wheatland streets. The contract for the work was let to John Wefel for $1,225, and the church was dedicated to the Master's service, December 15, 1878. During the summer of 1899 the church building was remodelled and enlarged at an additional cost of $800. A Sunday

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school was organized in 1877, and has been in continuous operation ever since. During the pastorate of Reverend Pontius, "The English Organization" was perfected and since that date the preaching has been delivered in English, but prior to that time, the German language was used in all church services. The present membership is eighty-seven and this small, but earnest band, is doing a good work among the anglicized Germans of the city.

Pastors who have served the congregation: William Koenig, 1874-8; August Ewan, 1878-80; W. Hoem, 1880; L. Kramer, 1881; F. L. Shirk, 1882-3; H. Arlin, 1884; J. H. Snitz, 1884; D. J. Pontius, 1885; H. E. Overmeyer, 1886-7; D. D. Spiker, 1888; George H. Halderman, 1889; Joseph Fisher, 1890-5; S. J. Ziekiel, 1896-7; Reverend Snyder, 1898-9; James Wales, 1899-00; Samuel Cramer, 1901-2; Reverend Steinninger, 1903-4; August Geist, 1906; F. McClure, 1905; George Eastes, 1907-8; Reverend —— Slimmer, 1909; J. W. Carter, 1910; E. E. Hauser, 1911-12.

St. Jacob's German Lutheran Church

Reverend Fritze, of Fort Wayne, was the first preacher to propound the doctrines of this church in Logansport. Services were held in the early forties over the tin shop, northwest corner of Fourth and Broadway. It was not until 1848 that an organization was perfected by Reverend Sturcken with nine charter members, to-wit: Ernest Homburg, Adam Smith, Charles Klinsick, Charles Berg, Chris. Berg, William Conrad, Gotleib Schaffer and brother.

Reverend Sturcken was a man of great energy and executive ability and at once began to raise a building fund and in 1852 erected a plain frame house of worship, twenty-two by fifty feet, two stories in height, on the south side of Canal street, between Fourth and Fifth streets. The upper story was used as an audience room, and the lower as a school room with a room in the rear for the pastor's residence. Reverend Sturcken continued as pastor, with marked success until 1864, when he moved to Baltimore, Maryland, and died there May, 1865. Rev. J. H. Jox of Wisconsin, became pastor. Under his management the church prospered and in 1867-8, a commodious brick church was erected on the northeast corner of Ninth and Spear streets. The price of the lot and building aggregated $18,000, seating eight hundred, and at that time the largest church in the city. The debt contracted in building this beautiful structure had just been liquidated when on March 7, 1883, it was completely destroyed by fire.

The congregation, however, were not discouraged and at once went to work with Christian energy and fortitude and rebuilt the church which was dedicated on Christmas day, 1883. The total expense of rebuilding was about $20,000. A parsonage, adjoining the church, was built soon after the church was erected. This was replaced in 1905 by the present modern building, at an outlay of $4,000.

In 1884 the congregation erected a two-story brick parochial school building at the corner of Sixth and Market streets which is well patronized. Prior to this a parochial school was held in the old church on the railroad. The congregation is prosperous and has a membership of seven hundred. Ladies' Aid, and various other church societies are successfully maintained. On November 16, 1908, the congregation celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of the organization of the church with appropriate ceremonies.

List of pastors with time of service: Rev. C. Sturcken, 1848-1864; Rev. J. H. Jox, 1865-1893, died March, 1893; Rev. M. Termanstein, 1893-1905; Rev. H. E. Steuhm, 1905-1913.

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St. Luke's English Lutheran Church

As Martin Luther was the first to break away from the Church of Rome, in 1517, and began the great spiritual awakening that resulted in the final reformation and organization of the Protestant churches, the Lutherans may be justly regarded as the mother of all Protestant churches with the Augsburg confession as the basis of their religious belief. In the spring of 1884, Rev. J. J. Purcell collected the believers of this church, in the Point school house on lower Market street, and on June 22d, of that year, organized a society with the following charter members: Lewis and Susan Ray, Andrew and Isabelle Ray, Malinda Sigmund, Catharine Brookmeyer, James and Elizabeth Tolen, Agnes and Christian Homberg, Eliza Hinkle, Julia Downham, Thomas, Blanche and Sarah DeFord, Joseph, Benjamin and Emma Hankee, Adam and Margaret Snyder, Frank Hall, Samuel and Nancy Lyons, Christian and Nancy Ruff, Pilsa W. Purcell.

During the year 1885, a small brick church was erected on the southwest corner of First and Market streets at a cost of $5,500, which was completed and dedicated to the service of God on December 13, 1885, by Rev. S. A. Ort assisted by Revs. S. J. Kiefer, J. L. Guard and J. C. Jacoby. The church was dedicated free from debt and since then the membership has rapidly increased and in 1908 the old church was replaced by the present handsome brick and stone church with tile roof, representing a capital of $25,000, which was dedicated December 20, 1908, by C. G. Heckert of Springfield, Ohio, assisted by the pastor, J. O. Simon. With this beautiful church edifice and a membership of four hundred and forty-five, St. Luke's has a bright and prosperous outlook for the future. A Sunday school was organized in 1884 and has been successfully maintained ever since. Various missionary and charitable societies are also maintained.

At this time the officers are: Trustees, E. F. Dock, B. F. Long, Frank Wipperman; superintendent of Sunday school, J. S. Bohannon. President of the council, Charles E. Etnire. Pastors who have served the congregation are: J. J. Purcell, 1884-8; A. B. McMackin, 1889-91; S. Kelso, 1891; H. M. Oberholser, 1891-3; J. C. Kauffman, 1894-7; B. E. Shaner, 1897-1900; W. S. Dysinger, 1901-1905; C. S. Bauslin, 1905-07; J. O. Simon, 1907-12; W. D. Zeigler, 1912.

St. Vincent de Paul Catholic Church

The first record of Logansport's part in Catholic history was in 1834, when Rt. Rev. Simon B. Remus, bishop of Vincennes, visited here and said mass for the Catholic colony; but it was not until 1838 that Father John Claude Francois attemped to organize a congregation of Catholics. These were mostly Irish laborers, working on the canal. He purchased twenty acres of land in Lot 2, Barron's reserve, in the northwest part of the city and erected a log church and priest's residence combined. In 1840, Father Francois abandoned the old log church, as it was too far from town, and built a stone church which still stands on Railroad street west of Berkley, and is now occupied as a shop. This building served the needs of the congregation until 1863, when the present church was erected on Spencer street under the pastorate of Rev. George A. Hamilton. In 1888, Father Campion built an addition to the south end of the church at a cost of $11,500. During the pastorate of Father Hamilton the twenty acres of land upon which the original church was built, was sold.

The interior of St. Vincent's church is beautifully furnished and

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decorated and under the pastorate of Father Crosson many improvements have been made. The property of the church consisting of the church, the Holy Angels' Academy at Ninth and Broadway, the parochial brick school building west of the church, and the priest's residence on the east, a commodious brick house, makes the most extensive and valuable church property in the city. Three boys of this congregation have become priests and twelve girls have entered religious communities. Societies connected with the church are the "Sodality of the Living Rosary," the "Children of Mary," the "League of the Sacred Heart," the "St. Vincent Cadets," "Total Abstinence Society," and the "Catholic Benevolent Legion."

The following priests have administered to the congregation: John Claude Francois, 1838-41; August M. Martin, 1841-44; Michael J. Clark, 1844; Maurice de St. Palais, 1845; Francois Fisher, 1846-8; P. Murphy, 1848-50; Patrick McDermott, P. O. Connell, 1852; Francois Anthony Gaines, 1852-5; William Doyle, 1855-7; Charles Zucker, 1857-9; George A. Hamilton, 1859-64; Bernard Joseph Force, 1864-8; M. E. Campion, 1868-9; Jacob Mayer, 1869-71; Francis Lawler, 1871-8; Edward P. Walters, 1878-93; M. E. Campion, 1883 to his death, December, 1899; J. P. Crosson, 1900 to date.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church

In the year 1869, fifty German families, from St. Vincent's church, branched off and formed St. Joseph's parish, with Rev. Joseph Mayer in charge. He purchased the lot, northwest corner of Market and Second streets. On the north end of this lot he erected the first St. Joseph's church, a brick building, forty by sixty feet, at a cost of about $5,000. The church was completed and dedicated February 2, 1870. In August, 1870, Rev. Henry Koehne took charge of the parish. In May, 1882, he paid a debt of $6,000, incurred in the purchase of the grounds and its improvement. In 1885 the present brick church facing Market street, was begun but was not completed for two years, being dedicated October 23, 1887, by Bishop Dwenger, assisted by Bishop Rademacher of Nashville. The building is sixty-five by one hundred and sixty-five feet and the elevation of the spire is one hundred and sixty-one feet surmounted by a cross twelve feet high. The style of architecture is Romanesque. The total cost of the building was $80,000.

During the absence of Father Koehne in Europe in 1888 the congregation placed a chime of three large bells in the tower, and the first time they were rung was on his arrival home, and proved to be a very pleasant surprise to him. The altar, paintings, frescoes, ornamental windows and other interior furnishings are elaborate and in beautiful harmony with the surroundings. The house on the corner of Second street, formerly a hotel, was used as a priests' residence and parochial school. In 1891, the old church was torn down and the present St. Joseph's school was erected and dedicated with appropriate ceremonies January 17, 1892, and the corner building is now occupied by the Sisters of Notre Dame, who have charge of the school. In 1904, Father Koehne purchased the lot on the west for $9,000, using his own private funds, and donated the same to the church. In 1910, a handsome, modern brick parsonage was erected, the finest in the city, at an expenditure of $10,000. Various church and benevolent societies are maintained in active operation by the congregation.

The following priests have officiated as pastors: Joseph Mayer, 1869-72; Bernard Widaw, supply; J. Van Sweddler, supply; A. Meili,

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supply; Henry Koehne, 1872 to his death, November 24, 1906; Anthony J. Kroeger, 1907, the present pastor.

St. Bridget's Catholic Church

Prior to 1873, there were forty-five Catholic families on the west side, and Bishop Dwenger, whose attention was called to this fact, took steps to organize a separate parish, and in that year purchased of D. D. Dykeman, a square of ground, bounded by Linden, Heath, Wheatland and Wilkinson streets, paying therefor $5,000. These families formed the new parish and Rev. Bernard Kroeger was appointed to take charge of the congregation. In 1875 he erected the present building which has been used for church and school purposes ever since. It is a plain, square, but substantial brick structure, two stories high. The upper story is an assembly room and the lower is used for school purposes. The school is under the care of the Sisters of St. Francis, whose mother home is at Lafayette. The building was completed and dedicated August 15, 1876. The contract price of the building was $12,000. In 1890 the congregation built a one story brick hall north of the church in which to hold entertainments, society and social functions, and in 1893, a substantial brick structure was built for the priest's residence, on the southeast corner of the square. Four girls of this parish have become members of religious communities. Several Catholic societies are in active operation and prove great aids in promoting the interests of the church. Father Kroeger continued in charge of the parish until July 14, 1907, when age and failing health compelled his retirement, since which time Rev. P. J. Quinn was appointed his successor. Father Kroeger died in 1909 and his mortal remains lie in Mt. St. Vincent's cemetery, and his spirit has gone to his God whom he served so faithfully and well and to whom this parish owes so much.

The writer can testify to the sterling qualities of Father Kroeger, not only as a minister of the Gospel of Christ but also as a trustworthy and upright citizen who was fearless in upholding the cause of righteousness and fighting for all moral and temperance reforms. He took a bold stand against the liquor traffic and all other evil influences and on numerous occasions he has gone with the writer to the homes of his parishioners to plead with a drunken husband and extend kind words and a helping hand to the poor and destitute family of a drunkard.

Bethel A. M. E. Church (Colored)

The colored people of Logansport manifested a disposition to secure the benefits of church worship for themselves and under the leadership of Rev. W. L. Langford, James and Mary Hill, Anna Brooks and Frances Carter with others, met in a schoolhouse on the west side in the fall of 1862, and perfected an organization and took steps to erect a house of worship. The following year a small frame church was erected on the southeast corner of Cicott and West Market streets. In 1878 this original building was replaced by a larger one at a cost of $2,500, which was enlarged and remodeled about 1900, and today the African Methodist Episcopal church is a comfortable building capable of accommodating the increasing colored population of the city. A Sunday school was organized with the church and has been successfully conducted ever since. The present membership is reported as sixty-one.

List of pastors: W. H. Langford, 1862; Benjamin Hill, John Mitchell, R. H. Cain, Robert Turner, Alexander Spotwood, —— Birch,

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John Burton, Madison Patterson, W. J. Davis, Wilson Watson, Harry Thompson, 1877-80; John Jordan, 1881-2; Jason Bundy, 1876-7; —— McDaniel, ——Collins, B. J. Coleman, E. E. Gregory, William Kelly, Hubbard Brewer, J. L. Cravens, —— Ampey, Jonathan Mitchen, Montrose Thornton, Jesse Bass, 1887; T. R. Ferguson, 1889; James Simpson, 1890; L. W. Ratliff, 1892; H. H. Thompson, 1889; Alexander Smith, 1899; J. F. Pettiford, 1901; Andrew M. Taylor, 1903; Henderson Davis, 1905; J. M. Townsend, 1910; G. H. White, 1911-12; B. J. Coleman, 1912-13.

South Side U. B. Church

This church was organized December 23, 1886, by Rev. Horace Clark, in the Christian church in Shultz-town with the following charter members: Nathan Morgan, Frank Hight, David Kensinger, Samuel Vernon, Sarah Lewis, Mrs. Lytle, William Johnson, Harvey Larimore, Nancy Hight, Elizabeth Smith and probably some others.

The brick church on Sherman street, where the organization was perfected, was purchased from the Disciple (Christian) denomination, on June 11, 1891, and repaired at a total cost of $1,600, and the congregation has occupied this neat little church regularly since that time A Sunday school was instituted soon after the church and is a great aid, not only to the church but also in the moral uplift of that section known as Shultz-town. The first class leader was David Kensinger. The present class leader is Isaac Lees, and Sunday school superintendent, B. F. Staley. Trustees, A. C. Walters, B. F. Staley, and George Houk.

List of pastors with time of service: Horace Clark, 1886-8; —— Bechdol, 1889; H. Buttler, 1890-91; A. Cloud, 1893-4; C. A. Spittler, 1896; S. N. Howe, 1897-8; J. W. Cummins, 1899; George W. Lambert, 1900-01; —— Kelsey, 1902; D. B. Kessinger, 1902-3; James N. Martin, 1903-4; John T. Keesey, 1905-6; —— Crum, 1907: J. N. Martin, 1908-9; W. H. Bast, 1910-12; L. M. Miller, 1913.

North Side U. B. Church

This congregation of United Brethren was organized by Rev. C. A. Spittler, in the Christian church on the corner of Oak and Sugar streets, north side, during the year 1894. Some of the charter members were Stephen Posey and wife, Margaret Beck, George W. Smith and wife, Mrs. A. J. and Effie Gallion, William Stanley, John H. Burnett. The first trustees were J. H. Burnett, J. A. Stanley and Stephen Posey. Soon after the organization the brick church above mentioned was purchased from the "Disciple" people for a consideration of $1,600.

Regular services are held and the congregation has gradually increased until it numbers over forty members. The pastors of this church also serve the South Side U. B. church, which are given there and will not be repeated here.

North Side Union Sunday School Hall

The erection of this house of worship was brought about by some differences arising among the patrons and communicants of the Union Mission or Christian church on the North Side and now owned by the United Brethren. A. J. Sutton, Daniel Conrad, David E. Bryer, Henry Thomas, Amos Mobley, W. B. Enyart, A. McDonald, J. H. Burnett, and others, taking offense at the management of the above named church on July 31, 1877, entered into articles of association and erected the

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North Side Union Sunday School Hall, on corner of Michigan avenue and Oak street, only one square west of the North Side Christian church. This is a plain frame building, thirty-two by forty-two feet in dimensions, erected on a lot donated by Daniel Conrad. A union Sunday school was at once instituted and flourished for many years.

Religious services are held here by various denominations at irregular intervals. The hall is also used for various meetings and gatherings of the people of the north side, known as Smith-town.

For several years the Brethren or Dunkards have held regular services here. The hall is controlled by a board of trustees which now consist of J. H. Burnett, W. B. Enyart, Homer Marvin, Rufus Livingstone and Daniel Tarver.

Christian Science (Eddy) Church

This religious sect was founded by Mrs. Mary Baker-Eddy who was born in New Hampshire, 1821, and died in Boston, 1910. The first church of the denomination was established by Mrs. Eddy in 1879.

The Logansport society was organized in the basement of the Universalist church, July 11, 1898, with twenty-eight charter members, among whom were Mrs. Mattie Johnson, S. T. McConnell and wife, George H. and A. J. Prescott, Mrs. Mattie M. Booth, Mrs. Jennie Peckham, John R. Moore, Miss Effie Ridinger, and the Misses Heppe. A Sunday school was also instituted at the same time with eighteen children in attendance. The meetings were held in the Universalist church until a house of worship could be secured. On October 1, 1900, the old Aldrich-Nash residence on the northeast corner of Ninth and North streets was purchased, remodeled and converted into a church and occupied May 3, 1901. This was a substantial stone structure but with increasing membership became too small and in the spring of 1913 it was razed and the contract was let to James I. Barnes for the erection of a handsome and commodious $35,000 church edifice, which is now under process of construction. A public reading room is maintained in the Stettner building which is kept open daily. This congregation employs no minister but appoints one of its members as reader to lead in the service. There is a first and second reader each appointed for three years. The first reader appointed July 11, 1898, was Mrs. C. Prescott. The reader at the present time is John H. Stephens.

Holiness Christian Church

This denomination is an off-shoot of the Methodists and its church government is similar. It originated in Philadelphia in 1882, when a few zealous Methodists began mission work among the non-church going people of that city. "Seeing that the churches had but the form of Godliness, but denying the power thereof" they organized a class to promote scriptural holiness and exercise vital godliness. The good work went on and the first conference was held at Linwood, Pennsylvania, in 1889. The first Indiana conference was organized at Tipton in 1897.

We quote some items of faith as taken from their book of "Discipline:" We believe singing is a part of the worship of God and should be as sacred as preaching; therefore choirs will not be tolerated and no unsaved person shall lead in song or music, "and no instrument shall be taken into the church without a two-thirds vote of the class and consent of the pastor." "None shall be retained in the church who is

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guilty of using alcoholic drinks as a beverage." "The use of tobacco is forbidden."

The local congregation was organized August 25, 1908, in a store room at 204 Sixth street, by L. A. Green, with sixteen charter members among whom were G. A. Kinneman, James Reed, George Hershey, George Smith, Lewis Mullins, Jesse Williams and Joseph Hartman.

A Sunday school was organized when the class was instituted and has been held regularly ever since.

They continued to occupy the store room on Sixth street for about two years when they rented a room on West Columbia street, which they still occupy but are arranging to erect a house of worship in the near future. The membership now numbers twenty-five. The following persons have had pastoral charge: Elder, C. S. Green, 1898; elders, E. A. Davis, E. J. Bradshaw, J. G. Williams and Lilie Rogers.

Church of the Brethren (Dunkards)

As early as 1892 Elder Joel Weaver of Monticello, Indiana, held services in the courthouse with a number of the faithful of this belief and in October, 1896, Elder Allen A. Oberlin moved to Logansport and held regular meetings in the North Side Union Sunday School Hall, on Michigan avenue. In 1898, Elder A. G. Crosswhite, of Flora, Indiana, perfected an organization and since then regular meetings of the congregation have been held in the north side hall, as they, as yet, have no house of worship of their own. A Sunday school is regularly maintained. The congregation now numbers 35. Elders in charge of the congregation have been as follows: Joel Weaver, 1892; Allen A. Oberlin, 1896; A. G. Crosswhite, 1898; A. B. Wicke, 1900-01; A. A. Oberlin, 1907; J. V. Felthouse, 1909-10; Charles R. Oberlin, present incumbent.

Seventh Day Adventists

The special belief of this religious order is: That the coming of Christ is at hand and they observe Saturday or the last day of the week as their Sabbath.

As early as 1887, irregular meetings were held in the Old Point schoolhouse on lower Market street; later in a room at 510 Sycamore street; in 1889, at the corner of Vine and Osage streets, and from 1901-3, at 1431 Spear street. October 6, 1905, a permanent organization was effected in a private house on Washington street, by Elder J. W. Stone and B. Hagle, and an old frame building was purchased and moved to No. 20 Seybold street (west side), which was occupied as a house of worship until March, 1911, when the property was sold and the little congregation have been meeting every Saturday afternoon in the Universalist church. The membership now numbers twenty-eight.

Young Men's Christian Association

The first meeting to organize a Y. M. C. A. in Logansport was held in the courthouse, June 28, 1868. E. L. Metzger presided, and Robert Bringhurst acted as secretary. A committee consisting of Revs. Dudly, Mahin, Greenough, Leonard, Tucker and Charles Plank, and Doctor Minturn was appointed to draft a constitution. On July 7, 1868, the committee reported a constitution and the following officers were elected: President, E. L. Metzger; vice-president, William Chamberlain; secretary, M. N. Voorhees; treasurer, George M. McCarty.

The association secured Good Templar Hall at 407 Broadway for a

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meeting place, and continued their work until November 9, 1869, when the association died out from general apathy or inanition. The saloons, however, were never apathetic, made their places comfortable and attractive (as is often said the poor man's club room), so much so that an aroused sentiment on the part of the church people crystallized into a renewal of the Y. M. C. A, and on April 26, 1870, the Young Men's Christian and Library Association was organized with S. T. McConnell president, J. H. Talbott vice-president, A. H. McDonald secretary, and Thos. H. Wilson treasurer. The association held regular meetings and many young men were turned from the saloon club room to the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. and finally into the church.

On December 17, 1875, there was a re-organization, and Dr. J. H. Talbott became president; T. J. Legg secretary, and John A. McCullough, treasurer. The association continued its good work of rescuing young men from the saloon and other dens of vice until about 1890, when the association was merged into the

Railroad Y. M. C. A.

This association was formally organized in the reading room of the Pennsylvania railroad station at the foot of Fourth street, October 20, 1891, James Burwick presiding. W. W. Reynolds was elected president, B. F. Butler secretary, C. W. Graves treasurer. Soon after, the present quarters at 414 Railroad street was leased of John E. Barnes for $300 per year. It is a two-story brick building and well fitted up with gymnasium, reading, pool and bath rooms, etc., but larger quarters are needed to accommodate the increasing membership, which now numbers nearly three hundred.

Recognizing that sober, moral, Christian men are more efficient, the Pennsylvania railroad forbids its employees to frequent saloons, encourages the Y. M. C. A. and pays half the expenses of the organization, and regards it as money well spent, in the increased efficiency of its employees, saying nothing of the spiritual well-being of the men and the rescuing of immortal souls from drunkards' graves.

The association is managed by a board of directors, elected by the members. The chairman of the board is now E. P. Hutton. A general secretary is employed, who devotes his entire time to the affairs of the association. E. G. Gibson was the first general secretary in 1891, and J. S. Findley in 1912.

The association is performing a grand and noble work and deserves to be sustained by all moral, Christian citizens.

Salvation Army

Ballington Booth of London is the founder of this religious order. They operate among the slums of the larger cities. A post of the Salvation Army was opened in Logansport in 1897 at 315 Third street, by Capt. Maurice Murphy, and the post has been maintained to the present time under different commanders sent out by the head general, all of whom are supposed to be under the direction of Gen. Ballington Booth, or his successor. The local headquarters and assembly room has been changed to 204 Sixth, and from there to 124 Sixth street, the present headquarters. The Salvation Army labors chiefly among those who attend no church, and the poor and lowly of the city, and are accomplishing much spiritual and moral good and extending charitable aid to many worthy people.

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Christian Catholic Apostolic Church in Zion or Dowie Church

During the year 1905, S. B. Osborn, of Lafayette, Indiana, a representative and follower of Alexander Dowie, organized a small class and held meetings in the court house twice a month, and services every Sunday by local deaconess Maude Hanna.

The effort to perfect a permanent church of the eccentric Mr. Dowie, whom the world believed to be a hypocrite and an impostor, was not successful, and the few deluded followers of Alexander Dowie, in Logansport, had the scales removed from their spiritual eyes, saw the truth and abandoned the undertaking. Mr. Dowie professed to be a second Christ, whose word was infallible, and healed the sick miraculously, as did the gentle Nazarene.

Mennonite Brethren in Christ

This non-de-script religious order opened up a mission at 124 Sixth street in the summer of 1897, and held regular Sunday services and daily prayer meetings at 8 p. m. under the leadership of Herman D. Herrod. Mr. Herrod was a well-meaning religious enthusiast who expected the world would soon enlist under his banner and all become saints. His methods were crude for this day and generation, and his followers were not numerous, and his organization died "a bornin'" after a few months of difficult labor, and the subject is mentioned as one of the curious incidents of local history.

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CHAPTER XL

CEMETERIES OF LOGANSPORT AND EEL TOWNSHIP

BARRON PRIVATE BURIAL GROUND—JEROLEMAN VAULT—THOMAS FAMILY CEMETERY—SPENCER SQUARE—INDIAN BURIAL GROUND—OLD CEMETERY—HEBREW CEMETERY—OWEN CEMETERY—VELSEY CEMETERY—MT. ST. VINCENT—MT. HOPE—SOLDIERS' MONUMENT—MT. HOPE MONUMENTS.

In all ages and in all climes the tenderest memories of mankind have centered around the Silent Cities of the Dead. There are at least one hundred and twenty-five of these sacred places within the bounds of Cass county, ten of which are located in Eel township and will be noticed in this chapter, the others will be mentioned in the respective township where situated. Prior to 1860 nearly all cemeteries were laid out and occupied, years before any deeds of conveyance were made and when deeds were executed they were never placed on record for many years. In one case a deed was made in 1849 and not recorded until 1900, over fifty years after its execution. In early days Cass county was a wilderness, sparsely settled, with no roads, no churches, no churchyards, no undertakers, the pioneer cabins separated by miles of intervening forests; when death entered one of these cabins, which it frequently did from the effects of the deadly malaria, the only means of disposing of their dead was to make a rough box and tenderly lay their loved ones away on a knoll near the cabin under the spreading branches of a giant forest tree.

In early days it was next to impossible to purchase a grave stone or marker and today many a pioneer lies peacefully sleeping in an unmarked grave and in many cases unknown to this generation.

"Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid,
Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire,
Hands that the rod of empire might have swayed,
Or wake to ecstacy the living lyre,
The boast of heraldy, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e're gave,
Awaits alike the inevitable hour,
The path of glory leads but to the grave."

The natural conditions and surroundings made individual and family burial grounds a necessity. As the country became settled, roads improved, churches erected with adjoining churchyards, the individual and family burial grounds were abandoned and the dead were buried in the larger cemetery or churchyard. In many instances the dead were removed from the private to the public burial grounds, but in other cases they were left to sleep in their original last resting place, often unmarked, unknown and forgotten.

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They, however, as peacefully slumber in those unmarked and forgotten pioneer graves as though they were lying in yonder churchyard, to be daily trodden over by idle and thoughtless crowds, in hearing distance of the chimes of the great church bells of today. When we see so many unmarked graves, so many neglected and unkept burial grounds, and especially the crowded condition of cemeteries in the large cities of this country and the old world, we are more firmly convinced that the best way to dispose of the dead is by cremation, not only from a sanitary point of view but also from sentiment. The tendency of this age is towards centralization in nearly everything and cemeteries are no exception to the rule. Man is gregarious and congregates in great cities while living and when he dies prefers to be interred in the great cities of the dead, rather than in the individual or family burial ground as formerly. There is no system of registering the interments in any of our cemeteries with few exceptions and there is no means of ascertaining the names, dates or number of burials. This should be corrected by legislative action and a uniform system adopted, requiring the names, dates and place of burial to be registered.

Barron Private Burial Ground

This spot, once sacred to the pioneer dead, is located about one-half mile west of the present city limits and sixty rods south of the Dunkirk schoolhouse, on the Barron farm. This burial ground is situated on a high sandy knoll in the midst of a field where at this time may be found the broken remnants of five marble slabs, upon which may be deciphered with difficulty, the following inscriptions: Sarah Ann, wife of Peter Barron, died September 30, 1845, and other members of the Barron family from 1838 to 1846.

Joseph Barron, Sr., whose remains lie here in an unmarked grave was a French Canadian, born in Detroit, January, 1773, and died in Cass county, December 12, 1843. He settled in Vincennes in 1790, moved to Logansport in 1827. He was an old Indian interpretor for General Harrison in the War of 1812, and was at the battle of Tippecanoe. He had four sons, Joseph, Peter, Anthony and Napoleon B., and two daughters, Mrs. Mary Ann Heath, later the wife of Anthony F. Smith, and Mrs. Hugh B. McKeen, who built the second log house in Logansport.

Jeroleman Vault

This burial ground is located about two miles west of Logansport on the north bank of the Wabash river on a farm formerly belonging to Dr. J. M. Jeroleman. About seventy years ago Dr. Jeroleman built a substantial stone vault here in which rested the remains of his first wife, and the wife of Henry Helms, but both were removed to Mt. Hope. John Kistler, 1870, and a Davis child, 1855, and others, were buried here, but the ground belongs to the adjoining farm as no deeds are of record.

Thomas Family Burial Ground

In the 'forties, Henry Thomas owned a tract of land on the north side, on a knoll about ten rods south of Pleasant Hill street and twenty rods east of Sycamore street. Near the edge of a gravel pit, that now exists, were buried Henry Thomas in 1845, his son, 1850, Isaac Booth, 1849, and a few others. Marble slabs marked some of these graves which were removed to Mt. Hope cemetery after it was laid out, but

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others were left in unmarked graves and this ground, once sacred to the dead, exists only in the mind of a few old pioneers.

Spencer Square Cemetery

In the early 'thirties, General Tipton started a burial ground on what was known as Spencer Square, bounded by Ninth, Tenth, Spear and Market streets, where the Lutheran church now stands. James Bell, a son of Daniel Bell, a cadet at West Point was buried here and Gen. John Tipton, himself, in 1839, and a number of others. Monuments marked their graves. When Spear and Ninth streets were laid out and improved they were removed south into the old cemetery but the unmarked graves were never disturbed and lie at rest under the Lutheran church.

Indian Burial Ground

When the last of the Pottowattomie Indians were removed west in 1838, by General Tipton, they were encamped on Horney creek, just east of the Michigan road, where the old fair grounds were located in the early 'sixties. Three Indians died while encamped here and were buried on the north side of Horney creek on what is now the right-of-way of the Vandalia Railroad Company on the east side of the track just south of Smith street. There were possibly other Indian burials here prior to this. The graves of these poor unfortunate Indians can be seen, only by the Infinite eye and their locations are known only to James Horney, whose father owned the land at that time, and who gave this information to the writer.

Old Cemetery in Logansport

This is the oldest cemetery in Cass county and is situated between Ninth, Tenth, Erie avenue and Spear streets. General Tipton donated the ground in 1828 when it was covered and surrounded by forest trees. He, however, never executed a deed and his administrator represented by Chauncey Carter as commissioner appointed by the court, conveys three and fifty-two one hundredths acres of land to the city of Logansport as a grave yard and burial ground. The ground was appraised at $45.00 and the city paid that amount February 16, 1846. (Rec. F, page 252.) On September 29, 1846, Chauncey Carter, as surveyor, plats the ground by direction of the city council.

The first interment is said to be a child of William Smith that died in 1828, in the cabin of Daniel Bell, that stood just south of the cemetery.

James Foster died at Alexander Chamberlain's tavern on the south bank of the Wabash river, December 23, 1828, and was buried here on Christmas day, 1828, by the Masons, this being the first Masonic funeral held in Cass county. These two graves are unmarked and their exact location are unknown as the ground was then covered with a thick forest and unplatted. The oldest grave, as shown by marker is Elizabeth, wife of N. D. Grover, October 29, 1830. Some old inscriptions, Thomas S. Hartgrave, February 15, 1815, Samuel Fisher, November 17, 1816, were probably removed here, as Cass county was not then settled.

Pioneer ministers who sleep here are, Rev. William Corbin, died November 8, 1841; Rev. James Buchanan, died 1843; Rev. Burrows Westlake, died 1845; Rev. M. M. Post, died 1876.

An old millstone or burr, taken from the Forest mill marks the grave of H. H. DeWolf, he being a miller by trade, and died in 1905, aged 79. Gen. Richard Crooks, who served under General Harrison, in

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the War of 1812, and died in 1842, lies buried near the center of this cemetery with only a large sugar tree to mark the grave, which has grown up since his interment.

William Cooley, a colored man, who was a servant of General Jackson at New Orleans, in 1815, is interred here, as is also Enion Kendall, Logansport's pioneer poet, who died in 1856

Soldiers buried in old cemetery:

Gen. Hyacinth Lasselle, War of 1812, died 1843; Sergt. James M. Lasselle, Mexican war, d. 1851; Capt. Stanalaus Lasselle, Mexican war, d. 1853; Sergt. J. Harvey Tucker, Mexican war, d. 1853; Capt. D. W. Douglass, Mexican war; David Douglass, War of 1812 and Revolution, d. 1839; David Douglass, Jr., War of 1812, d. 1845; William Cooley (colored), War of 1812, d. 1851; Watson Kirkham, Mexican war, d. 1867; William L. Wolf, Mexican war, d. 1891; George Weirick, War of 1812, d. 1851; Corpl. B. P. Turner, Mexican war; Col. I. N. Patridge, War of 1812, d. 1874; Col. William L. Brown, 20th Indiana, killed at Bull Run, 1862; Gen. Richard Crooks, War of 1812, d. 1842; Benjamin Purcell, War of 1812, d. 1859; Col. Jordan Vigus, War of 1812; Gen. N. D. Grover, War of 1812, d. 1875; Louis House, Company F, 99th Indiana; Dr. H. C. Gemmill, Company H, 128th Indiana, d. 1904; William Purveyance, Company F, 116th Indiana; J. H. Purveyance, 12th Indiana Cavalry; T. G. Barnett, Company B, 128th Indiana; Charles Hebel, Company B, 128th Indiana; Alexander Barr, Company A, 17th United States; George W. Green, Company I, 46th Indiana, d. 1880; Horace B. Vigus, Company B, 128th Indiana, killed at Atlanta, 1864; Augustine W. Nash, 46th Indiana, d. 1862; Erastus Covault, Company K, 138th Indiana, d. 1884; Samuel Chappel, War of 1812, d. 1839; Sandy Hicks, Company H, 11th United States; DeWitt C. Wimer, Mexican war and 9th Indiana, d. 1861; Charles B. Rogers, Company F, 151st Indiana, d. 1865; John G. Reeves; William Smith; C. Hudson; Joseph Looney; David Bowser; Peter Finegan; David Johnson; S. C. Davis, Mexican war; Abijah VanNess, Mexican war, d. 1859; W. A. Ward, War of 1812; William Jones, Mexican war; Isaac Bartlett, War of 1812; David Davis, Mexican war; B. C. Purcell, Company B, 155th Indiana, d. 1866; Frederick Karl; C. Cornwell; George Clendening.

Hebrew Cemetery

On May 7, 1884, Charles A. Brownlee, for the sum of $500, deeds one acre of ground lying west of and adjoining Mt. Hope cemetery, to the Hebrew Cemetery Association of Logansport, Indiana.

On July 11, 1884, Soloman Wise, Elias Greenfelder and Morris Michaels, trustees, plat forty-eight lots of said ground. This is a small but beautiful cemetery well shaded with ornamental trees, kept neatly, and has some handsome monuments. The first interment was Gustave Lang, February 18, 1884. The second was Max Kraus, May 16, 1884. Twenty-four persons rest in these grounds in the past twenty-four years or at the rate of one a year.

Owen Cemetery or Pleasant Hill Addition to Mt. Hope

W. D. Owen on August 5, 1892, laid out a plat of five and thirty-six hundredths acres of ground adjoining Mt. Hope cemetery on the west. This is a beautiful cemetery, artistically laid out, the curved driveways well improved, ornamental trees are abundant and it is

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maintained as a lawn cemetery. The first interment was John L. Lyman, May 1, 1893; Florence, wife of Jesse E. Enyart, May 15, 1893. There are many fine monuments to be found here and four stone receiving vaults. The Elks have a large lot on which is erected a symbolic figure of a life size elk in bronze standing on a pedestal of native stone. The Knights of Pythias also have a characteristic monument on their lot representing a Sir Knight in a kneeling position.

Soldiers buried in Owen cemetery: Edward Ackerbaugh, died 1905; Alexander Brooks, Company D, 9th Indiana, d. 1900; Thomas J. Butterworth, Company K, 53d Indiana, d. 1905; Jackson Cooper, Company B, 180th Ohio, d. 1903; Fred W. Carle, d. 1885; James A. Craighead, 16th Indiana Battery, d. 1896; Dr. A. Coleman, surgeon, 46th Indiana, d. 1905; W. G. Crain, d. 1898; James R. Douglass, Company E, 9th Illinois cavalry, d. 1883; Samuel Downham, Company E, 128th Indiana, d. 1890; Rev. T. S. Freeman, chaplain in navy, drowned in Philippines, 1898; Willis G. Graham, Company B, 128th Indiana, d. 1898; Henry S. Gruber, Company A, 9th Indiana, d. 1900; E. B. Gustin, Company F, 116th Indiana, d. 1897; C. W. Fisk, United States navy, d. 1886; Robert Grant, Company K, 9th Indiana, d. 1875; John Hawkins, Michigan Regiment, d. 1906; Ira T. Jackson, Company M, 160th Indiana, d. 1903; Luppe Kuhn, Company G, 48th Illinois, d. 1891; John Kies, Company G, 73d Indiana, d. 1906; Rev. Samuel Kelso, Company K, 163d Ohio, d. 1895; Dr. A. H. Landis, surgeon, 35th Ohio, d. 1896; Mat. Massenna, Company H, 55th Indiana, d. 1899; William McMillen, Company F, 151st Indiana, d. 1896; Marcellus H. Nash, Company B, 46th Indiana, d. 1897; Jacob Nicodemus, Company B, 128th Indiana, d. 1906; John T. Powell, captain, Company H, 128th Indiana, d. 1893; I. D. Patterson, Mexican war, d. 1896; Sol. Smith, Company K, 9th Indiana, d. 1902; Eli Walters, Company F, 20th Indiana, d. 1896; James Woodward, Company C, 47th Indiana, d. 1903; James Tracy, captain, Company K, 25th Illinois, d. 1901.

Velsey Cemetery or Pleasant Hill Addition to Mt. Hope

February 23, 1906, Seth M. Velsey by permission of the city council and paying the city $500, makes a plat of a tract of land three hundred and nineteen by three hundred and seventy-eight feet, lying north of the Owen and west of the Hebrew cemetery. This new cemetery is admirably and artistically laid out with curved drives, improved with cement gutters and broken stone sewerage, etc. Samuel Fisher and Mrs. Isaac Hunnelberger have each erected handsome and costly granite receiving vaults, and a company is just completing a large mausoleum containing two hundred sarcophagi.

Mt. St. Vincent or Catholic Cemetery

On March 24, 1866, George W. Ewing of Cook county, Illinois, conveyed by deed to the Rt. Rev. John H. Luers, bishop of Fort Wayne, ten and fifty-seven hundredths acres of land in section 25, lying south of Mt. Hope cemetery. On September 16, 1866, this ground was platted by Rev. Bernard Joseph Force, pastor of St. Vincent's church.

First interments: Timothy Cahill, born in Cork, Ireland, died July 12, 1866. He is said to have been struck and killed in a quarrel over war and political matters. Priests buried here are: Rev. Father Campion, died 1898; Rev. Father Koehne, died 1906; Rev. Father Bernard Kroeger, died 1909; Rev. J. G. Mark, died 1904.

Soldiers buried in St. Vincent's cemetery: John Higley, Company

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F, 1st Michigan Artillery, d. 1898; Michael McTaggart, Company C, 155th Indiana, d. 1906; John Baker, Company D, 54th Indiana, d. 1898; Capt. John C. Brophy, Company H, 27th Michigan, d. 1899; John Tonkey, Company K, 35th Indiana; Michael Ellison, Company C, 44th Indiana, d. 1879; Thomas Regan, Company F, 68th Ohio; John F. Burns, Company F, 151st Indiana; Herman Kempfer; M. McDonald; Michael Keeley, Company E, 35th Iowa, d. 1902; J. O. Barron, Company E, 9th Illinois cavalry; John Leahy, d. 1897; John McKeeher, Company F, 151st Indiana, d. 1893; John F. Bruggaman, Company F, 127th Indiana; J. M. Harrod; George Schlusser, Company K, 9th Indiana; Newton G. Scott, Mexican war and 46th Indiana; P. Clifford; P. Lewis; J. Weise; Lawrence Radkey, United States navy.

Mt. Hope Cemetery

On September 10, 1856, for the sum of $3,100, the city of Logansport purchased of Henry Thomas' heirs, eighty acres of land in sec-

Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, Logansport

tions 24 and 25, in Noble township, now within the city limits. September 16, 1891, the city purchased of William Douglass, twenty-eight acres adjoining the above tract on the north, paying therefor $5,500. This ground has been platted at different times: November 21, 1856; June 20, 1875; August 26, 1887; February 23, 1889, and October 27, 1894.

The first lot, No. 220, sold in Mt. Hope cemetery was bought in the fall of 1856, by Benjamin Peters, a lawyer, who wrote the deed and transacted the business in the purchase of the grounds by the city. Mr. Peters died May 22, 1857 and was buried on this lot and on his monument, a square marble shaft, about eight feet high, is carved these words: "The first monument erected in Mt. Hope."

This monument is situated on the south side of the central drive due west from the Clifton avenue gate and just south of Allen Richardson's lot, which latter is enclosed by a granite coping. In recent years

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many removals have been made from other burial grounds to Mt. Hope and we find many old-fashioned slabs and stones with dates inscribed thereon as far back as 1830. Mt. Hope is the largest cemetery in the county. It is artistically laid out with circular walks and curved driveways. It is beautifully situated on the north hill overlooking the city and the river valleys. It is well shaded by native forest trees, as well as evergreen and ornamental trees. The first addition to Mt. Hope laid out in 1894, is maintained as a lawn cemetery and makes a much neater appearance and is much more desirable than the old part where each lot owner banks up his lot or graves to please his own fancy with no two alike.

Soldiers' Monument

The city deeded to the county a large lot near the entrance to Mt. Hope in 1888, on which Cass county erected the "Soldiers' Monument," the largest and most expensive monument in the county, costing $10,000. It is made of Indiana limestone, has a rectangular base with steps leading up to the sixteen tablets, upon which is carved the name of every soldier dying and buried within the county. Above these tablets arises a round column to the height of ninety feet surmounted by a figure representing a color bearer. The four branches of the military service are represented by a life size statue standing on each corner of the base, all in full dress, representing the different branches of the service.

On this lot is buried all soldiers who have no private lot or who request to be interred here. There are now about seventy old soldiers resting here and a grateful government places a marble marker at the head of each grave.

It would be of interest to copy the names of all the soldiers, business and professional men and old pioneers who rest in these cemeteries but space will not permit and will have to refer to the more extended history of the cemeteries to be found in the Historical Society.

Mt. Hope Monuments

The monuments in Mt. Hope are as various and different as the occupants of the graves whose last resting place they mark. There are many beautifully designed monuments. The largest monument is that of James Cheny, a square shaft like an Egyptian obelisk, about thirty to forty feet high, made of grey granite.

The Manly manument is an octagonal column of grey granite. The Haney monument, nearby, is a handsome square column of red granite. The Kerns is a tall octagonal column with skull and crossbones cut in the base. Senator Pratt's monument is a massive octagonal column of grey granite while Rufus Magee has a beautiful column of black imported granite. Fashions in monuments, like everything else, change and the tendency now is to drop the tall columns of olden days and adopt the low massive forms of different designs and all recent monuments are of this character, such as the Murdoch, Elliott, Uhl, Howe, Wright, Richardson, Myres, and others.

Special designs: Horace P. Biddle, 1811-1900, is carved on a block of marble, thirty inches square and one foot thick, resting on a base of native stone two feet high. This little plain marker stands in the center of the Biddle lot with no other evidence to show what rests be-

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neath, but this is characteristic of the man, for Judge Biddle wrote the following stanza:

My tomb, let no grand mausoleum tell,
Lay not a single stone to mark my bed,
I would that none should know my narrow cell,
When I am dead.

Capt. Palmer Dunn, who was killed at Chickamauga has a monument erected by his company (Co. E, 29th Ind.) of Parian marble, with his sword and belt chiseled out of the solid marble, and in its day it was the finest monument in the cemetery.

To mark General Tipton's grave, stands an octagon marble column ten feet high. He died in 1839, was buried on Spencer Square, later moved to the old cemetery and finally to Mt. Hope.

Cyrus Taber, one of the most influential pioneer merchants, has a tall column of Carrara marble. He died in 1855, was buried in Taber cemetery in Washington township, and recently moved to Mt. Hope.

William Richter has a life size statue which is a good representation of Mr. Richter with his long rain coat and hat as he used to wear them on the farm.

Soldiers buried in Mt. Hope cemetery: John F. Adair, d. 1865, Company C, 155th Indiana; William M. Armstrong, d. 1905; Warren N. Anderson, d. 1887; Zadock P. Barnett, Company F, 116th Indiana; John Bliler, d. 1889, Company H, 55th Indiana; Dr. J. T. Browne, surgeon, 12th Indiana Cavalry; Edward Browne, d. 1871, Company H, 56th Indiana; Morris H. Browne, d. 1904, United States navy; Joseph Browne, in Potter's Field; Bistner, in Potter's Field; Ferdinand G. Borges, Company G, 32nd Indiana; John T. Barger, Maryland Regiment; Warren Baldwin; John Baldwin, Company B, 142nd Indiana; Michael Burns, Company G, 100th Indiana; J. W. Bloom, Company F, 127th Indiana; Noble E. Boice, Company F, 12th Indiana Cavalry; Robert Bryer, Company B, 46th Indiana, d. 1862; James T. Bryer, Mexican War; Fred. Baldwin, Company K, 9th Indiana; Sidney Baldwin, War of 1812; Joseph H. Brooks, Company G, 128th Indiana, d. 1865; Benj. F. Bates, Company F, 151st Indiana, d. 1906; Sylvanus Bishop, Company E, 29th Indiana, d. 1904; Thos. H. Bringhurst, colonel 46th Indiana and Mexican War, d. 1899; John S. Batchelor, Company A, 185th Ohio, d. 1880; J. W. Briggs, Company E, 46th Indiana; David E. Bentley, d. 1881; Edw. L. Bruington, Company B, 46th Indiana; Thos. J. Butterworth, Company K, 55th Indiana, d. 1905; Dudley H. Chase, captain 17th United States Infantry, d. 1902; M. M. Coulson, Company K, 9th Indiana; M. V. Coulson; Arthur Coulson; Wm. Cassube, Company C, 155th Indiana, d. 1906; L. A. Cole, captain Company K, 9th Indiana, d. 1891; John Conrad, Company B, 128th Indiana, d. 1900; Dr. A. M. Chord, Company K, 128th Indiana, d. 1892; S. H. Comingore; Newton Coin, 19th Veteran Reserves; Thos. Campbell, Company F, 12th Indiana Cavalry; Geo. W. Campbell, Company K, 29th Indiana, d. 1903; Nelson Capron, Company A, 23d Michigan, d. 1866; Lewis Crim, Company K, 138th Indiana, d. 1895; Robt. J. Connelly, 73d Indiana, d. 1889; Robt. Denbo, Mexican War; H. Duckworth, 5th Indiana Cavalry, d. 1905; Newt. Donaldson, Company H, 10th Indiana, d. 1906; N. P. Dunn, captain Company E, 29th Indiana, killed at Chickamauga 1863; Leonard Dow, d. 1863; Lee H. Daggett, Company C, 46th Indiana, d. 1881; Geo. P. Dale, Company B, 46th Indiana; Chas. Dunkle, Company K, 90th Indiana; Morris Davis, Company K, 9th Indiana, d. 1862; James Deboo, Company C, 155th Indiana, d. 1892;

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James Davis, Company D, 39th Indiana, d. 1861; Alex K. Ewing, captain Company K, 128th Indiana, d. 1874; David A. Ewing, Company F, 9th Illinois Cavalry, d. 1863; Geo. W. Eikleburner, Company C, 155th Indiana, d. 1885; G. N. Fitch, colonel 46th Indiana, d. 1892; Fred. Fitch, Sr., War 1812, d. 1850; Fred Fitch, Jr., captain Company I, 46th Indiana, d. 1888; Leroy W. Fitch, commander United States navy; Andrew Fairman, Company F, 12th Indiana Cavalry, d. 1906; Dr. Wm. M. Gates; M. D. Graham, Company B, 46th Indiana, d. 1862; John B. Grover, Mexican War, d. 1905; Joseph Gibson, Company K, 5th Indiana Cavalry, d. 1901; Joseph Goldy, Company A, 2nd Pennsylvania, d. 1897; G. W. Growell, Company K, 9th Indiana, d. 1904; Henry Gebhart, d. 1871; O. A. Gould, Company M, 160th Indiana, d. 1906; Harvey S. Gurton; J. S. Hamaker, captain 205th Pennsylvania; Alvin M. Higgins, Black Hawk War, d. 1886; John A. Higgins, 128th Indiana; John Howard, Company H, 73d Indiana, d. 1863; H. C. Hammontree, Company K, 88th Indiana, d. 1894; S. D. Halstead, Company A, 155th Indiana; Bernard Haemel, d. 1895; Samuel Hutson, d. 1890; Wm. F. Hensley, Company D, 8th Indiana Cavalry, d. 1904; J. C. Hilton, Company K, 9th Indiana, d. 1873; Samuel Houston; Jacob Hoffman, d. 1889; Geo. C. Horn, Company K, 46th Indiana, d. 1898; J. C. Hadley, Company K, 78th Indiana, d. 1907; Wm. Henry, 10th Indiana Battery; Chas. Hillhouse, Mexican War, d. 1906; Geo. W. Immel, Company E, 16th Indiana, d. 1898; James M. Justice, Company E, 118th Indiana; Thos. Jones, War 1812, d. 1847; Moses J. Klopp, Company F, 46th Indiana, d. 1904; Wm. B. Kelly, Mexican War, d. 1869; Henry H. Klopp, Company H, 73d Indiana, d. 1871; Joseph Kreider, Company K, 55th Indiana, d. 1906; G. W. Kahlo, lieutenant Company G, 163d Ohio; Chas. Kahlo, Company G, 163d Ohio, d. 1904; Robt. Larimore, Company G, 163d Ohio, d. 1892; Hugh P. Lytle, Company H, 32d Ohio, d. 1879; John H. Lytle; David Langton, Company G, 73d Indiana, d. 1865; Wm. Lehmur, d. 1888; David Laing, Company D, 12th Indiana, d. 1899; F. Lambert, Company K, 9th Indiana, d. 1862; John McDowell, Company K, 130th Indiana; Robt. McCandlass, Sr., War 1812; James A. McDonald, War of 1812, d. 1846; A. H. McDonald, Company A, 26th Indiana, d. 1900; A. U. McAllister, Company I, 46th Indiana, d. 1897; Wm. McGinnis, Company B, 55th Indiana; Dixon McCoy, War 1812; Henry C. McMinn, Company A, 133d Indiana; Chas. M. McNitt, 136th Pennsylvania, d. 1892; Samuel C. McConnell, War 1812; Wm. Marshall, Pennsylvania Regiment, d. 1888; O. W. Miles, Company D, 9th Indiana, d. 1901; H. S. Miles, Company C, 19th Michigan, d. 1904; S. D. Myres, Company A, 46th Indiana, d. 1907; D. H. Mull, captain Company H, 73d Indiana, d. 1903; Geo. W. Mott, Indian War, d. 1869; Mason; Rudolph Markley, Company K, 189th Ohio, d. 1887; Stanley Mallot, Company G, 4th United States Cavalry, d. 1889; John T. Maiben, d. 1902; Oliver Mote; Daniel Mader, Company H, 73d Indiana, d. 1903; Wm. Mandy, d. 1885; Henry Morrell, Company K, 99th Indiana, lost 1862; Willard G. Nash, 46th Indiana, d. 1893; Henry Nelson, Company H, 33d Illinois, d. 1903; G. W. Nelson, Company G, 76th Ill, d. 1892; Wm. Obermeyer, d. 1872; Joseph H. Oliphant, Company B, 128th Indiana; Wm. D. Purcell, Company B, 46th Indiana, d. 1873; Cyrus T. Purcell, Company B, 46th Indiana, d. 1873; Benj. W. Peters, Mexican War, d. 1857; J. E. Parker, Company B, 9th New York Artillery, d. 1893; James P. Pratt, lieutenant 11th United States Infantry, killed 1864; S. B. Pratt, Company G, 73d Indiana; D. D. Pratt, Morgan Raid, d. 1877; D. E. Pryor, Company G, 73d Indiana, d. 1900; J. A. Paugh, Company H, 63d Indiana, d. 1890; Parish; John Quaintance, Company F, 127th Indiana, d. 1907; J. M. Richardson, Company

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B, 46th Indiana, d. 1864; Samuel Richardson, Mexican War, d. 1900; B. C. D. Reed, Company B, 132d Ohio, d. 1906; Sylvester Reed, d. 1900; Wm. Reed, Company F, 127th Indiana; Robt. Ranson, 107th Illinois, d. 1863; Wm. Robinson, d. 1865 in prison; Randolph; Peter Ritner, Mexican War, d. 1861; August Reinheimer, Company K, 130th Indiana; Jacob Reinheimer, Company C, 155th Indiana; Hiram Rice, 18th Michigan; Geo. W. Rowe, Company E, 63d Indiana; Joseph Rathfon, Company B, 5th Indiana Cavalry; Daniel Redd, Company B, 128th Indiana; Seldon P. Stewart, lieutenant Company K, 99th Indiana, d. 1881; Wm. H. Spader, Company F, 127th Indiana, d. 1864; Eli B. Stalnaker; Chris Schaefer, Company I, 46th Indiana, d. 1905; Fred Smith, d. 1896; Ben H. Smith, Company A, 20th Indiana; N. D. Smith, Company B, 46th Indiana, d. at Vicksburg 1863; Abraham Sneadner, Company F, 20th Indiana; Joseph Seiter, Company K, 67th Indiana, d. 1892; Henry Stiver, d. 1906; A. N. Sears, Company G, 31st Ohio, d. 1897; Ervil Stalnaker, Company B, 128th Indiana, died in service; Luther Smith, died in service; Schrader; Chas E. Tucker, captain Company G, 114th New York, killed 1863; Joseph F. Turner, lieutenant Company K, 9th Indiana, d. 1862; Isaac N. Tousley, Company B, 55th Indiana, d. 1865; J. B. Toby, Company K, 12th Indiana, d. 1904; John Tipton, general War 1812, d. 1839; Geo. W. Taylor, Company H, 128th Indiana, d. 1864; James H. Torrence, Company F, 20th Indiana, d. 1864; Willis Tutt, Company B, 55th Indiana, d. 1884; Harry Torr, Company I, 6th Pennsylvania, d. 1896; James H. Vigus, Company E, 128th Indiana, d. 1886; Jabez D. Vigus, Company H, 55th Indiana; John H. Vigus, Company B, 128th Indiana; C. L. Vigus, Company E, 151st Indiana, d. 1893; James M. Warner, d. 1862; D. C. Weiner; John M. Wright; Irvin M. Wright, captain United States Infantry, d. 1905; Edw. M. Wright, captain, d. 1880; John W. Wright, d. 1885; John B. Wright; Robt. Wright, Company D, 99th Indiana, d. 1904; Wm. M. Wright; Wm. M. Walker, Company E, 156th Ohio, d. 1905; John L. Wood, 53d Illinois, d. 1883; Peter E. Weise, 4th United States Infantry, d. 1901; Albert Wimer, d. 1878; Jacob Wecht, Company M, 126th Indiana; Benj. O. Wilkinson, captain Company F, 127th Indiana; I. S. Wilkinson, Company A, 72d Indiana, d. 1863; Henry Works, Company B, 22d Maine; Alex Wilson, Company G, 73d Indiana; D. F. Young, Company K, 128th Indiana, d. 1864; twenty-seven graves with G. A. R. badges and no other data.

Soldiers buried on Monument grounds: Wm. Angus, Company A, 79th New York; Jerome Asbury, Company D, 31st Indiana, d. 1905; Arthur Alber, 160th Indiana, d. 1906; Isaac Baker, Company K, 5th Indiana, d. 1903; J. W. Benefiel, Company H, 46th Indiana, d. 1904; A. G. Butler, Company H, 120th Indiana, d. 1894; John Bloom, Company F, 12th Indiana Cavalry; Pat Campbell, Company F, 20th Indiana, d. 1892; W. H. Crockett, lieutenant Company H, 128th Indiana, d. 1894; A. S. Chase, 24th Indiana Battery, d. 1897; Joseph Cantnes, Company H, 73d Indiana, d. 1899; Samuel P. Chetwood, Company A, 81st Ohio, d. 1903; James Dempsey, Company E, 56th Illinois, d. 1903; Jacob Easterdy, Company I, 20th Ohio, d. 1899; Pat Finagan, Company A, 16th United States Infantry, d. 1904; J. N. Galloway, Company G, 46th Indiana, d. 1905; D. T. Holly, Company H, 34th Indiana, d. 1899; Alex Hurrell, Company D, 154th Indiana; J. L. Herrand, Company K, 99th Indiana, d. 1888; John W. Johnson, 8th Indiana Cavalry, d. 1907; J. G. Kissler, captain Company A, 2d Indiana Cavalry; Michael Keiley, Company E, 35th Iowa, d. 1902; Wm. Keeling, Company K, United States colored, d. 1906; Cyrus Louthain, Company B, 51st Indiana, d. 1898; J. G. Lindsey, 16th Indiana Battery, d. 1903; John Maher, Com-

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pany D, 5th Indiana Cavalry, d. 1906; Robt. McDaniel, Company E, 83d United States G. T., d. 1895; Robt. Miller, Company F, 20th Indiana; G. T. Murphy, Company E, 5th Ohio Cavalry, d. 1900; James McLain, Company B, 48th Ohio, d. 1902; Geo. W. Peck, Company A, 2nd Indiana Cavalry, d. 1904; Franklin Price, Company K, 51st Indiana, d. 1899; Maxwell Reese, Company D, 46th Indiana, d. 1896; James N. Reeder, Company B, 128th Indiana, d. 1894; Littleton Ream, Company A, 130th Indiana, d. 1893; Chris Rice, Company D, 87th Indiana, d. 1893; J. G. Rice, Company I, 122d Pennsylvania, d. 1892; John Smith, d. 1907; Wm. Smith, Company B, 128th Indiana; Alfred Smith, Company B, 128th Indiana; John Smeltzee, Company K, 128th Indiana, d. 1866; Geo. Starks, Company L, 1st Indiana Cavalry, d. 1894; Geo. W. Segnor, Company B, B. O. Indiana, d. 1886; Abram Tucker, Company B, 86th Indiana, d. 1888; John Tyre, Company D, 118th Indiana; J. W. Tippet, Company B, 46th Indiana, d. 1895; Pat Taffe, Company A, 9th Indiana, d. 1894; James Wilson, Company K, 130th Indiana, d. 1906; R. A. Weathers, Company A, 10th Indiana, d. 1893; J. W. Weaver, Company F, 27th Indiana; S. G. Willis, Company I, 13th Indiana Cavalry, d. 1888; D. W. Ward, Company B, 12th Kansas; Jasper N. Yates, Company K, 155th Indiana.

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Reference Biographies

One object in compiling this history is to secure the biographies of the pioneers and those who have been instrumental in developing Cass county and making its history. Where these biographical sketches have already been written and preserved it is superfluous to repeat them here, and as a rule they will only be referred to. The biographies of the following persons may be found in Helm's History, published in 1886, filed in the public library and Cass County Historical Society:

Jacob Alber, died 1898; Rev. L. A. Alford, died 1883; C. L. Alford, died 1911; Geo. Ash; D. P. Baldwin, died 1908; Dr. J. W. Ballard, died 1911; John W. Barnes; John E. Barnes; Joseph Barron, Sr., died in 1843; J. C. Beatty; Maj. Daniel Bell, died 1874; Isom N. Bell; Wm. H. Bevan; Horace P. Biddle, died 1900; Prof. J. C. Black; J. N. Booth; F. E. Borges; S. B. Boyer; Col. Thomas H. Bringhurst, died 1899; W. H. Bringhurst, died 1903; Chauncey Carter, died 1864; Chas. A. Clark; Emanuel A. Clem, died 1905; Dr. A. Coleman, died 1905; Daniel H. Conrad, died 1889; Samuel A. Custer, died 1901; John Davis, died 1897; John Day; Samuel F. Demoss; John F. Dodds, died 1893; Wm. Douglass, died 1909; Peter Dunkle, died 1883; Col. John B. Durett, died 1855; Job B. Eldridge, died 1880; J. T. Elliott; M. D. Fausler, died 1896; Dr. G. N. Fitch, died 1892; M. R. Frazee; Wm. Grace, died 1912; John B. Grover, died 1875; Wm. Hagenbuck; Samuel A. Hall, died 1870; Willard N. Hall; H. C. Hammontree, died 1894; W. W. Haney, died 1889; Henry Heiden; Thos. B. Helm, died 1889; Geo. C. Horne, died 1898; Robt. Humphreys; T. J. Immel, died 1898; Wm. H. Jacks, died 1908; Israel Johnson, died 1866; Wm. H. Johnson, died 1892; John D. Johnson; John McJohnston; Dr. J. M. Justice, died 1894; D. C. Justice, died 1905; B. F. Keesling; Henry I. Keller; Theo. S. Kerns; Julius C. Kloenne, died ——; Rev. H. Koehne, died 1906; Rev. Bernard Kroeger, died 1909; Dr. A. H. Landis, died 1896; Gen. Hyacinth Lasselle, died 1843; Chas. B. Lasselle, died 1908; B. F. Louthain; J. B. Lynas, died 1901; Samuel Jacobs, born 1821, died 1891; J. B. Messenger, born 1835, died 1911; Daniel Mader, died 1902; W. T. S. Manly, died 1879; S. T. McConnell; S. L. McFaddin, died 1902; John W. McGreevy; Samuel McGuire, died 1904; J. H. McMillen; Joe T. McNary; H. J. McSheehy, died 1911; J. C. Merriam, died 1890; P. W. Moore, died ——; Fred W. Munson; Dr. A. Myers, died 1887; Chas. R. O'Donald; Walter A. Osmer; Dr. D. L. Overholser, died 1907; W. D. Owen, gone; E. T. Parker; Amos Palmer; Geo. W. Palmer; Theo. Parvin, died ——; L. G. Patterson, died 1901; Jap. A. Paugh, died ——; Chas. S. Peckham, died 1902; Hon. D. D. Pratt, died 1877; Wm. D. Pratt; Dr. J. Z. Powell; L. S. Purcell, died 1901; Henry Ramer; Wm. A. Rannells; Wm. Reed; S. B. Richardson, died 1900; Allen Richardson, died 1908; N. Ridinger, died 1904; Geo. W. Rodafer, died 1908; N. O. Ross, died ——; Geo. E. Ross; J. J. Rothermel; John Roush; O. B. Sargent; Morris Sellers; D. B. Sharp, died ——; Isaac Shideler; A. R. Shroyer, died 1901; J. B. Skinner, died 1906; Anthony F. Smith, died ——; Wm. H. Snyder; Wm. H. Standley, died 1878; James Stanley, died 1896; Chas. H. Starr, died ——; Eli Steckel, died 1888; Dr. J. E. Sterrett; A. J. Sutton, died 1907; Frank Swigart, died 1912; Cyrus Taber, died 1855; E. N. Talbott, died 1912; A. E. Taylor, died ——; Dr. Joe L. Taylor, died 1910; Dr. E. R. Taylor; Gen. John Tipton, died 1839; D. W. Tomlinson, died 1900; H. S. Tousley, died 1913;

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Chas. Uhl; Miller Uhl, died 1903; Capt. Cyrus Vigus, died ——; James W. Viney; Henry Wierick; Gen. Walter Wilson, died 1838; Thos. H. Wilson, died 1877; James S. Wilson, died 1901; Wm. T. Wilson; Maurice Winfield; John B. Winters; Williamson Wright, died 1896; Rev. C. P. Wright, died 1884; Geo. W. Ewing, born 1803, died 1886; Wm. G. Ewing, born 1805, died 1854; Geo. B. Walker, born 1803; Allen Hamilton, born 1798, died 1864; C. H. Randall, born 1828, died ——; John H. Peck, born 1835, died ——; Geo. P. Washburn, born 1850. The last seven names are found only in Kingman's Atlas.

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CHAPTER XLI

ADAMS TOWNSHIP

LOCATION—SOIL—FIRST SETTLERS—ORGANIZATION—FIRST MARRIAGE—ROADS—RAILROADS—OLD MILLS—TWELVE MILE—HOOVERS—MISCELLANEOUS HAPPENINGS — PHYSICIANS — CHURCHES — CEMETERIES — SCHOOLS—TRUSTEES—BIOGRAPHIES.

Adams township is situated in the northeast corner of Cass county and embraces an area of about thirty square miles. It is bounded on the north by Fulton county, on the east by Miami county, on the west by Bethlehem and Clay townships, and on the south by Eel river which separates it from Miami township. It is not a full congressional township, is irregular in shape, being nearly eight miles in length from north to south, and five miles from the eastern to the western boundary and lies in congressional townships 27 and 28 north, range 3 east. In the northern part of the township the surface is level, with some marshy land, but in the southern portions it is undulating. It is well watered by Twelve Mile creek, which has two branches, eastern or upper, and western or lower, Twelve Mile, that begins in the northern part of the township, winding about in a southerly direction a distance of about twelve miles, hence the name Twelve Mile creek. The two branches unite about a mile north of Eel river and empty into that river a mile and a half west of the town of Hoovers. This was quite a large stream and afforded power for numerous mills in the early settlement of the township, but since the land has been ditched and tiled the water runs off rapidly and the water power is no longer available. The eastern half of the township was originally covered with heavy timber of walnut, poplar, beech, etc., but the western part was what is termed "barrens," being covered mostly with scrubby oak. The timber, however, has been largely cut and only enough remains for the farmers' private uses. The land adjacent to Eel river is a black loam and very fertile soil, except in the southwest corner, where the soil is lighter. The north and northwest part of the township, known as the "range," contains a light soil, not so well adapted to agriculture as the southern sections. Adams, however, is a fair average township, and under better and more careful methods of her farmers in recent years, is very productive of all the agricultural products adapted to a temperate climate.

PIONEERS

The early settlers of Adams township who first sought homes in the dense forests of this section, were not adventurers, but plain, matter-of-fact people, who were induced to locate here and endure the hardships and privations of pioneer life by the advantages that were afforded by cheap lands, which could then be obtained at congress prices, $1.25 per acre. To make a home in the dense woods was an undertaking

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attended with great trials and difficulties, of which we, of today, can have no conception. The wild condition of the country, the absence of roads, mills, the long distances to be traversed to the nearest markets, together with the general poverty of the settlements and the immense amount of hard work and drudgery required to clear the land and make a living at the same time during the first few years, were obstacles well calculated to shake the determination of the most energetic and brave hearted pioneer. These were years attended with many dangers and constant struggle and the motives which animated and impelled them forward are certainly deserving of the highest praise of we, of today, who are profiting by the results of their labor and industry.

Prior to the year 1828 Adams township was in the undisputed sway of the Indians, unless the wild animals that infested the forests might be considered as disputing the Indians' supremacy.

Barring an occasional roving and daring hunter, the first permanent settler was Jackson Conner, who located about 1828 on the east half of section 4, township 27 north, range 3 east, about one mile east of the present town of Hoovers, on the north bank of Eel river. Here

JACK CONNER'S TOMB

he established a trading post with the Indians and this was his occupation exclusively until the final removal of the Indians to their western home in 1838-39.

Mr. Conner was a shrewd trader and carried on a successful business with the Indians and became known far and wide for his shrewdness in a trade and acquired a reputation of being a great lover of money. He was married and had a family of sons and daughters, all of whom are now dead, but many of his grandchildren are still living, one, Mrs. Cizzia Lunsford, is now a respected resident of Hoovers, in the neighborhood where her eccentric grandfather lived and died. Jack Conner, as he was generally called, was a unique and eccentric character, who died on August 26, 1846. Prior to his death he gave directions that his body should not be buried under ground, but the box containing his coffin should be filled with tar and placed on blocks eighteen inches high and thus left above ground. His directions were carried out and David Young, of Adams township, and Mrs. Harp, of Logansport, both still living, attended the funeral and verify the above

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account. Mr. Conner, it was said, was not the most religiously inclined and had an abhorrence of the devil and took this precaution, thinking the devil would not disturb him thus encased in pitch, but Mr. Conner would certainly receive little consolation, if the modern idea of the devil is correct, for in this progressive age it is generally thought that his satanic majesty delights to revel in pitch. The coffin thus encased rested in the woods near his house for some months, but the neighbors objected and a stone vault was erected over the coffin, which stands there today, as shown in the illustration from a photograph taken by E. E. Worstell on Thanksgiving day, 1912. This tomb is located less than a mile east of Hoovers, on the south side of the railroad, on a beautiful knoll. Here also is buried his wife, Elizabeth Conner, who died June 5, 1848; also several other interments. Jack Conner's tomb is across a deep ravine from his hewed log cabin, which is still standing and the illustration shows this old cabin as it exists today, in a dilapidated condition, as it has not been occupied for years, yet shows the primitive house and surroundings of the pioneers of 1828, when Adams township was first settled by this eccentric Indian trader.

The second white man to set foot on Adams township soil was Samuel Lowman, in 1830. He settled in the southwest quarter of section 28. The following year "Logan" Thomas occupied a part of section 29, township 28 north, range 3 east. The same year James McPherson and John Kelly also located in section 29 and to the north, and John Hoover in section 4. These, the very earliest settlers, were strong characters and did much toward the development of the community. About 1833 Miner Alley settled on the east half, section 28, and Philip Woodhouse in the same neighborhood. In 1832 Isaac Young located in section 29 and his son, David Young, still occupies the old homestead. About the same time Richard Ferguson, Henry Daggy, John Gilleland and Nathaniel Nichols became honored residents of this new settlement.

The next few years witnessed the coming of Joel Black, James Dalzelle and Nathan Jones. About 1834 Geo. Lowman settled in the western part of the township in section 19 and began to fell the forest and erect a cabin in the clearing. He was an eccentric character and possessed marked peculiarities and will be remembered by those who knew him as ever working in the construction of perpetual motion machines, which he was always hopeful of perfecting, but he went down to his grave with his hopes forever blasted. His wife was no less a character, although honest and sturdy, yet rough and outspoken, and many a joke she has turned to the discomfiture of her neighbors, who were wont to take advantage of her eccentricities.

An early settlement was made in the north part of the township by Father Enyart and his sons, Benjamin, David and Silas.

Anthony Martin located in section 7 as early as 1833 and opened a blacksmith shop, the first ever operated in the township. (I. W. Kreider.) In the eastern part of the township, during the year 1835, we find the coming of Thomas Skinner and his locating on section 15. He was a man of character and his moral and religious influence left a permanent impress upon the entire community. His brother, Nathan Skinner, about the same time settled in section 19, where he lived until his death a few years ago. The Leffel family, consisting of Jacob, Arthur, William, John, Anthony and Samuel, came some years later and settled in the southern part of the township.

Other early comers were: James Reed, in the Skinner settlement on the eastern line of the township; Taswell Richardson, in the southeast corner, on the banks of Eel river; Noble Plummer, near the Fulton county line, and B. Chestnut, near Jack Conner's Indian trading post.

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Daniel Dillman moved to the township in 1840, settling in section 28, and was a prominent citizen until his death in 1880. Daniel Conrad purchased land in section 18, where he resided for many years and until his retirement and removal to Logansport.

The above names are some of the earliest settlers, but some of them were only what was termed "squatters," who simply settled or squatted upon their land but never took title from the government. The following, however, shows some of the earliest settlers who obtained title to their land as shown by the plat book, yet some of them may never have occupied the land but bought it for speculation.

First Land Entries

The first entry of land in Adams township was made in 1831 by Samuel Hall, who obtained a patent for the east half of the southeast quarter of section 29, township 28 north, range 3 east. In 1832 entries were made by Nathaniel Williams in section 32; John Cox in section 29; Samuel Leffel in sections 20 and 28; Samuel Lowman in section 28; James McPherson, section 20; Isaac Young and Samuel McKinney in section 21, and Franklin Douglass in section 22. During the years 1833-34 the following persons made entries from the government: Abraham Garst, section 27; D. H. Morris, section 27; William Stapleton, section 22; Wm. Halston, section 28; Miles Thomas, section 29; Nathaniel Williams, section 29; John Daggy, John Gilliland, and E. Gilliland, in section 30. During the years 1835 and '36 many entries were made in all parts of the township by Silas Enyart, Wm. Reed, James McClung, Wm. Lowman, Joel Martin, Richard Ferguson, Geo. Lowman, Thos. Sheridan, Henry Lewis, Miner Alley, John Arnold, Elijah Cox, John Kelly and Geo. Harland. Prior to 1840 the following names appear to have received patents for land: Calvin Taylor, Wm. R. Davis, Sam'l Harp, J. Lathrop, J. E. and J. Carney, Jos. Shamburg, Wm. Stroud, James Payne, John Denny, John Euritt, Henry Conrad, Jesse McLean, Jonathan Washington, C. W. Lowe, Wiseley Craig, E. Morse, Geo. H. Sherwood, Joel H. Davis, Wm. Filley, Jacob Metz, Wm. Bromenbaugh, John Simons, Jos. Lowman, Jesse Greathouse, Henry Alexander and Silas Wells; not all of these, however, became settlers.

All the first houses built by the pioneers were rude, round log cabins; later, however, hewed logs were used, but yet very primitive, being covered by clap-boards weighted down with poles. The floors made of split timber, called puncheon floors; the doors made of the same material, pinned to the batton by wooden pins hung on wooden hinges with wooden latch to keep the door closed, which was opened by a latch string passed through a gimlet hole in the door to the outside and the latch string always hung out except at night or in times of impending Indian hostilities. Not a nail or piece of iron of any kind entered into the construction of the pioneer home.

James Reed, in 1842, was the first to build a frame house in the eastern part of the township, prior to which the pioneer cabin held full sway and Mr. Reed's house was the cynosure for all eyes in the settlement.

Organization

The township was organized May 6, 1835, and received its name from President John Quincy Adams. Soon after the declaration of the county board fixing the boundary lines of the township an election was

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held at the house of Nathaniel Nichols, who acted as inspector and was chosen the first trustee and John Cox the first justice of the peace.

First Marriage

The first marriage ceremony performed in the township was that uniting Samuel Kelly and Sirena Cox, on March 5, 1834, Rev. Wm. M. Rayburn officiating.

Roads

In the early settlement of Adams township, Eel river, in times of high water, afforded transportation to the southern part of the township and Indian trails to the interior. While the pioneers opened up roads, that is, cut down the timber so as to permit an ox team to pass around and over the stumps, through the mud, to reach this township, yet the first main road leading from Logansport to Perrysburg in Miami county, a distance of about twenty miles, was opened up about 1840-44. It ran on a comparatively straight course northeast, passing entirely through Adams township. This road was a great thoroughfare for travel and all that section of country passed over this road in coming to Logansport, then the principal town in Northern Indiana. This road was improved by grading and used for thirty years, but as the farms were cleared up the road was changed to section lines so that it is now on a zig-zag on two sides of every man's farm between here and Perrysburg and is used only for local travel.

In the early settlement of the township the roads were impassable at certain seasons of the year, but as the forests were cleared, the land drained, and the county generally improved, the farmers realized more and more each year the benefits of good roads. Adams has no stone roads, but has about twenty-five miles of gravel roads. Roads have been straightened, placed on section lines and the main thoroughfares graveled, so that almost any section of the township may be reached by graveled roads. There are now six roads running east and west through the township and three roads running north and south, all in good condition.

Railroads

Adams township has two railroads extending through the entire township. One, the C. C. & L., running from the southeast to the northwest, built in 1901, and passing through the towns of Hoover and Twelve Mile. The other railroad is the Eel River division of the Vandalia, which passes through the southern part of the township and crossing the former road at Hoover. This road was begun in the fifties but the work was suspended, but taken up by a new company and pushed to completion in 1871. These roads afford ample shipping facilities to the farmers of the township.

Old Water Power Mills

As has been stated elsewhere, the pioneer, landing in the midst of a forest, hundreds of miles from mill or factory, first began to feel the necessity of grinding his corn and sawing lumber for his buildings, and consequently set about to erect mills on the banks of the creek and harness its waters to run them; so here, as in other sections of the country, we find the pioneer early building mills. The first one was erected by Samuel Lowman about 1835-37, on the banks of Twelve Mile creek

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in section 29. This was a saw mill and corn cracker attachment. It served a useful purpose for many years but has long since been abandoned and no vestige of this old mill is left to mark the spot of its past activities, although it was a picturesque as well as a useful adornment of pioneer days.

The second mill was erected by James Reed in 1840, on Upper Twelve Mile creek in section 22. This was also a saw mill with a corn cracker attachment. It was successfully operated for about twenty years, but fell into decay.

In the early fifties Jacob Leffel erected a saw mill on Twelve Mile creek above the Lowman mill and operated it in times of high water until 1876, when it was washed out and was never rebuilt, as there was no demand for such a small mill that could not be run except during flood times, as the country became ditched and the rains rapidly flowed off, leaving the water too low to run a mill except in times of flood.

The first flouring mill in the township was erected in 1856 by Matthew Obenchain. It stood on Lower Twelve Mile creek in section 31. It was a typical old frame country mill, and ground corn, wheat and buckwheat; also a saw mill to manufacture lumber. It was successfully operated, and quite extensively, until 1876, when it was totally consumed by fire. It was soon after rebuilt by David Myers, but it was again burned down in 1883, entailing a heavy loss on the proprietors. Two years later, or in 1885, Noah Simons and brother, at a cost of $3,500, rebuilt the mill. This is a frame building and has been operated by Mr. Simons, Lewis Smith and a Mr. Brower, but suspended operations several years ago, as it was not profitable, the larger mills with newer processes driving out the small country mills. The old mill, however, still stands as a monument and reminder of pioneer days when the boy was sent with a sack of corn on horseback to the little old country mill, with its old fashioned water wheel, screaking as it was turned by the over-shot, moss-covered water buckets.

Out of the three score old water mills that have been built in Cass county, this one, the Adamsboro mill and one on Pipe creek, are the only ones left standing to remind us of our boyhood days at the old mill pond.

Distillery

About 1840 Taswell Richardson erected a small distillery where he lived, on the north bank of Eel river. It was a small affair but often did a big business for the sheriff. Some time in the sixties a Mr. Myers moved the still further east near the Miami county line and did a "moonshine" business in a small way, but soon abandoned it.

Steam Mills

After the passing of the old water mills, and facilities for transportation improved, steam mills began to make their appearance and the first mill of this kind was erected in the town of Twelve Mile in 1852 by Daniel and Jacob Brubaker and since that date there has been a saw mill in Twelve Mile village almost continuously, operated by different parties. At present Theodore and Samuel Hoover own and operate it. About 1874 a large steam saw mill was erected in the town of Hoover to saw the timber in what was known as Taber's seven sections and surrounding country, and did a very extensive business for many years, and is still operated, on a smaller scale, however, as the timber is nearly all cut off.

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First Manufactory

Probably the first business in the way of manufacturing was a cooperage for the making of barrels, run by Nathaniel Nichols, some time in the thirties, but as "Taswells" distillery could use only a limited number of barrels and kegs, Mr. Nichols' cooper shop did not prosper long and only furnished kraut barrels in which the farmers could make that standard of pioneer diet.

Towns and Villages

Newburg is a paper town that was laid out in 1838 by Sam'l Lowman and Joel Black, located on the east branch of Twelve Mile creek in section 29, near the first mill erected in the township a few years before. Benjamin Powell was the surveyor who run the lines and made the plat of the town, which shows seventeen blocks, fifty-four lots and five streets, three of which, Main, North and Spring streets, run north and south, the other two, Poplar and Mill streets, cross them at right angles, running east and west. Although this was a beautiful site for a town and the proprietors had visions of becoming millionaires, yet they were doomed to disappointment and the great metropolis, of which they would be the leaders, never materialized and the town site has never passed the agricultural stage and cannot be found today except by an expert surveyor who is capable of unraveling the field notes of its projector.

Twelve Mile

This, the recognized capital of Adams, is situated near the center of the township in section 17 and dates its history from 1852, when a saw mill was erected here by Mr. Brubaker and soon after became a local center of trade. Hammond Ludders was the first merchant, opening a general store and since then Richard Ludders, John Walters, Geo. Lowman, Frank Wait, J. L. Clouse, Noah Simons, Milton Enyart, Sam'l Pence, James Wilson, J. S. Rannels and T. P. Swigart have operated country stores in the village. Isaac W. Eggman opened a general store about 1882 and succeeded in building up and holding an extensive trade and is still in active business, having continued in business longer than any other merchant in the history of the town.

Twelve Mile or "Hen Peck," as it was generally called, never had but a few residents, but was in the midst of a good agricultural country and being a long distance from any other town, commanded quite an extensive trade, attracted not only by the store but also by repair and other shops, where Decker Bros. ran a planing mill, John Smith a blacksmith and wagon shop, and Dan'l Fetrow a saw mill. In 1901, however, the Cincinnati, Chicago & Louisville Railroad was built and left the little town of "Hen Peck" about a half mile to the east of the railroad.

Jerome Jones owned the land on the south of the wagon road, now Main street, and Edith Skinner that on the north side, and they at once laid out the town into building lots, with four principal streets, towit: Main and Pickle, running east and west, Carson and Beamer streets, north and south. The new town grew rapidly. Business soon began to drift to the railroad station, the old town was practically abandoned and now the new town of Twelve Mile is a thriving village of over three hundred inhabitants, located on both sides of the railroad, which gives excellent shipping facilities to Chicago and the North and Cincinnati and intermediate points to the South. Mr. Eggman, the

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veteran merchant, abandoned his store room in the old and moved into the new town, where he is still in business but has several competitors since the advent of the railroad.

Three general stores and a hardware and agricultural implement store have located here, kept by Ira Slifer, Jerome Jones, Geo. Brown and Becker & McMahin; furniture and undertaking establishment by J. B. Grindle; butcher shop by Dudley Dalzelle and Sam Cover, also barber shops, blacksmith shops, livery stable, pickle factory and stock yards, and an elevator operated by F. P. McFaddin, giving ready market for all kinds of farm products. J. E. Black runs an up-to-date restaurant, Dr. C. L. Miller looks after the health of the community and two resident preachers, a Methodist and United Brethren, administer to their spiritual needs. A new U. B. church has recently been erected, also a handsome eight-room brick schoolhouse in which all grades are taught, including the high school. A hotel accommodates the traveling public and all kinds of building crafts and mechanics are well represented, as carpenters, plasterers, brick and stone masons, painters, etc.

The Twelve Mile State bank was organized in 1911 with a capital stock of $25,000, held by seventy-three stockholders, chiefly residents of Adams township. The bank officers are: President, Dr. C. L. Miller; vice-president, Aaron Plank; cashier, O. R. Pickering; directors are the officers and M. W. Collet, Wm. Murden, Abe Moss, Chas. Kinneman, Wm. Carson, Geo. Kistler, Geo. Raub. Their deposits at this time amount to $55,000. In the fall of 1912 a substantial new brick bank building was completed and occupied, at an expenditure of $5,200.

Telephone Exchange

The Twelve Mile Telephone Company was organized in 1903, with the following officers:

President, Wm. Carson; vice president, Wm. Dalzelle; secretary, Dr. C. L. Miller; treasurer, Isaac W. Egman. Directors: J. W. Denniston, Ira Gehman, E. M. Kine, Chas. Dalzelle, August Swanson.

The exchange started with 108 patrons, which have been increased to 220 in 1912. The exchange is connected with Logansport, so that its patrons can communicate not only with each other but also with any of the patrons at the county seat, and is a great convenience as well as conserver of time to the residents of Twelve Mile and Adams township.

Postoffice

Twelve Mile postoffice was established about 1852-4 in "Old Hen Peck," and John Walters was its first postmaster. The office was supplied by star route, part of the time from Deedsville in Miami county, but most of the time on a route from Logansport to Perrysburg, where Stephen G. Conrad was mail carrier for many years and Daniel Fetrow the last star route carrier from Logansport, when the building of the railroad in 1901, replaced the star route service. Isaac W. Egman, the present incumbent, has been postmaster for thirty years. Two rural mail routes, Nos. 21 and 22, established eight or ten years ago, lead out from Twelve Mile, now carried by Charles Jones and Elzie Martin, and are a great convenience to the farmers of Adams township, bringing daily mail to their doors. Prior to the establishment of this office the people in this township had to go to Logansport, 10 to 18 miles distant, for their mail.

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Lodges and Societies

The fraternal spirit of the people of Twelve Mile is shown by the societies they have organized since the rapid development of the new town on the advent of the railroad in 1901.

I. O. O. F.

Odd Fellows Lodge, No. 519, was organized December 17, 1881. with only a small membership, but in recent years the numbers have rapidly increased. Present membership, 77.

Free Masonry

A Masonic lodge was instituted in Twelve Mile in 1908, and Dud Dalzelle was its first master. Their membership now numbers 36.

Woodmen of the World

Twelve Mile Camp was organized December 5, 1905, and is said to be in a prosperous condition, with a membership of twenty.

The Gleaners is the latest order to be organized in 1912, with a membership of thirty.

Patrons of Husbandry of Farmers' Grange

This, perhaps, was the first secret fraternal order organized in the township in 1870, and James P. Ferguson was its first "master." The officers consisted of a master, overseer, steward, secretary, treasurer and chaplain. Women were eligible to membership. This organization was popular among the farmers all over the western country about this time. They combined for mutual improvement, benefit and protection against what they termed imposition and extortion of moneyed interests and middlemen. The Grange held its meetings in schoolhouses and for a time was prosperous and helpful in many ways, but did not last many years, when it was entirely abandoned.

Knights of the Golden Circle

This was a political secret order in sympathy with the South during the Civil war and opposed to President Lincoln's methods of conducting the prosecution of that war. These treasonable societies under the above name, were organized all over Indiana. They were often composed of otherwise good citizens, but who, in their political and party animosity, were carried to the extreme of opposing the government and organized secret societies with that object in view. There were a few men of this character in Adams township, who, in 1862, organized a lodge of the Knights of the Golden Circle and Joseph Lease, who was a strong Union man and ardently supported President Lincoln's policies, joined the order with the object of exposing the treasonable workings of the society, which he did.

Those initiated into the order were bound by a strong oath and death was the penalty for violation of the oath.

When Mr. Lease exposed the workings of the order, he was menaced by the disciplining committee of the order and had to keep in hiding for many weeks, until the excitement subsided and an aroused public sentiment arose in his favor. The names of the leaders in this order

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are not given out, out of consideration of the descendants of these men, who are among our best and respected citizens, as were also their forebears, except for this one incident of their lives, which they afterwards greatly deplored.

Hoover

is a small station in the southern part of Adams township, at the crossing of the two railroads that pass through the township, the Eel River division of the Vandalia and the C. C. and L. R. R., and about nine miles east of Logansport. It dates its history from about 1871 or '2, soon after the Eel River R. R. was completed. At this time a large steam sawmill was erected here, which was the nucleus around which the town developed. In April, 1874, Riley Hoover, proprietor. laid out the town, surveyed and platted 14 lots and a few houses to accommodate the mill hands were erected. For many years the sawmill was the chief industry. It had been located here to saw the timber from the big woods, known as the "Seven Sections," belonging to the Taber heirs, and there has been a mill located here ever since, run by different parties, although in recent years, owing to the scarcity of timber, the mill does not do the business it formerly did. J. L. Clouse was probably the first merchant to open a country store, which he continued to manage for many years or until his death. He was the first postmaster in the village. Wm. Obenchain also engaged in the mercantile business for a while and Willard Place bought and shipped grain and stock extensively for some years. At present there is a general store managed by John Crumpacker; an elevator, and stock yards operated by F. P. McFaddin; blacksmith and repair shops and the usual "press brick" workers found around a country village store.

Peter Enyart has been postmaster for many years and has one rural mail route, No. 20, which delivers daily mail to the farmers of the vicinity, greatly to their convenience and profit. Grain, stock and lumber are the principal articles shipped from the town on its two railroads, which maintain a union depot at the crossing. The population numbers about one hundred.

A new Methodist church was recently erected and a schoolhouse stands nearly a half mile to the west. A good farming country surrounds the town, which affords a ready market for all agricultural products.

An iron bridge was some years ago erected across Eel river just south of Hoover, which gives an outlet to Miami township and New Waverly, which is mutually advantageous to both.

Miscellaneous Items and Happenings

The first automobile in Adams township was purchased in 1906 by James Black, when he was looked upon as an aristocrat or a plutocrat or anything but a plain Hoosier, and it was quietly noised around that Mr. Black must have received a tip from Andrew Carnegie or John D. and would soon be a director in Standard Oil or the Steel trust. For a time in old Adams everybody was craning their necks when that automobile came up the road; but now the people are accustomed to the innovation, rather like it and an automobile is not as much of an attraction today as the old ox cart of the pioneer, and each year finds the number increasing.

The first piano in the township was bought by Thos. H. Skinner in 1882, and at that time was a great novelty as well as luxury for a common farmer to possess.

Early in the sixties Jacob Abbott, living in the northern part of the

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township, was kicked by a horse and killed, leaving a widow and one child. Her maiden name was Lyda McHenry.

In 1886 Chas. Smith was killed by being kicked by a horse and a Mr. Webster committed suicide by hanging himself.

During the year 1868 John Hissong committed suicide in Allen Obenchain's barn by cutting his throat with a razor.

A son of David Young shot and killed himself in 1880.

John Mars was struck by lightning and instantly killed on his own farm in 1856 and Henry Mars was crushed to death under his wagon shed in 1870.

Elmer Robins was killed by lightning during the summer of 1912.

Geo. Wolford, an old soldier and respected citizen, accidentally shot himself and died from the effects of the wound about ten years ago.

A distressing accident occurred in 1865 at a sawmill on Alexander Reed's place, in the southern part of the township, whereby Addis L. Thomas lost his life. He fell against the moving saw and before it could be stopped his body was so mangled that he died a few days later.

Wm. Frankum was run over by his wagon while hauling rails and instantly killed in 1858.

Alvin Myers, son of Marion Fisher, during the year 1886 was thrown down and his horse stepped on his breast, crushing the life out of him.

Mary, wife of Albert Skinner, was accidentally shot by the latter and instantly killed, October 8, 1898.

Abe Townsen, while driving a four-horse team, hauling logs, ran the wagon against a tree in the woods, which fell and struck him on the head, crushing his skull, causing sudden death.

Many other minor accidents, such as having hands or feet injured, requiring amputation. legs and arms broken by kicks of horses, falls and injuries of various kinds, so that Adams township heads the list for sudden deaths and accidents to her citizens.

One of the amusements of pioneer life was an occasional entertainment, exhibition or theatrical performance by the young people of the settlement, which were generally held in the largest barn in the neighborhood at which the young Shakespeares would display their Thespian faculties. One of the grandest of these performances was held in the barn of Thos. H. Skinner, about forty years ago. There was a tragedy in one act, where a boy was shot and killed and the act was so realistic that Mrs. Richard Lowman, who never witnessed a play of that character, fainted and it required great efforts to resuscitate her and put a stop to the young tragedians' further performances.

During the Civil war partisan feeling rose to a high pitch in Adams township and had many unfortunate disputes and a great deal of bitter feeling was engendered. At a camp meeting near the Dillman farm, an attempt was made by some soldiers to hang an erratic citizen of Logansport in attendance, who had given utterance to some treasonable sentiments. He was, however, hustled off the grounds by his friends and barely escaped the noose which had been gotten in readiness by the would-be lynchers.

PHYSICIANS

Dr. Thomas Crook was the first physician to locate in Adams township in 1853. He was a brother of General Crook, of the Indian and Civil wars, and was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, December 18. 1822, and died in Adams township, December 26, 1882, and lies at rest in Bethlehem M. E. cemetery. He was twice married. First wife was Louisana Worst; second, Eliza Dudgeon. He had three children by his first wife and two by the last. He came to Cass county in 1853

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and practiced in Adams township, residing on a farm, until 1870, when he returned to Dayton, Ohio, but in 1876 moved back to Adams township, where he practiced until his death. Dr. Crook was not an educated physician, but possessed the intuitive faculty of a good physician.

Dr. John C. Waite

was a native of West Virginia, where he was born July 15, 1835. He moved to Cass county in 1862; graduated from Rush Medical College, 1869; practiced at Walton, Indiana, 1873-74, then for a time at Adamsboro, Hooverville, and finally locating at Twelve Mile, where he had been in practice prior to his receiving his degree, about 1867; later he engaged in practice at Chili, Miami county, and finally moved to Julietta, Idaho, where he died in 1903. He was a member of the Idaho legislature for two terms. Dr. Waite was a charter member of the Cass County Medical Society. He was married three times and has one daughter living.

Dr. James McKee

Dr. James McKee, a former resident of Bethlehem township, is a son of Robt. F. McKee and brother of ex-Mayor Geo. P. McKee. He was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, about 1840; educated in the public schools of his native state, attended a college in West Virginia, and graduated from Rush Medical College in 1878-9. He first began practice at Macy, Indiana, then at Mexico, and about 1878 located in Twelve Mile, where he practiced his chosen profession until about 1881, when he moved to Newton, Kansas, residing there until about 1905, when he was appointed as an official in the pension department at Washington, District of Columbia, where he now resides. He was elected to the office of coroner for several terms while in Kansas He was joined in marriage to Miss Mollie Grable of Bethlehem township in 1866, and they have three children.

Dr. J. M. Morris

is a native of Fairfield county, Ohio, and was born in 1841. He studied medicine with Dr. Peters in Ohio, attended medical lectures in Columbus, Ohio, and at Keokuk, Iowa. He moved to Twelve Mile in 1870, where he continued in practice until 1881, when he removed to Fulton, Indiana, where he is still in active practice. While at Twelve Mile he was married to Sarah Jane Sargent, to which union six children were born, three of whom, two sons and one daughter, are living.

Dr. H. Dudley Skinner

is the son of Richard Skinner, a pioneer of Adams township, where the doctor was born November 21, 1854. He was educated in the public schools and later taught district schools for several terms. He studied medicine in the office of Fitch and Coleman and received his degree of M. D. from the Indiana Medical College in 1881 and at once engaged in the practice of medicine at Twelve Mile, in the township that gave him birth, where he continued in practice until 1884, when he moved to Denver, Indiana, and about a year later went to Minnesota and finally located in Condo, North Dakota, relinquished medical practice and engaged in the legal profession. The doctor was united in marriage September 15, 1882, to Miss Sarah A. Williams of Indiana, and they have several children, only one of whom is living (1910). While located

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in Twelve Mile he was twice elected township trustee and was an energetic Republican in politics.

Dr. Geo. Walter Harding

was born at Five Corners, Miami county, Indiana, December 27, 1858, educated in the public schools and one term at De Pauw University and graduated from the medical department of Michigan University in 1886 and in 1896 attended a post graduate course in Chicago. He located in Twelve Mile in 1887 and continued in active practice until 1896, when he moved to North Manchester, Indiana, where he is still engaged in professional work. In 1882 he was united in marriage to Miss Ida M. Lester and they have several children.

Dr. Lewis Craig Miller

is a native of Ohio, where he was born (at Alliance) in 1869 and educated at Union College, Ohio; received his medical degree from the University of Michigan in 1895 and at once located at Twelve Mile, where he has been a successful practitioner to the present time (1913). The doctor has attended strictly to professional duties and cast aside official honors. Recently, however, he has been elected to the presidency of the Twelve Mile Bank, established in 1912. He was joined in marriage in 1897 to Miss Snyder of Deedsville, Indiana, and they were blessed with three children.

Adams Township Churches

Rev. Wm. M. Rayburn, a Methodist preacher, was probably the first minister to expound the gospel of Christ in this township about 1832. He held religious services in the cabin of Logan Thomas in the southwest part of the township, but no class was then organized.

Zion M. E. Church

This was the first religious society to be organized in Adams township. Anthony Martin settled on the northwest quarter of section 7 in 1831. He was a blacksmith and the first to ply that trade in the township. In 1833 he sold his claim to James McClung and moved to Laporte. No records are accessible showing the details of the organization of this church, but there is a cemetery (Grables) on the Martin McClung farm and burials were made here prior to 1833, these with the family and church relationships, shows, according to I. W. Kreider's investigations, that a class was organized in this neighborhood about 1835, composed of Benj. Enyart and wife, Silas Enyart, Thos. Enyart, James McClung and wife, Rev. Ashabel Buck with members of the Plummer, Dague and other families not now ascertainable. Meetings were held in private houses and later in a log school house located on the northwest quarter of section 5, Adams township, until about 1846, when a hewed log church was erected near the house above mentioned, on land donated by Henry McHenry. This log meeting house served as a place of worship until 1888 when it was torn down and the present frame building was erected at a cost of $1,800. The trustees in 1888 who erected the new church were Wm. S. Finnimore, G. W. Wolford, D. N. Dague, Wm. M. Preston and J. O. Winegardner.

This congregation increased and flourished for many years, but deaths and removals and the close proximity of other surrounding

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churches caused a decrease in membership. While this is not a large congregation, yet, what is lacking in numbers is made up in zeal and the church is moving along in the even tenor of its ways, doing its duty in the Master's cause. The present membership is reported to be 71. Present pastor, Rev. Spekane, 1912.

Rev. Ashabel Buck was one of the first pastors and Rev. J. J. Cooper, in 1885-87.

Twelve Mile Christian Church

To Elder Thos. Whitman the credit is due of sowing the first seed, which, under careful culture, germinated, and in due time developed into the Twelve Mile Christian church.

There had been preaching at intervals for three or four years in the cabins of Thos. Skinner and J. Reed by Father Atkinson, Rev. A. Snethen of Kentucky, Rev. Jos. Roberts and N. Myers, but on January 16, 1847, Rev. Whitman perfected a permanent organization at a meeting in the cabin of Thos. Skinner with a charter membership as follows: John and Lucinda Davis, Thos. and Amelia Skinner, Richard Skinner, James Davis, Thos. and Jane Whitman. The first officers were John Davis and Thos. Skinner, deacons, and these two with John Johnson, trustees. Thereafter meetings were regularly held in private residences and the congregation rapidly increased. Among the new members were Margaret and Elizabeth Davis, Margaret and Nancy Reed, Rebecca Stroud, Amelia and Elizabeth Jones, Abraham Lowman, Mary Johnson, Elmore Simons, Joseph and Henrietta Venters, Jos. Lowman, Eliza M. Beck, S. Skinner, Rebecca Balew, Cynthia Bockover, Joel Black, Caroline Skinner, O. P. Davis, Rebecca Reed, D. L. Davis, Wiley Johnson, Margaret Skinner, Sarah J. Davis, Susan Lowman, Catherine E. Leavel, Isabelle Ashworth. In the fall of 1848 a hewed log meeting house 24x36 feet was erected in the northeast quarter section 22, on land donated by Thomas Skinner and this church has generally been known as the Skinner church.

This log building was used for church purposes until 1870 when it was replaced by a new frame building 36x40 feet and dedicated to the service of the Lord, by Rev. T. Whitman, the first pastor, on December 25, 1870. The church seats 300 and cost $1,100.

A Sunday school was organized in 1846 in the cabin of T. Skinner and has been successfully operated from that day to the present time and has been a great aid to the prosperity of the church. The present membership of the church is about 60. A cemetery adjoins the church. The first interment therein was Mary, the wife of Nathan Skinner, March 16, 1841.

Pastors who have served this congregation are as follows:

Rev. Thos. Whitman, 1846-51; Rev. Abraham Snethen, 1852; Rev. John Winters, 1853-55; Rev. Thos. Wells, 1856; Rev. Benj. Trapp, 1859-63; Rev. Wm. Y. Winegardner, 1864-75; Rev. James Ulery, 1876-80; Rev. Samuel McNeely, 1881-83; Rev. S. Culbertson, 1884-86; Rev. Joshua Greer, 1887-90; Rev. Taylor Jackson, 1891-92; Rev. M. M. Wiles, 1893-95; Rev. Kendall West, 1896; Rev. Abraham West, 1897-98.

The following ministers have at times, held services in this church, but dates are not known:

Rev. Nicholas Myers, Rev. McKinzie, Rev. Joseph Roberts, Rev. Bussard, Rev. Faucett, Rev. A. D. Kellison, Rev. Williams, Rev. E. Tillman, Rev. Atchison, Rev. L. Shoemaker, Rev. Wm. Hefflin, Rev. A. L. Thomas, Rev. T. Webster. Rev. Charles E. McCoy is the present pastor, 1911-12.

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Twelve Mile Center M. E. Church

For many years there were irregular church services held in the school house at Twelve Mile but no organization was ever formed until the year 1883, when the Rev. R. J. Smith held a series of meetings, arousing a great religious interest in that neighborhood and organized a class of forty members, at the schoolhouse in the village of Twelve Mile. Joshua Howell was class leader and Andrew Decker, Sunday school superintendent. Sunday school was maintained with irregular preaching for a number of years but a house of worship was never built as Twelve Mile was only a few miles distant from Zion and Bethlehem Methodist Episcopal churches. In 1891 this little congregation assisted the United Brethren people to erect their church at Twelve Mile and have blended with that organization and with the above named Methodist churches, so that the Twelve Mile Center Methodist Episcopal church organization no longer exists as a separate or independent class. Rev. R. J. Smith continued as pastor of this church and accomplished much in bringing many souls to Christ, and although the organization was abandoned yet his work greatly strengthened the other three churches into which the members of this congregation entered and became blended.

Corinth Brethren in Christ (Progressive Dunkards)

This church is an outgrowth of the German Baptist, Brethren or Dunkard church at Mexico and eastern part of Adams township and they are known as Progressive Brethren in Christ, as they do not adhere to some of the old customs of the parent church, such as the special style of dress, music in the church, etc.

The organization of this congregation was perfected in 1890 at schoolhouse No. 5, by Rev. S. H. Bashor.

The charter members were H. C. and Adda Reed, Belle Dalzelle, Aron C., Wm. C. and Nora Black, Frank and Jennie Dillman, Samuel and Rhoda Damm, Mary Grandsinger, D. A. and Josephine Hopkins, S. McClain, A. M. Sherard, T. E. and Maggie Thomas, Sarah Teal, Geo. D. and Sarah Wilson, Eliza E. and Mary Crook, Wm. M., Anna, David and Barbara Young, Marion and Emma Kreider. This congregation at once began to plan to build a house of worship and purchased one and one-half acres of land, and the records show that S. F. Dillman conveys a church site located in the southeast corner of section 28, Adams township, to the trustees of the church; D. A. Hopkins, S. McClain, and D. Young; date of deed, June 10, 1890. A church edifice was at once begun and completed the same year and formally dedicated to the Triune God, November 21, 1890. The church is a substantial frame building erected at a cost of $2,600. There is a burial ground adjoining the church and the first interment therein was a child of Logan Thomas in the year 1833.

A Sunday school was organized in 1900 and the workers therein are zealous in the cause of the Master and through the efforts of the Sunday school the membership of the church has increased until it numbers 110. The following persons have served the congregation as pastors or elders in charge: S. H. Bashor, August 1, 1889-1890; D. A. Hopkins, March 1, 1890, Oct. 1, 1890; W. C. Perry, October 1, 1890-91; J. H. Swihart, October 1, 1891-93; W. C. Perry, October 1, 1893-94; J. H. Swihart, October 1, 1894-97; L. W. Ditch, October 1, 1897-98; Wm. M. Miller, October 1, 1898-99; D. A. Hopkins, October 1, 1899-00; W. C. Perry, October 1, 1900-03; J. M. Fox, October 1, 1903-04; A. S. Menaugh, October 1, 1904-05; P. M. Fisher, October 1, 1905-06; A. S. Menaugh,

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October 1, 1906-07; D. A. Hopkins, October 1, 1907-10; C. C. Guisso, October 1, 1910-11; D. A. Hopkins, October 1, 1911-12.

Dunkard Church (Old German Baptist) Conservatives

The Mexico German Baptist church was organized at Mexico, Miami county, in 1881 by Wm. Fisher and Geo. Balsbaugh, with the following list of charter members: Joseph Edward, John Kinzie, John Arnold, Wm. Fisher, Geo. Balsbaugh, Eliza Miller, Lewis Fisher and Joseph Augle.

Meetings were held in schoolhouses and private residences until 1883 when a frame church was erected about two miles east of Mexico, Miami county. There were some dissensions in the congregation and they became divided into progressives and conservatives. The conservatives predominated and as the majority of the latter resided west of Mexico and in Cass county the church was torn down in 1897, moved and rebuilt on the southeast quarter of section 4, about one mile northeast of the town of Hoover in Adams township at a cost of $1,800 and the church has continued to prosper. The present membership is reported to be sixty-five. Services are held every two weeks with Geo. Balsbaugh, Wm. Fisher and Elisha Miller, officiating.

The deacons are Edward Kinzie, John Kinzie, Benjamin and John Augle. The church is not large but is composed of plain but devout and earnest Christian workers who believe in practical religion and act accordingly.

Hoover's Methodist Episcopal Church

As early as 1887 Brother Pennel, a traveling minister, held meetings in the Hoover schoolhouse half a mile west of the village of Hoover and organized a class of ten or twelve. A year later Rev. Butler took up the work and held revival meetings which increased the membership of the class, but some of them inclined to the United Brethren church and joined with others of that faith at Twelve Mile, leaving the Methodist class at Hoover weak and in a state of suspended animation for several years. However, in 1902, Rev. Wm. Amoss held a series of meetings in Hoover schoolhouse and reorganized the class, some of the members of which are: Mrs. Kizzia Lunsford, Mrs. Rose Wolf, Mrs. B. E. Meadows, Mrs. Mollie Henry, E. Buskirk, Jos. Buskirk, Florence Buskirk, Laura Buskirk, Lawrence Buskirk, Mrs. Crook, Eliza Cox, D. W. Doran, Ora Doran, Frances Doran, Bertha Doran and Myrtle Doran.

Through the efforts of Rev. Amoss, a neat, frame church edifice was erected and dedicated September 27, 1902, at a total cost of $2,500, and by the assistance of the Ladies' Aid Society, six months later, the entire church debt was paid, leaving the church free from all financial obligations and in a prosperous condition, both financially and spiritually. Pastors who have served the congregation are: Rev. Wm. Amoss, 1902-04; Rev. Wm. Hamilton, Rev. Eli Davis, Rev. A. C. Hoover, Rev. Geo. Pelly, Rev. John Parker, 1910-13.

United Brethren Church (Twelve Mile)

The first services held by this denomination in Adams township was at the house of Enos Butler in Sec. 19 and Rev. B. S. Clevinger was the first preacher. Later Rev. Levi Hoover and Jos. Terrell preached at irregular intervals in the Dudgeon schoolhouse at Twelve

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Mile. This church was formally organized July 10, 1887, by the Rev. H. E. Butler, with a charter membership as follows: A. J. and Mary Decker, Geo. Leonard, Mrs. D. Conrad, Ida Decker, Effie Decker, Sarah Hoover, Mary A. Hoover, Cordelia Ward, J. B. Decker, Elizabeth Randolph.

Pastors—Rev. H. E. Butler, 1887-9; S. Snyder, 1889-91; J. W. Hindbaugh, 1891-2; G. W. Lambert, 1892-4; O. P. Kegg, 1894-5; J. Becket, 1895-6; G. L. Mattox, 1896-8; O. F. Landis, 1898-00; J. T. Keesey, 1900-03; J. N. Martin, 1903-04; J. Q. Kline, 1904-06; C. J. Miner, 1906-09; A. Cloud, 1909-10; R. G. Upson, 1910, present pastor.

It was not, however, until 1891 that steps were taken to erect a house of worship. One acre of ground was bought of I. W. Egman in the northeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 20, nearly a mile east of the present town of Twelve Mile. A commodious frame church was erected at a cost of $1,500 and dedicated in July, 1891.

A cemetery adjoining the church is maintained and Wallace Snuffin was the first interment March 7, 1888, as shown by the marker. When the railroad was constructed through Adams township about 1900, it left the old village of Twelve Mile to the east a half mile or more and a new town sprang up on the railroad. In the year 1911 the congregation abandoned the old church and tore it down and erected at a cost of $5,000 with lot, a handsome new modern frame church in the present new town of Twelve Mile which was dedicated to the service of the Master January 7, 1912. A Sunday school was organized in May, 1886, and is maintained and the church is in a prosperous condition with a membership of 149. Rev. R. G. Upson is the present pastor.

Cemeteries of Township

Grable Cemetery

This is probably the oldest burial ground in the township and is situated on the northwest quarter of section 7, about one and a half miles south of the Fulton county line and one-quarter of a mile east of the west line of Adams township.

John Grable, who owned the adjoining farm, deeded to Silas Enyart, John Abbott of Cass county and A. B. Chapin of Fulton county as trustees in trust, as a burial ground for the neighborhood, a tract of land 100 by 150 feet in the above named section; date of deed October 25, 1849, but the deed was not recorded until March 7, 1900. During this time the farm changed hands and the owners claimed the burial ground. It now lies in the center of a field with no road or lane leading to it. It is grown up with bushes and trees sadly neglected and a home for ground hogs where they burrow at will. There are probably 100 graves located here but the majority are unmarked.

According to Isaiah Kreider, who is an authority, a child of Anthony Martin was the first interment prior to 1833, but no stone marks the grave. The earliest interment as shown by the marker is Silas Enyart, died 1844, but we know the Martins who lived here in 1832-3 had deaths in their family.

A number of the Grable, Buck, Chapin, Enyart, Louthain, Stoughton, Lunsford and other families are resting here, but no interments have been made in recent years and the ground is practically abandoned as a burial place.

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The following soldiers are buried here: Darius Lunsford, Ohio Reg. War of 1812. Oliver Enyart, Co. E, Twenty-ninth Ind.; died at Nashville July 28, 1864. Frank Lunsford, Co. K, Fifth Ind. Cavalry; died August 26, 1892.

Skinner Cemetery

In the early forties James Reed donated ground for this cemetery, but deeds were never made until March 2, 1871, when Noah Simons, who then owned the surrounding farm, conveys to the trustees of the church, Allen Obenchain, Richard Skinner and Isaac Newman, a piece of land 12x18 rods, in the northeast quarter section 22, for church and burial purposes and on April 2, 1892, additions were made to the original plat.

The old part was never platted, but the new addition is platted but not recorded. The Christian church, known as the Skinner church, adjoins this cemetery. The first interments herein are: Mary, wife of Nathan Skinner, May, 1842; Daniel Bayless, 1842; James Reed, the donor of the ground, August 7, 1843.

Soldiers—Thomas Skinner, War of 1812; died April 11, 1881, age 85. Wm. Hunter, Co. K, Forty-sixth Ind.; died August 28, 1894. D. H. Calkins, Co. E, Twenty-ninth Ind.; died April 8, 1865, at Chattanooga.

Dillman Cemetery

For many years this was known as the Dillman graveyard, from the fact that Daniel Dillman was the owner of, and lived on the adjoining farm. Prior to this, however, Samuel Lowman, who had entered the land, laid out a burial ground in the early thirties and it has been used for burial purposes ever since, but, like most of the early cemeteries, deeds were never made or recorded; until June 10, 1890, when S. F. Dillman, son of D. Dillman, conveys one and a half acres of land in the southeast quarter of section 28 to David Young, S. McLain and D. Hopkins, trustees of Corinth Brethren in Christ church (Progressive Dunkards), (Rec. 47, p. 519). This organization erected a church soon after and controls the management of the adjoining cemetery, which was included in the above conveyance. The ground is platted but not recorded. First burials were: An infant of Henry L. Thomas, 1833; a child of John Simons, 1833; a son of Miner Alley, 1833; four children of Mr. Wilson prior to 1840; Sarah, wife of Wm. Leffel, 1846; Elizabeth, daughter of D. Dillman, 1845. Soldiers—Levi Lunsford, Co. F, Forty-first Ind., died November 13, 1884; Jos. A. Spencer, Co. G, One Hundred Fifty-first Ind., died November 16, 1902.

Mount Carmel Cemetery

On July 6, 1891, I. W. Egman conveys one acre of ground to the trustees of Twelve Mile U. B. church, situated in the northeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 20, Adams township. The ground was platted but not recorded. The following year a church was erected but recently was removed to the town of Twelve Mile, but the trustees of the church have the management of the burial ground. The first interment was Wallace Snuffin, March 7, 1888. Soldiers—Frank Somers, Co. F, Seventy-third Ind., died December 10, 1905; Samuel

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Arthurholtz, Co. F, Seventy-third Ind., died July 28, 1903; Wallace Snuffin, Ohio Reg.; Levi F. Bixler, Mich. Reg., died 1900; Geo. W. Wolford, Co. A, Eighth Ind. Cavly., died 1903.

Jack Conner Tomb

This unique tomb is situated about a mile east of Hoover's crossing and south of the railroad a short distance in a beautiful walnut grove on a knoll surrounded on three sides by a ravine fifty feet deep. The ground was enclosed by a picket wire fence about forty feet square, but the fence has fallen into decay. John Conner was an eccentric Indian trader, the first settler in Adams township, locating here in 1828. He died August 20, 1846, and prior to death gave directions that his coffin be placed in a box, filled with tar and left setting on blocks above ground. His directions were carried out and the box thus prepared was left setting in the open air in that beautiful walnut grove where it has peacefully reposed for over sixty-six years. A few years later the neighbors complained and a stone vault was built over the box and coffin containing the remains, a photograph of which appears on another page, showing the appearance of this interesting tomb as it exists today, and his cabin a short distance across the ravine. His wife Elizabeth, who died March 1, 1849, lies buried here; also John Payne, 1846; three children of a Mr. Snell, 1851 to 1855; Elijah Conner, June 5, 1848, and his infant in 1840 and a child of John Hoover, 1853. Mrs. Mary M. Harp, whose maiden name was Dillman, now a resident of Logansport, attended this funeral and relates many interesting anecdotes of this most unique character in pioneer days and incidents connected with this most remarkable burial.

Old Town Indian Burial Ground

Is situated on the north bank of Eel river and west of the mouth of Twelve Mile creek on what is known as Little Charlies Reserve. In the early settlement of the county, from 1825 to 1840, there was an Indian village extending for three miles along the river from a mile above Adamsboro, eastward. At about the location above described, there was a burial ground and residents in that locality have dug up Indian skeletons in gravel pits along the banks of the creek, but no exact spot or burial ground can now be located, as Indians more often laid their dead in hollow logs or trees or in the side of some cliff or hill. This ground was also the scene of General Wilkinson's engagement with the Indians in 1791, mentioned elsewhere, and a number of Indians and two soldiers were killed and buried here.

Schools

Adams township, lying so far from Logansport, the center of trade and being covered by a dense forest, the pioneers of this township underwent great hardships in the early settlement and had to content themselves with what they found on the land, as it was next to impossible to transport goods or merchandise from the outside world, nevertheless they were brave and energetic and were not slow to appreciate the value of mental culture and as soon as settlements were formed they erected schoolhouses and employed teachers to instruct their children, yes, before public houses were built, the first school was taught in an old log cabin on the Dalzelle farm in the northwest quarter of section 29, in the winter of 1836-7, by Wm. Davidson. The first school

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house erected in the township was in 1838 or '9. It was a primitive round log house with the cracks closed with sticks and mud and cost, completed, the munificent sum of $39.50. The first schoolhouse stood on the Joel Black farm, section 29. S. A. Custer taught the school at $12 per month. In 1842 this first schoolhouse was destroyed by fire, the patrons disagreed as to the location, the result was two houses were built, one on the Dillman farm near Corinth church, section 28, and the other on Wm. Murden's farm in section 30, then owned by Logan Thomas. Both were hewed log houses, the former was occupied until 1859, when it was abandoned and a frame house, No. 6, was erected on the southeast corner of section 33 and about the same time the Thomas log schoolhouse was replaced by a frame, located near the same site, this was consumed by fire in 1910, but has never been rebuilt, its pupils being hauled to the Twelve Mile school.

The Thomas log schoolhouse was known throughout all that section, S. A. Custer, August Morse and many other well known pioneers wielded the birch in this primitive temple of learning and the first religious meetings were assembled here. The first school in the Skinner neighborhood was taught in a log house over the line in Miami county and the first school in that section was held in the log church about 1850 or '51, taught by Jos. Davis. It was not until 1856 that a frame schoolhouse was erected near the northeast corner of section 22 on the T. Skinner farm. Its first teacher was G. I. Reed, second teacher, Katherine Wickham.

The Dudgeon hewed log schoolhouse in old Twelve Mile (Hen Peck) located on the southwest corner of the southeast quarter section 17, was built in 1844 and abandoned about 1864, when a frame building was built to the west on the northeast corner of section 19, which is now in the present town of Twelve Mile. During the year 1910 this frame house was replaced by a beautiful brick structure containing five or six rooms and a graded school established, including the High school course, with an expenditure of $14,000. The High school has twenty students, taught by P. F. Chenot, principal.

About 1837-8 a log schoolhouse was built in the northwest part of the township in section 5, and in 1846 one was erected on the northeast quarter of section 9, these with school No. 7 in section 27 and No. 8, known as the Hoover schoolhouse, Adams township now has a complete system of schools running through all the grades, primary up to and through the high school.

Two districts have recently been abandoned and the pupils are hauled to the Central school at Twelve Mile. One wagon is employed in each district for which the township pays $2.50 per day and it is claimed that it is not only cheaper for the township, but gives better satisfaction to the patrons to attend the larger and concentrated school.

The total enumeration in 1912 was 279. Total value of school property $28,000. From the trustees books we reproduce the enumeration of the first school district in Adams township in 1840: Nathan D. Nichols, four children; H. L. Thomas, two children; Jos. Lowman, two children; Geo. Lowman, three children; Miner Alley, no children; R. Ferguson, four children; John Ferguson, one child; Wm. Spray, one child; John Cox, four children; Isaac Young, two children; Thos. Dalzelle, one child; H. Alexander, three children; Joel Black, three children; Jos. Lewis, two children; P. Woodhouse, no children; Tillman Woodhouse, no children; Noah Martin, no children; M. Eldridge, two children; J. Greathouse, two children; J. H. Wilson, four children; J. Leffel, one child.

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The following persons have served as trustees of the township with the years of service from 1865 to 1912: Stephen Enritt, 1865; John M. Smith, 1866-7; W. Y. Winegardner, 1868-70; Thos. L. Barr, 1871-72; Robt. Dalzelle, 1872-76; Daniel Brower, 1876-78; Jos. Grandsinger, 1878-80; Thos. Hill, 1880-82; H. D. Skinner, 1882-86; Geo. Barnhart, 1886-90; John Sullivan, 1890-94; Wm. Carson, 1894-00; J. M. Deniston, 1900-04; A. B. Irvin, 1904-08; Noah Sullivan, 1908-14.

Reference Biographies

One object in compiling this work is to secure biographical sketches of the pioneers who developed the county and made history. The sketches of many have been written by Mr. Helms in his history in 1886. These will simply be mentioned as they are now of record and can readily be referred to.

Their names are: Jacob Barnhart, Daniel Brown, J. L. Clouse, David Conrad, Andrew J. Cox, Wm. Dalzelle, W. H. and S. F. Dillman, Stephen Eurit, James Evans, Edward Fahl, James P. Ferguson, John Grable, Levi H. Hosler, Wm. B. Kinnaman, Mrs. Sarah A. Leffel, David Moss, Allen Obenchain, John B. Rush, John C. Skinner, Thomas H. Skinner, H. D. Skinner, M. D., Henry Woodhouse, Esau Woodhouse; John Hoover, born 1808, died 1872. (See Kingman's Atlas.)

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CHAPTER XLII

BETHLEHEM TOWNSHIP

LOCATION—DRAINAGE—FIRST SETTLERS—LAND ENTRIES—PIONEER LIFE—WILD ANIMALS AND GAME—ROADS—IMPROVEMENTS—MOUNT PLEASANT—METEA—TAVERNS—FIRST MILL—FIRST MARRIAGE—ACCIDENTS—SCHOOLS—TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES—CHURCHES—CEMETERIES—PHYSICIANS—BIOGRAPHIES.

Bethlehem township is situated in the northern part of Cass county and embraces the entire congressional township 28 north, range 2 east, hence is six miles square and containing 36 full sections. It is bounded on the north by Fulton county, on the east by Adams township, on the south by Clay township and on the west by Harrison township. The general surface of the township is level, becoming, however, somewhat rolling in the southeast portion. The north and west part of the township was originally covered with heavy timber of walnut, poplar, oak, beech, hickory and elm, but in the center and southeastern sections the timber was scrubby oak and barrons. In the heavy timbered districts the soil was a heavy clay but in the southeast, the soil was more sandy. Much of the land was originally low and marshy, but draining and tiling has reclaimed all this lowland which has become the most productive portions of the township. In some parts of the township, the soil is a black loam, resting on a clay subsoil; in others it is a sandy loam equally rich in plant food as is attested by the fact that all fruits and cereals indigenous to this latitude are of certain growth and large returns.

Metea, near the center of the township is said to be the highest point in the county and from this point the township is drained in three directions, towit: Northwest, large ditches have been dug leading into Blue Grass creek and ultimately into the Tippecanoe river; southwest into Crooked creek and the Wabash river; and southeast into Spring creek. The largest water course is a branch of Twelve Mile creek, that arises near the center of the township and flows southeast, through sections 22, 23, 24 and 25, crossing the eastern boundary into Adams township, about a mile and a quarter north of the southeast corner of the township. This stream affords natural drainage for a large area of territory, is fed by springs in the eastern part of the township and has a constant flow. It was on lands adjacent to this creek that the earliest settlers located their homes. Bethlehem township is pre-eminently an agricultural district and its people are exclusively engaged in that calling.

FIRST SETTLEMENT

Prior to the year 1830 no permanent settlement had been attempted in this township. In that year a man by the name of Shore, a scout and Indian trader, is said to have visited this region, but being simply a

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trader, made no permanent improvements. Probably John R. Hinton was the first permanent settler in the township. He came from Putnam county, Indiana, in 1830 and settled in the southeast quarter of section 23 on Twelve Mile creek.

He purchased his land of the government in 1833 and was an honored and influential resident of the township for a quarter of a century. Subsequently he moved to Miami township and later to Nebraska, where he died many years ago. He had a family and some of his sons became prominent in military circles. In 1831 Gen. Richard Crooks settled in the west part of section 24. He was an energetic man of more than ordinary ability and did much to develop the township. A sketch of his life will be found elsewhere. Joel Martin settled on the east part of section 24 in the year 1831. He was a man of mark in the early history of the township. In 1854 he moved to Laporte, where he died some years later. William Foy came to the township in 1832 and located in the northwest quarter of section 33, where he lived, and died many years afterwards.

Early in 1833 John Dalzell, son-in-law of General Crooks, also from Washington county, Pennsylvania, settled on a farm in the northwest quarter of section 23. He was a sturdy character and an influential pioneer and continued to occupy this farm until his death about 1870. His two sons, John A. and Robert, were also prominent citizens of Bethlehem, where the latter died some years ago and J. A. Dalzell moved to Wisconsin in the nineties, and died there.

Jerry Skelton was an early settler in section 25. About 1837 he sold out to Henry Kreider, father of Isiah W. Kreider. About this time John Eurit with his son, Stephen, located on the northwest quarter of section 24. Noah Martin came in 1833 and settled in the southwest quarter of section 33 on the Williamson farm. In 1834 came Eli and Peter DeMoss, who settled in the west part of section 15 on the Penrose and Buchanan farms. In 1835-36 Josiah Powell located on the Michigan road in the southeast quarter of section 20 and later moved to the northwest quarter of section 8, where his son Lemuel Powell still resides. Among those who came in 1835 were George M. Smith in section 15; James Miles, for many years a justice of the peace in the same neighborhood; W. Carter and Wm. Steward. Prominent among those who came in 1837 was David Williamson, who located in the northwest quarter of section 27; John Hughs in section 23 and Thomas Bennett in the southwest quarter of section 26. John Gilliland moved from Adams township in 1836 and settled in section 25. In the same year Joseph Guy and James Troutman located on the Michigan road in the northeast quarter of section 29. Thos. McMillen located in section 8 in 1837-38 with Wm. Reed and James McMillen. The same year John Yund settled in the northeast quarter of section 30; Reuben Perry in section 13; James Buchanan on the Michigan road in section 15 and 16, where his son George W. now resides; David H. Conrad in southwest quarter of section 22. About 1839 Dr. A. B. Buchanan, John Ferguson, James McClung, Andrew Long, Gavin Black, Benjamin Enyart, Albert Hodge, Ebinezer Bridge, Wm. Skelton, Wm. McIntosh, David Flynn, Lewis Crain, Samuel Ward, G. W. Miller, Daniel Scott, David Chestnut and S. G. Sperry settled in different parts of the township and their names were household words in that region in pioneer days. This list of the first settlers were the chief personages in clearing, improving and developing Bethlehem township and while the original pioneers have long since gone to a better land, yet many of the descendants of these sturdy pioneers are still honored residents of the township. In addition to these very earliest pioneers, a great many came later, who

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lived and died in Bethlehem and helped to make it an enlightened and Christian community, second to none in the county. Among these may be mentioned Samuel, Benjamin and Abraham Grable, Jacob, Jeptha and Wm. Powell, George Freshour, Jacob and Jeremiah Evans, John Sedam, Samuel Metsker, Aaron Yantis and his two sons Robert and Benjamin F., the latter still living, Jacob Bookwalter, Arthur and John Leffel, Wm. Kirtland and his son James, Sylvester and George Conkling, Joseph Penrose, Thomas Moore, Aaron and Ira Tilton, Joseph Studebaker, John Morrow, Peter Smith, Alexander Jennings, John Griffin and Isaac Caw. The three latter were soldiers of the War of 1812; J. G. Cox, Jos. Thompson, Sam Williamson, Fielding Warner, Wm. Redd, John Bassler, Peter Smith and others.

Land Entries

The first entries of land does not indicate the earliest settlers and we find the pioneer locating in Bethlehem long before the land was surveyed and put upon the market. The first entries were made in 1832 by John Dalzell in section 23 and John Ewing in section 24.

The following year entries were made by John R. Hinton in section 23 and John Gillilaird in section 24. During the next five or six years entries were made in different parts of the township by the settlers whose names are mentioned above and by others who never occupied the land but purchased it for speculative purposes and to further mention them is profitless.

Organization

The county commissioners' records show that an election was ordered held at the house of J. R. Hinton on the first Monday in April, 1836, but no report is filed and there is nothing to show that such an election was held. Helms, in his history, states that Bethlehem township was organized March 7, 1836, in the cabin of Noah Martin, who then lived in section 33; that John Dalzell named the township in memory of a village or township of the same name in Washington county, Pennsylvania, his native state. J. R. Hinton was elected the first justice of the peace, but the other affairs are not reported.

Pioneer Life

When the white man first settled in Bethlehem in 1830, there was not a wagon road opened from Logansport into the township. The Michigan road was not cut out until 1833 or '34 and the pioneer had to make his way along Indian trails through the dense forest that then covered all that region. It was impossible for the pioneer to carry with him any goods or supplies. He squatted on some advantageous ground near the creek or spring in the midst of the forest and began to erect a round log cabin and carve out a farm, relying on his own hands to appropriate what nature supplied to meet his wants. His house was constructed entirely of wood, his furniture made of the same material, his table supplied largely from the game that the forest afforded, which was then, however, abundant. During many years in the early history of Bethlehem, the pioneer's life was not an enviable one. Their trials were numerous and the hardships they were obliged to undergo would discourage the bravest heart of the present day. Money was scarce and people were forced to resort to barter in order to effect exchanges. The comparative demand and supply regulated the price of all articles, a yard of calico was worth so many pounds of butter, a deer skin was

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worth so much sugar or coffee and an ax represented so many bushels of potatoes. Sheep were early introduced and those that were not killed by the wolves supplied wool which was washed, carded, spun, woven into cloth, cut and made into suits without once leaving the house where it was clipped from the sheep. To card, spin, dye, knit and weave were accomplishments that all pioneer women possessed. The women in those days ate not the bread of idleness. They were indeed helpmates of father, brother and husband. While man, with masterful energy, conquered the difficulties and asserted his sovereignty over the unsubdued wilderness, it was woman's hand that turned its asperities into blessings and made conquered nature the handmaid of civilization. Housekeeping was crowded into the smallest possible space. There were no china closets or glass cases, tables, easels, etc., with bric-a-brac to dust and keep clean; no frills or laces to make, launder and care for. The preparation, however, of linsey-woolsey, stocking yarn, etc., with their adaptation to the family needs, became, to vary the catechism, the chief end of woman.

PIONEER CABIN

When a neighbor would call on a pioneer woman, she did not excuse herself until she could arrange her toilet, but with a simplicity of manners, and a warm and whole-heartedness not seen in these later days, the visitor was met with such a cordial greeting that she became a fast and lasting friend. Such visits seldom interfered with the household duties but the visitor would assist the hostess in whatever work she might be engaged in, at the same time enjoying each other's company, with as much pleasure and satisfaction as our modern society ladies do, who are rocked in the cradle of affluence and luxury.

About these homely firesides was gathered all the pride of womanly achievements: candor, honesty, simplicity of character, charity and all the Christian virtues, the foundation upon which this great commonwealth today rests. Pioneer customs and habits have passed away with the times and circumstances that gave them birth. Although the early settlers possessed some characteristics repellant to refined ideas of modern culture, yet in their social intercourse with each other, they displayed those exemplary traits of character which might well be esteemed a bright legacy to a more advanced age. Unpretentious, they tendered whatever of hospitality their crude cabins afforded and were assiduous in their

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efforts to provide for those whom chance brought within the circle of their charities. Affectation had no place in the cordial entertainment tendered visitor or stranger and self-seeking was never the incentive which prompted their open door hospitality. They were ever ready to lend a helping hand to neighbor or traveler, in sickness or distress, without money and without price. Their whole lives were the grand, simple poems of rugged, toilsome duty, bravely and uncomplainingly done and the examples of their industry and the results of their arduous struggles are among the richest legacies to a grateful posterity.

Wild Animals and Game

Before the advent of the settler, Bethlehem's forests were infested with many wild animals, some of which were advantageous to the pioneer while others were a source of great annoyance and sometimes even dangerous. Wolves and foxes in this section gave the pioneer the greatest trouble, as they were very destructive to their sheep, pigs, calves and poultry. Until he could erect suitable outbuildings, the settler often housed his brood sow, ewe or chickens that was brought with him, in his cabin at night to protect them from these ravenous animals. Wild cats and bears were not uncommon in the primeval forests and an occasional wild hog, a gaunt long legged species that could run like a hound and sometimes became vicious. Wolf and fox hunts were often engaged in, when a whole neighborhood would turn out on horseback with hounds and surround a certain territory and gradually drive in the wolves or foxes until they were encircled and caught.

I. W. Kreider graphically relates a wolf chase in which he engaged and became the hero on Twelve Mile creek as late as 1850, where he plunged into the water and seized the wolf which was about to get the best of his dog. Hunting wild animals was one of the great sports of the Bethlehemites in early days.

In the winter when driven to desperation with hunger or attracted to the cabin by the scent of food, the wolves would often become bold and threatening to a lonely pioneer and occasionally a drove of hungry wolves would chase him into his cabin and surround it and set up an unearthly howl which made night hideous to the peaceful settler and terrorize the children of the lonely cabin of Bethlehem's first settlers. Edible game, such as deer, wild turkeys, wild geese, ducks, cranes, pheasants, prairie chickens, quails, etc., were in great abundance and the table was supplied with necessary meats from this source until the forests could be cleared and crops raised.

There were some beavers in this township and these wonderfully intelligent animals constructed a dam by gnawing down small trees across the outlet to the upper blue grass swamps, near where Auntie Bassler now lives, and covered them over with grass and dirt. The remains of this dam were visible for many years after the beavers became extinct in this locality.

As the forests gave way to the woodman's ax and the swamps yielded their waters to the ditcher's shovel, all the game, both animals and birds, have disappeared except a few squirrel, rabbits and quail, and the present day farmer of fair Bethlehem can hardly realize that dense forests infested with wild animals once covered his fertile fields.

Roads

At the time of the first settlement of the township in 1830 there was not a wagon road within its borders and none leading to it. In 1833-34,

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however, the Michigan road, under the supervision of the state, was established and cut out to a width of one hundred feet from Logansport through Bethlehem township and on to Rochester and north to Lake Michigan. Although it was many years before this road was improved, yet it was a great improvement over the Indian trail and permitted the use of the ox cart or wagon, which up to that time was impossible. The opening of this thoroughfare was one of the most valuable improvements of its day, opening up a line of trade that tended to develop the resources not only in this township, but the whole county. Along this highway were located some of the first improvements of the township and its influence on the subsequent development of the country was very marked. This road was of more than local importance. It was a route of travel from the Ohio river through Indianapolis to the north and west and many travelers passed over the Michigan road on their way to these points.

The Perrysburg road extending from Logansport, opened in the later thirties, ran diagonally through the eastern part of the township. This was also a road of more than local interest, over which a great deal of travel passed. This road has been changed from time to time as the country was improved until today, instead of passing diagonally through the country, it passes on two sides of every man's farm along the route. In early times there was an Indian trail from Old Town Indian village on Eel river above Adamsboro, northwest through Bethlehem township to Kewana and North. This became a wagon road, but as the farms were improved it was changed to section lines and no trace of the original Indian trail road can be found.

In the onward march of progress, roads have been changed to section lines and new roads opened until roads cross each other on nearly every section line. Bethlehem has about twelve miles of stone road extending from Metea north to the county line and west to the township line. Also the entire division road along the west line of the township and other stone roads are in process of construction. All the main roads have been graveled in marked contrast to the old Indian trail, along which J. R. Hinton traveled in 1830 to reach the first cabin ever constructed by a white man within the boundaries of Bethlehem. The Michigan road was never graveled and scarcely graded and was almost unpassable in wet weather until about 1852, when a company built a plank road from Logansport through Bethlehem to Fulton. This was a toll road and was easy to travel for a year or two, but the boards began to rot, turn up and had to be abandoned in a few years. About 1867 the road was graveled as far north as Metea, being the first gravel road in the township.

Mount Pleasant

This is a paper town laid out in June, 1836, by J. Troutman, Josiah Powell and Jos. Dunham and is situated on both sides of the Michigan road in section 20, township 28, range 2 east, seven miles north of Logansport. The Michigan road was Main street, with three streets crossing it at right angles, the names of which were North, Jefferson and Harrison streets. Each of the proprietors of the town had land adjoining the town site and lived there. One lot was sold to Benjamin Powell and his son Lycurgus kept a grocery in Mt. Pleasant for a time about 1838. The Indians were his chief customers and one of the principal articles purchased by the redmen was what they called "fire water." The business, however, did not prosper after the removal of the Indians to the west in the fall of 1838 and the town ceased to grow and the rosy visions of wealth and the proprietors of a great metropolis were only dreams of the projectors of this town site.

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James Troutman, however, kept a tavern on the east side of Main street, known as the Seven Mile House, until his death in September, 1847. In early times tavern keepers were required to take out a license and the commissioners' record shows that J. Troutman paid $10.00 for a tavern license on January 2, 1837. Later Mr. Lumbert and others kept this popular hostelry until about 1855-56 when the old Troutman tavern and the adjoining farm was purchased by his son-in-law, Jacob Powell, and the tavern was converted into a farm house. Metea postoffice was kept here during the Civil war.

About this time, however, Wilson Booth purchased the property on the west side of Main street in Mt. Pleasant and operated the Seven Mile House for a number of years until railroads to the north destroyed the traffic on the Michigan road, when the tavern in Mt. Pleasant was forever closed and only a farm house now belonging to Mr. Shoup marks the place. A quarter of a mile to the north of Mt. Pleasant, J. Z. Smith, about 1856, opened a pump and wagon factory and Wm. Bennett ran a blacksmith shop. In recent years M. O'Donnell ran a blacksmith shop across the road but all have ceased operations. The euphonious name of Hardscrabble was often applied to this place.

New Hamilton

This is another town that never became a metropolis. It was laid out in 1853 by Geo. Allen and is situated eight miles north on the Michigan road in section 17. A few lots were sold, and six or eight houses erected. The name was changed to Metea, an Indian chief. Metea postoffice was established over sixty years ago and kept by various parties until the establishment of the free rural delivery system, when it was abandoned. Shoe shop, blacksmith shop, a store and other small mercantile business have been maintained at Metea, but railroads to the east, west and north and with stone and gravel roads to the other towns, Metea's trade has been reduced to a minimum. G. Fargus is the present merchant. At one time this town was known far and wide by the sobriquet of "Lick-Skillet." The name originated from an anecdote about a dog licking a skillet of Hiram Kingry, a good but eccentric individual who lived here for many years. He had a peculiar grunt with which he terminated his sentences and everybody knew Uncle Hiram and the boys used to have a good deal of fun at his expense, but he has long since gone to his reward and taken his grunt with him.

About a mile north of Metea on the Michigan road the De Mosses ran a hotel or tavern during the forties. About 1848-50 Jos. Penrose purchased the farm and ran the hotel for a time. It was known as the Ten Mile House. There was a blacksmith shop just south of the Ten Mile House operated by Christian Kreider in very early times. The early religious meetings were held at this shop before churches were built.

John Guy, who settled on the farm just south of the Seven Mile House about 1832, kept a tavern for many years thereafter. He sold out to J. G. Cox and moved to Washington township, where he died about 1856. He had a large family of boys whose descendants are honored citizens of the county at this time. Before the days of railroads Logansport drew trade from Rochester and Plymouth and a great deal of traffic passed over the Michigan road and taverns along this road were necessary to accommodate the traveling public and the hotels did a lively business for many years, but their usefulness has passed with the coming of the railroads.

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The first industry in Bethlehem township was a saw mill established in the later thirties by J. R. Hinton on Twelve Mile creek in section 25. This was operated with fair success for over twenty years by Mr. Hinton and others. Aside from this there have been no other industries of any importance in the township, except portable steam sawmills have been operated in different parts of the township while the timber was being cut off in clearing the land. But little native timber is left and the saw mills have disappeared. It is reported that John Conn started a chair and spinning factory on the Michigan road about 1834.

Incidents and Accidents

The first marriage celebrated in Bethlehem township was that of Jacob R. Hall and Miss Rachael Martin in 1834 or '35.

Bethlehem has a law-abiding and peaceful class of citizens as a rule and but few infractions of the law to chronicle. It has also been remarkably free from serious accidents or violent deaths.

In 1885, while Wheeler Leffel and a neighbor boy by the name of Albert Abshire were out hunting, the latter was accidentally shot and killed by Mr. Leffel.

Maurice J. Winfield, son of Judge M. Winfield, was killed in an automobile accident on the Michigan pike in the south part of Bethlehem township, May 13, 1911. The gearing failed to act when he was running at a rapid speed and his machine upset and his neck was broken, causing instant death.

An accident of pioneer life occurred to Coleman Perry, who fell from a tree while out coon hunting and was killed in 1842.

Schools

The people of Bethlehem township from its first settlement to the present day, have ever been awake to the value and desirability of education. As soon as a few settlers had located in a neighborhood they began to provide means to educate their children and the first schoolhouse was erected on the southwest quarter of section 24, near the Methodist church, and its first teacher was Nathaniel Nichols in 1835. This was a very primitive building, however. It was constructed of round logs. For a window, one log was cut out and oiled paper pasted over the opening. A fireplace was built in one end of niggerheads with a stick and mud chimney. It had a puncheon floor, the seats and door made of the same material with a clapboard roof. The house was completed without the use of a nail. This was the first schoolhouse in the northern part of the county and scholars came from Pottawattomie Mills, now Rochester, Fulton county. Mr. Bozarth, afterwards an attorney at Rochester, attended this primitive school. I. W. Kreider, still living, gives interesting stories of these early schools, which he attended. The Indians often passed this school on their way from "Old Town" village to the Indian villages south of Fletchers lake. The scholars would run from the Indians and the latter would purposely frighten them by making gestures and grimaces.

In 1836 a school was taught in a log cabin forty rods south of the present church. The second school was taught by Caroline Conkling and the third by Angeline Vandever, in a cabin located on the northeast corner of section 36.

In 1838 J. Calif taught school in a log cabin situated on the southeast quarter of section 23. During the year 1839 the Hinton hewed log schoolhouse was built on the southeast quarter of section 23 and

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Geo. Conkling was the first teacher in this new building, which was heated with a stove, and the three "R's," "reading, 'riting, and 'rithmetic," were taught. As early as 1837 or '38 a hewed log building known as the Guy schoolhouse, so named from John Guy, its nearest patron, was built on the east side of the Michigan road, on the northeast quarter of section 29, just south of the Presbyterian church, and its first teacher was Jeptha Powell, followed by G. Sperry. In the later fifties, Esther Cornwell, now Mrs. Jonathan Grable, and B. F. Yantis wielded the birch in this temple of learning, from whom the writer received his preliminary education. This schoolhouse was a substantial hewed log structure and religious meetings were held here until the nearby church was erected. It served its purpose until 1862, when it was torn down and a frame house built a mile to the northwest on the southwest quarter of section 20 and Simon Patterson taught the first term, in this, the first frame schoolhouse in this district. This house was replaced in 1889, but the location was removed a mile north, on the northwest quarter of section 20, where the present No. 3 school is located.

Harmony School No. 2

Thomas McMillen taught the first school in this neighborhood in his cabin home early in the forties, followed by Mr. Brislein. Harmony hewed log schoolhouse was built near the center of section 8 by S. McMahon in 1847 and Elmira Stevenson taught the first school in the new building. This continued to be occupied for school purposes until about 1868, when it was abandoned and a frame house built on the north line of section 8. This was abandoned about 1877 and a frame schoolhouse erected on the northeast corner of section 7 and a joint school building on the northeast corner of section 5. This latter house was moved in 1888 to the northeast corner of section 8 and known as Hazel Patch or No. 10. In 1907 both these schoolhouses were abandoned and their scholars hauled to Metea.

In early times, before our system of public schools was established, many private schools were opened in different parts of the township. Sarah Redd taught a private school in a cabin on the east side of the Michigan road on the Ellis farm in 1844. Katharine Grable opened a private school in the Penrose house on the Michigan road about 1846. Robt. Yantis taught a private school in the Kreider blacksmith shop on the Michigan road a mile north of Metea in 1849 and A. J. Sutton taught a singing geography school in Harmony schoolhouse in 1849. This was a popular method of teaching geography in early days by pronouncing the various geographical places and giving their location and setting the names to music.

The first schoolhouse in the northeast part was erected about 1845. It was a hewed log structure and located on the northeast corner of section 11 and the first teacher was Elijah Moore. This building was abandoned in 1864 and the present frame schoolhouse, No. 1, was built on the Michigan road and commonly known as Union school, and about this time R. Yantis, as trustee, built No. 8 on the northwest quarter of section 12.

About 1862 an old building was moved to a point east of the Michigan road in section 32 and from that fact was called the "Floating Palace" school. About twenty years later this was abandoned and a new frame building erected on the Michigan road, in the same section, known as No. 7.

In the later seventies the old Hinton schoolhouse was abandoned and Walnut Grove schoolhouse erected a half mile to the north. This burned

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down and the present frame school building was erected a half mile to the north on the southeast corner of section 14.

"Baals Temple" school, No. 5, was erected about 1860 and Osage, No. 4, about 1880 and are still occupied. The first schoolhouse at Metea was built in the early fifties.

In the early settlement of the country, schools were established where convenient to the settlements, with no thought of future development. In fact, the patrons had entire control of the early schools, built the houses and employed the teachers, which were subscription schools. It was not until after the adoption of the new constitution in 1852 that any effort was made to systematize the schools and even then the old order prevailed until in the sixties and it was not until 1876 that the patrons relinquished their power to control the schools. At this time the township trustee took full charge of the schools and endeavored to erect schoolhouses systematically throughout the township and at one time ten different schools were in operation, but in 1907 the two schools in the northwest sections of the township were abandoned and the scholars hauled to Metea. School No. 8 in the northeast section is also closed and its pupils hauled to Union school or transferred. The township employs one wagon at a daily expense of $2.74 and one wagon at $1.00 per day. The consolidated schools give entire satisfaction to patrons and is said to be cheaper and better. It is the purpose of the authorities to establish one school in each corner of the township, with the central school at Metea, and abandon all others. The Metea high school was erected in 1911. It is a handsome brick structure, containing four assembly rooms, and cost about $15,000. A commissioned high school has since been established with a regular four years' course. The principal of the high school receives $4.00 per day, other teachers from $2.75 to $2.25, according to the grade of license. Ten teachers are employed in the township, four at the Metea building and six in the districts.

Forty high school students were enrolled in 1912 and the total enumeration in the township was 264. A complete graded system has been established, requiring eight years in the common branches and four years in the high school—quite a contrast with the first round log schoolhouse with its puncheon floor, where only the three "R's" were taught for a term of forty to sixty days. Bethlehem may well feel proud of her schools.

The following persons have served as trustees, with the date of service: Abraham McDonald, 1863-4; Jonathan Grable, 1865-7; B. F. Yantis, 1868-70; R. C. Yantis, 1871-2; D. C. Conrad, 1873-4; B. F. Yantis, 1875-8; Orlando Powell, 1878-82; D. M. Kingry, 1882-86; M. W. Collett, 1886; Byron Powell, 1890; A. A. Cover, 1894; D. C. Reder, 1900; I. B. Maudlin, 1904; Lyman Yantis, 1908-14.

CHURCHES

"Prominent among the influences necessary to the highest civilization of any country are the church and school. Whatever success the individuals lacking these influences may achieve, a community can never prosper without them." The early settlements were scattered miles apart, and it was very difficult to get more than two or three families together for religious services. The pioneer preacher visited from cabin to cabin, with self-denying earnestness, traveling through the unbroken forest, either on foot or on horseback, exhorting, counseling, reproving, as occasion demanded, and was generally welcomed to these pioneer cabins.

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The first religious society in the township, and the oldest in the county outside of Logansport was

The Bethlehem Methodist Episcopal Church

The history of this church dates back to 1831 when the Rev. Samuel Cooper held religious meetings at the residence of Joel Martin, who resided in the southeast quarter section 24. Among the charter and early members were Joel Martin and wife, Gen. Richard Crooks and wife, John Eurit and wife, Stephen Eurit, Edward and Mary Gilliland, Anthony Martin and wife, Henry L. Thomas and wife, Lucy Dalzelle, David H. Conrad and wife.

Services were held at irregular intervals in the cabins of Joel Martin, General Crooks and John Eurit, until 1844, when a hewed log church was erected in the southeast quarter section 24 on land donated by John Eurit. This was a plain but comfortable building and was occupied as a house of worship for sixteen years. During the year 1860 the old log church was replaced by a new frame building 35x50 feet, which was built a few rods west of the old church. The contract price of the new church was $1,200. This building was remodeled, enlarged and improved and a bell tower erected in 1888-89 at an additional cost of $1,300. During the fall of 1912 the church edifice was again improved, by raising, putting in a new foundation, basement, furnace, side wings and kitchen, making an ideal country church, at an expenditure of over $3,000.

In 1909 the congregation erected a comfortable parsonage in the village of Twelve Mile, two miles to the northeast of the church, for the pastor, who also serves Bethel church in Clay township.

A Sunday school was organized in 1845 with John Eurit superintendent. From 1845 to 1868 the Sunday school went into "winter quarters" but since the latter date it has been "evergreen." The present superintendent is Edmond A. Leffel.

The following list of ministers have served as pastors or as supply prior to 1853:

Rev. Samuel Cooper, 1831; Rev. Amassa Johnson, Rev. Burrows Westlake, Rev. Miles Huffaker, Rev. Enoch Holdstock, Rev. Richard Newton, Rev. David F. Strite, Rev. Jacob Colclazer, Rev. J. C. Metsker. Since 1853 the following: Rev. Wm. Martindale, 1862, Rev. J. S. Hetfield, Rev. B. Webster, Rev. P. Stevens, Rev. Calvert, Rev. J. C. White, Rev. H. J. Lacey, Rev. L. Roberts, Rev. W. J. Vigus, Rev. Samuel Lamb, Rev. Larkin, Rev. Wm. Comstock, Rev. C. E. Disbro, Rev. V. M. Beamer, Rev. R. J. Parrot, Rev. J. B. Best, Rev. W. R. Jordan, Rev. P. Carland, Rev. F. A. Robinson, Rev. James Leonard, Rev. J. Johnson, Rev. J. H. Ford, Rev. G. H. Hill, Rev. I. J. Smith, Rev. Geo. Work, 1886, Rev. C. Cattingham, 1908, Rev. L. G. Jacobs, 1909-12, Rev. C. Byrt, 1912-13.

Bethlehem Presbyterian Church

The first Sunday school in the township was the Presbyterian, organized at the Hinton schoolhouse, then situated in section 23, during the summer of 1840, and Thomas McMillen became its first superintendent. The following year (1841), through the efforts of Rev. James Buchanan, the church was organized with the following charter members: James M. Buchanan and wife, Thomas McMillen and wife, John Dalzell and wife, Thomas Dalzell and wife, Isaac Young and wife, Seaborn Dudgeon and wife and probably others, but the records have been lost and can not be consulted. Meetings were held at the Hinton school-

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house, the Guy log schoolhouse on the Michigan road and in Christian Kreider's blacksmith shop, north of Metea, until the year 1853. On May 3rd of that year James G. Cox conveyed a tract of land, on the east side of the Michigan road in the northwest quarter section 29, to James M. Buchanan, Thomas Dalzell and E. B. Buchanan, trustees of the church. Measures were at once taken to build a house of worship and the contract was let to Andrew Stoughton and Harvey Hinton in the fall of 1853 but the church was not ready for occupancy until the spring of 1854. This was a plain substantial frame building 30x40 feet and capable of seating nearly 300. The old pulpit from Father Post's church was procured and set up in this church and used for many years. Rev. Hughes of Logansport was the first minister to occupy the pulpit in the spring of 1854. This church edifice continued to be occupied regularly until 1899, when it was replaced by the present handsome temple of worship, which was dedicated in the fall of that year.

BETHLEHEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The following pastors have administered to the congregation: Rev. Henry Bacon, Rev. James Buchanan, 1839-40, who died in 1843; Rev. John M. Wright, died 1854; Rev. M. M. Post, died 1877; Rev. J. S. Cranmer, 1847; Rev. Lemon, 1845-46; Rev. P. R. Vannatta, 1848; Rev. Fred T. Brown, 1849-50; Rev. Adam Clark, 1851; Rev. S. H. Hazzard, 1844-50; Rev. Moorehouse, 1844-50; Rev. Hugh T. Brown, 1844-50; Rev. Levi Hughes, 1851-59; Rev. Robt. Irvin, 1861; Rev. John Huston, 1849; Rev. David Todd; Rev. John Branch, Rev. ——— Lee; Rev. Geo. Long; Rev. R. L. Adams; Rev. L. G. McNutt; Rev. A. Y. Moore, 1885; Rev. W. S. Peters, 1892; Rev. ——— Wright; Rev. McKnight Williamson; Rev. James T. Patterson, 1865; Rev. Josiah Garrett; Rev. ——— Dickey; Rev. Joseph Todd; Rev. ——— Simpson; Rev. ——— Hughes; Rev. Harry Thompson; Rev. John Bolton, 1909-10; Rev. H. D. Trickey, 1911-13.

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The present officers are: Elders, D. C. Reder, L. B. Horn, N. Tilton; trustees, Robert Williamson, Harry Knouff, Edward Thomas.

The church is prosperous and has an active membership of seventy-two.

Spring Creek Baptist Church

This church was organized in 1855 or 1856 by a committee from the Crooked Creek Baptist church, under the leadership of Revs. Dunham and Babcock, at the Froat or McKee log schoolhouse that stood on the northeast corner of the northwest quarter section 34, Bethlehem township.

The original members were: Elder Dunham and wife, Wm. Craven and wife, Noah and Benjamin Craven, John Sedam and wife and their daughter Elizabeth, Susan Grove and Elizabeth Hartman.

The final organization was perfected November, 1856, moderated by Elder J. R. Ash with John Dunham as clerk. The society held meetings in the above named schoolhouse until 1859. In that year measures were taken to erect a house of worship more in keeping with the growing congregation. A site was selected on the Michigan road, just north of Metea, Joseph Penrose donating the ground. Here a substantial frame church was erected in 1859, Stephen Bishop, at that time living two miles to the northwest, was the contractor. This church edifice is still standing, but a few years ago it was remodeled and modernized and is now a handsome structure. The church holds regular services and is a power for good in the community.

Fair View United Brethren Church

This society was brought about by the efforts of Rev. John W. Haut, who held a series of meetings in the Louderback schoolhouse over in the edge of Fulton county during the year 1869 and perfected the organization in that year with the following list of charter members:

V. C. Conn, Angeline and G. M. Conn, N. A. and Mary L. Louderback, Amelia J. Pownall, Thomas McDougle, Catherine, John and Mary McDougle.

The name of this class was at first "South Liberty" and its success was largely due to Rev. T. M. Reed, who aided in its organization and continued to administer to its spiritual wants for some time. The class was wide awake and grew rapidly, held regular meetings in the schoolhouse until 1880, when they secured a church site on the west side of the Michigan road, on the county line in section 43, Michigan road lands. A plain but neat frame church was erected, 32x44 feet, in the same year, at a cost of $1,333, the land being donated by Patrick Carlin.

A Sunday school was organized in 1870 with John Redd as superintendent. The church officers were: Trustees, N. A. Louderback, W. S. Louderback, David Studebaker, Joshua McDougle and Andrew Black; class leader, John Martin.

The church continued to prosper, requiring a larger building, and in 1892 the old church was rebuilt and enlarged at an expenditure of $2,500. The present membership is 104, and officered as follows: Trustees, Wm. Troutman, John W. Redd, Thos. H. McDougle, David Studebaker and Wm. Nichol. Sunday school superintendent, Joseph Conn.

Ladies aid and missionary societies are maintained by the church in active operation.

Pastors who have served the church: Rev. J. W. Haut, 1881; Rev. D. Williamson, 1882; Rev. L. Dunnick, 1883; Rev. J. Ebey, 1884; Rev. E. Seithman, 1885; Rev. C. Purveyance, 1886; Rev. Wm. Lower, 1887;

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Rev. J. Beghtet, 1888; Rev. J. Pickerd, 1890; Rev. J. T. Keesey, 1892; Rev. E. Leonard, 1894; Rev. S. Snyder, 1895; Rev. J. Farmer, 1897; Rev. H. E. Breter, 1898; Rev. J. Miller, 1902; Rev. J. Bechtol, 1904; Rev. J. Rupley, 1906; Rev. C. A. Spittler, 1908; Rev. W. N. Sherrel, 1910-13.

Providence Church (Old School Baptist)

As early as 1837 a few of the faithful believers of the doctrines of this church began to hold religious services at the home of James Troutman on the Michigan road, seven miles north of Logansport, under the leadership of Rev. Andrew Veal, who resided in Jefferson township. Among the communicants at these early meetings were Vachel Conn and wife Angeline, John D. Jones, Albert Thompson, James Troutman and wife Nancy, the Foys, Stapletons and others who cannot now be recalled. This society held meetings at private houses and later at the Guy schoolhouse near the present Presbyterian church until 1847 when steps were taken to erect a church on land donated by James Troutman. The records show that, on April 20, 1847, Mr. Troutman deeds one acre of ground situated in the northeast quarter of section 29 to the trustees of the church, to wit: John D. Jones, Albert Thompson and Andrew Veal. Soon after, however, Mr. Troutman, the leading spirit in the society, died and the church was never built. Meetings were held in private houses by Elders Veal, Shank and Cole for several years, but the members affiliated with other churches and the society disbanded.

Cemeteries

Bethlehem's dead repose in at least nine different burial places, each of which will be briefly mentioned, with the first interments and a list of soldiers that rest therein.

Bethlehem M. E. Church Cemetery

The land for this burial ground was donated by John Eurit in the early thirties, but the deed was executed October 17, 1853, by his son Stephen, to the trustees of the church, Joel Martin, Wm. Johnston, G. M. Smith, John and Stephen Eurit, for one acre in the northeast quarter of section 24, Bethlehem township. On February 7, 1861, Anthony Leffel deeds one-fourth of an acre adjoining the above to the trustees of the church and the grounds were again enlarged November 10, 1878, when Nathan Kinneman conveys a tract adjoining the above to the trustees, S. Eurit, A. B. Grable, A. Leffel, J. A. Dalzell and I. W. Kreider. On January 12, 1891, an addition to the cemetery was platted and recorded. A log church was erected here in 1847. The first interments in this cemetery were John Kelly, Katherine, wife of Joel Martin, and members of the Thomas family. They were, however, buried about forty rods to the south of the present grounds, near Nathan Kinneman's house. Some were removed, others left remaining, but no stones mark their resting place. The earliest inscriptions to be seen are: Katherine Martin, 1838; Nancy A. Kreider, 1838.

List of Soldiers Resting Here

Christian Kreider, died 1847, age 90, Revolutionary war; John Eurit, died 1870, age 73, War of 1812; Joel Black, died 1883, age 93, War of 1812; Jacob Bookwalter, died 1896, age 93, War of 1812; Christian Kreider, Jr., died 1839, War of 1812; Geo. Lowman, died

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1872, age 82, War of 1812; Reuben Perry, died 1875, age 86, War of 1812; Smith Bockover, Mexican war; Frank Bridge, died in Mexico, 1846, Mexican war; G. M. Conkling, died in Mexico, 1846, Mexican war; Samuel Yantis, died in Mexico, 1846, Mexican war; Geo. Chalk, Company L, Twelfth Cavalry, died 1881; Allen Parker, Company E, Thirteenth Indiana; Samuel Lowman, Company F, Twentieth Indiana, died 1873; A. T. Faucett, died 1869; Wesley Dague, Company B, Forty-sixth Indiana, died 1901; G. W. Larimore, Company K, Ninety-ninth Indiana, died 1895; J. S. Walters, Company G, Seventy-third Indiana, died 1871; J. W. Howell, Company K, One Hundred and Fifty-first Indiana, died 1899; Peter Booger, Company G, Seventy-third Indiana, died at Nashville, 1863; D. Eurit, Company G, Seventy-third Indiana, died 1883; Reuben Perry, Company G, Seventy-third Indiana, died 1862; J. T. Harmon, Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Indiana, died 1867; Wm. Crooks, Company G, Fifty-first Indiana, died at Nashville, 1865; Mart W. Abshire, Virginia Regiment, Confederate soldier, died 1876.

Bethlehem Presbyterian Cemetery

James G. Cox donated the ground on the Michigan road in the northeast quarter of section 29, and May 28, 1853, deeded the same to the trustees of the church, E. B. Buchanan, Thos. Dalzell and J. M. Buchanan. The first burials were members of the Dipert family about 1852-3; Eliza, daughter of Henry Barnett, and Mrs. Cornwell about 1859; Mrs. Russel about 1865, and J. G. Cox. The latter has in recent years been removed to Mt. Hope. No interments have been made here for over forty years and the ground has been abandoned for burial purposes. The few persons buried here now rest peacefully under the new church erected in 1899.

Spring Creek Baptist Cemetery

April 2, 1852, Joseph Penrose deeds the ground for this cemetery to a board of trustees: Aaron Yantis, John Yund and John F. Dodds, with a proviso, should one die or resign, his place should be filled by the survivor. January 9, 1876, Mr. Penrose conveys additional ground adjoining the above to the trustees of the Baptist cemetery and January 18, 1882, Jonathan Grable, as executor of the estate of J. Penrose, deeds one acre adjoining the graveyard on the west. The first burial was Martha Jane, daughter of James M. Buchanan, August 8, 1849, age five years.

Soldiers

Alexander Jennings, died 1866, War of 1812; John Griffin, died 1861, War of 1812; Isaac Caw, died 1870, War of 1812; J. M. Gordon, died 1862, Company B, One Hundred and Sixteenth Indiana; Jos. Redd, died at Louisville 1862, Company B, Forty-sixth Indiana; Aaron Booth, Company E, Twenty-ninth Indiana; Solomon Yund, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Indiana; Isaac Yund, killed in Virginia 1862, Company F, Twentieth Indiana; John B. Hollenback, Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-first Indiana; Stephen Holsey, Company K, Ninety-ninth Indiana; Thos. B. Ford, died 1877, Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Indiana; M. S. Newton, died 1880, Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Indiana; C. W. Moyer, Company E, Twenty-ninth Indiana; A. C. Knapp, Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Ohio; F. M. Brown, died 1897, Company G, Fifty-first

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Indiana; Jacob Wilt, died 1900, Company C, Thirteenth Indiana; Hiram Thomas, died 1900, Company A, Eighth Indiana Cavalry; Wm. H. Ulery, died 1902, Company C, Indiana; G. Muffley, died 1903, Company H, Twenty-first Ohio; Ira Tilton, died 1904, Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-first Indiana; B. F. Warfield, died 1905; John G. Penrose, died 1907, Company E, Twenty-ninth Indiana.

Troutman Burial Ground

James Troutman, who entered the adjoining farm in 1837, deeded one acre of ground in the northwest quarter of section 29, Bethlehem township, to the trustees of Providence church (Old School Baptist). J. D. Jones, A. Thompson and Andrew Veal, deed acknowledged before David Chestnut and witnessed by Josiah Powell April 20, 1847. The first interment was an Indian doctor, who died about 1839 at the house of J. Troutman nearby. James Troutman died September 16, 1847, War of 1812. The church never was built and the ground became a private cemetery in which only members of the Troutman family were buried from 1847 to 1869, when Mildred E. Veal, daughter of Mr. Troutman, was the last interment and the ground is abandoned as a burial place. It is situated in a grove, surrounded by a wire fence and contains a dozen or more gravestones.

Julian or Treen Private Burial Ground

About 1845 Geo. Julian, who then owned the northwest quarter, section 6, Bethlehem township, adjoining the Fulton county line, laid out a burial ground but never executed a deed for the same. Seven interments were made here from about 1845-55, but no markers are to be found except a marble slab with the following inscription: Elizabeth Treen, wife of J. G. Treen, died February 14, 1848. This may be seen just inside the wire fence that encloses the woods covering the land at that place, on the south side of the county line road a mile west of Fletchers lake.

Studebaker Private Cemetery

Wm. Studebaker interred several members of his family, in the forties, on his farm just west of the Michigan road, in the southeast quarter of section 10, Bethlehem township. Some members of the Goss, Conn, Jones, Simons and other families were probably buried here from 1840 to 1855, but no markers were placed at the graves, except two or three slabs that are broken and crumbled beyond recognition. The surrounding farm evidently passed out of the hands of Mr. Studebaker without any reservation, for Aaron Tilton, on May 24, 1855, deeds to Wm. and Joseph Studebaker and their heirs for the use of a burial ground a piece of land 4x7 rods in section 44, Michigan road, lands lying west of and adjacent to that road. Levi Horn now owns the farm and leaves a small plat of ground uncultivated that marks the last resting place of these pioneers, who sleep as peacefully as though towering monuments marked their graves.

Conn Private Burial Place

About forty rods west of the Michigan road, just south of the north line of section 45, Michigan road lands, and opposite the old Penrose residence where John Rhodes now lives, were buried three members of

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the Conn family from about 1836 to 1850. An infant of J. M. Buchanan was buried about 1850 and possibly others. The place is unmarked and is cultivated by the farmers of this generation, ignorant of the sacred remains of the early settlers that lie beneath the plowman's feet.

Black Private Graveyard

This burial place is situated on the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of section 19, Bethlehem township. In 1837 Gavin Black entered this land and occupied it until his death in the sixties. Several members of his family were buried here in the forties and about 1850 his wife's remains were removed from the Troutman burial ground to this place. Some eight or ten interments were made here, but there are no markers and the ground is now occupied by an orchard. One marble slab may be found in the fence corner, which reads: Fanny, daughter of W. and L. Booth, died August 30, 1850, age eleven months. This place was abandoned as a burial ground before Mr. Black's death in the sixties and he was buried at Metea, but the occupants of these graves, in that once beautiful woodland, still sleep on, undisturbed by the feet of the busy world that tramp over them.

Indian Burial Customs

There was an Indian village about a mile south of Fletchers lake on the southeast quarter of section 6, Bethlehem township. About 1839 a death occurred in this village and the body of the deceased, with tomahawk, arrows and all his belongings that were needful in the happy hunting grounds, were placed in a wooden trough and swung to the breezes, under the forest trees, with solemn yet strange Indian ceremonies. A few days later the sugar trough, corpse and all, was missing and a firm of Logansport doctors, whose initials were F. and B., were always suspected of appropriating this dead Indian to the cause of science.

Physicians

Doctors are always interesting and the people of any community always know the village or country doctor and a short sketch of the physicians of Bethlehem may be of interest and we give below a brief mention of the doctors who have administered to the sick of this community.

Probably Dr. A. B. Buchanan was the first doctor to locate in the township about 1840, but he spent the greater part of his life in Logansport and will be noticed among the physicians of that town. Until within the past few years Bethlehem has always had a resident doctor, but at this time there is no physician living in the township, as it has become so healthy since the clearing of the forests and draining of the swamps that there is not sufficient business to maintain a resident physician, but towns have sprung up on the railroads to the east, west and north where doctors are within easy call.

Dr. Milton M. Boggs was born in New Castle, Indiana, January 10, 1830, educated in Cincinnati, Ohio, attended medical lectures at Laporte, Indiana, about 1849, and located in Bethlehem township a mile north of Metea in 1857, where he was united in marriage to Mary A. Penrose, April 8, 1857. Mrs. Boggs died January 1, 1867, leaving two daughters still living and married. Dr. Boggs was a small man, full of energy, however, and one of Bethlehem's best physicians. In 1866 he moved to North Manchester, then to Macy, Miami county, where he practiced and

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ran a drug store until he retired at eighty years of age, and moved to Peru with his daughter, Mrs. Lawrence. Dr. Boggs was a veteran of two wars, Mexican and Civil, and was captain of Company E, Twenty-ninth Indiana.

Dr. A. M. Buchanan is a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1823. He came to Cass county with his father, Rev. J. Buchanan, in 1837. He attended medical college at Laporte, Indiana, in 1847-8. During the gold craze in 1850, he went to California and two years later located in Kankakee, Illinois, and engaged in practice. While there was married and had three children. Mrs. Buchanan died and he moved to Fulton, Indiana, about 1864, and two years later to Metea, where he built up a lucrative practice. He retired from active practice in 1895 and moved to Logansport, where he died November, 1905, and rests in Mt. Hope cemetery. His second marriage occurred in 1867, to Minnie York, a native of New York, by whom he had one daughter, now Mrs. Wm. S. Collett, who, with the widow, reside in Logansport.

Dr. Johns. About 1879 Dr. Johns located in Metea as successor to Dr. M. S. Newton, who died in 1880. He only practiced here two or three years when he moved to Fulton county. He was a man with a family, but his antecedents are unknown.

Dr. Stephen Julian was born in Ohio, October 2, 1822, attended an eclectic medical school in Cincinnati and moved to Cass county in 1863, locating first at Georgetown, then at Burnettsville, then to Metea, where he practiced for several years in the sixties. He moved to Clay township and finally to Royal Center, where he continued in practice until his death, February 26, 1873, and was buried in the Crooked Creek cemetery. He was married to Hannah Fuller of Boone township, December 25, 1853, and they had two children, who, with the widow, still reside in Boone township.

Dr. M. S. Newton. We first hear of Dr. Newton at Reeds Mill, in Jefferson township, where he was engaged in the practice of medicine about 1868-9. In the seventies he moved to Metea, where he married Alice Lowman Smith. He continued to practice at Metea until failing health compelled his retirement and he died October 6, 1880, aged thirty-six years and is sleeping his last sleep in the Metea Baptist church yard. Dr. Newton was a sociable man, but possessed no great medical ability.

Dr. Albert A. Ogle was born in Alton, Illinois, in 1867, was licensed to practice in Cass county in 1905 and located west of Metea on the J. Grable farm, where he practiced for a few years, when he moved to Indianapolis, where his father was pastor of a Baptist church. He professed to be a follower of Hahnemann theory of medicine. He was a young man with a wife and one child.

Dr. Cyrus Pickett. From about 1885 to 1888 Dr. Pickett lived and practiced medicine in the east edge of Bethlehem township. He was earlier located at Young America and in 1881 at Adamsboro and registered as an Eclectic physician. In 1889 he moved with his family to Broken Bow, Nebraska, where, it is reported, he died about 1907.

Dr. Timothy Waterberry was born in White county, Indiana, about 1855, attended the Eclectic Medical College of Chicago, and about 1879 located at Metea, where he was for a time associated in the practice of medicine with Dr. Newton, but did not remain long and moved to Nebraska about 1880. He was married in Nebraska and has since died.

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Brief Sketches of Old Pioneers of Bethlehem Township

Gen. Richard Crooks was among the first settlers of Bethlehem township, locating here in 1831-2. He was an energetic, brave man of more than ordinary intellectual ability. He was a brigadier general of Pennsylvania troops in the War of 1812. His commission bears date of August 3, 1811. His ability and experience combined to make him a leader, as he virtually was in the organization and development of the township.

General Crooks, of Scotch descent, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1790. He was united in marriage to a Miss Richardson, in the early thirties and had two sons, William and Thomas, and one daughter, Lucy, who became the wife of J. Dalzell, also a pioneer, who lived and died in Bethlehem township, as did his two sons, Robert and John A. Dalzell. Wm. Crooks was married and had one son, Reper R., who was in business in Logansport and died here. Wm. Crooks was a soldier in the Civil war and died in the service. Thomas, the other son of General Crooks, married a Miss Shockey, lived in Adams township until 1866, when he moved to Minnesota, where he died about 1880. He left four sons and two daughters. One daughter, Hannah, became the wife of John Skinner of Adams township, the other, Martha, died in Minnesota unmarried.

William, John D., and Thomas B. moved to Minnesota in 1866, where the former died in 1909, and the two latter still live in the Northwest. They were all married and have children living. Isaac S., the youngest son, was united in marriage to Maria L. Powell of Bethlehem township, in 1864, and they had one son and one daughter. Alva A. Crooks, born April 11, 1872, married Mary L. Gary, October 2, 1900, and are blessed with three daughters and one son. Minnie, born in 1870, married T. M. Armstrong and now resides in South Dakota.

General Crooks died in Bethlehem township, May 6, 1842, and rests near the center of the old cemetery in Logansport, with only a large sugar tree to mark his grave, which has grown up over the grave since his burial.

Joseph Godwin Cox was a wealthy Baltimorean, born in 1808, and purchased a large farm six miles north of Logansport on the Michigan road in 1848, where he resided until his death, August 24, 1863. He was a man of some education, ability and refinement, but unaccustomed to Hoosier methods and with no practical ideas of farming, and spent large sums of money in impractical improvements and many practical jokes were made by the farmers in the neighborhood at Mr. Cox's expense. He was something of a joker himself and when hilarious from imbibing too freely, as he sometimes did, many ludicrous scenes were enacted. He was stoutly built and pompous in his demeanor and had a peculiarity of speech when in earnest conversation and would end his sentences with an exclamation like "Wha-Wha." He was a character, yet possessed many good and generous impulses. He was twice married—first to Sarah S. Twells, in 1840, to whom were born Maria, Christiana and Sarah Stokes. Mrs. Cox died and he was united in marriage to her sister, Maria P. Twells, in 1846. To this union was born James H., in 1848; married Martha Yantis, died 1909. Caroline H., born in 1851, died 1876; Joseph H., born 1854, married and living in Wisconsin; George W., born 1866, now in the Northwest; Fanny, born 1863, living in Baltimore.

Joel Martin was one of the earliest settlers, locating on section 24 about 1831, and was a charter member of the M. E. church. He was a man of character and was instrumental in laying the foundation of

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the enlightened and Christian community that grew up in that locality. His wife, Catherine, died in 1838. He was again married to Mrs. Leah Cox and she died in 1848 and both rest in the Bethlehem cemetery. In 1854 Mr. Martin sold out and moved to Laporte county, where he died at the home of his son about 1863.

Joseph Penrose was born in England, October 11, 1804. He was injured when a boy by the kick of a horse and always walked a little lame, although he was a stoutly built man and an athlete and a skilled boxer. He was educated as a civil engineer in England; came to America in 1828 on a sail boat, requiring six weeks to make the voyage; surveyed the line of the Ithaca & Oswego Railroad in New York state; came to Indiana in 1829, locating at Fort Wayne; aided in the survey of the Wabash and Erie canal in 1833-4; was a contractor and built the canal locks at Fort Wayne, Lagro and Georgetown. About 1844 he and Mr. Green built a forge at the locks four miles east of Logansport and operated it for a few years, using bog iron ore shipped on the canal from White county. Mr. Penrose moved to Bethlehem township about 1848 and resided on the Michigan road a mile north of Metea, where he became a leading citizen and greatly aided in the development of the township. He served two terms as county commissioner in 1861 and again in 1872. He was married to Delilah Frances Rhodes, daughter of Jacob Rhodes of Jefferson township. To this union three sons and four daughters were born: John G., Joseph Henry and Edward R. The former was a soldier in Company E, Twenty-ninth Indiana; returned to Bethlehem, where he died June 19, 1907, leaving several children. The daughters were all married and had families. Two, Mrs. Emma Calloway and Hulda Hitchens, are still living in Cass county.

Jacob Powell. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was James Powell, of Welsh descent, a Revolutionary soldier, living in Chester county, Pennsylvania, where Josiah Powell, the father of our subject, was born July 31, 1779. James Powell moved to Washington county, Pennsylvania, where he reared his family of eight sons. Josiah Powell was married to Margaret Mug (born in Maryland, December 7, 1793), October 8, 1812, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, where our subject was born March 10, 1815, and when a boy moved with his father to Steubenville, Ohio, where he was educated in the public schools. In 1835 he went by boat down the Ohio and up the Mississippi river to Rock Island, and walked from there to a little town on Lake Michigan called Chicago, as there was some talk of it becoming a great city. Here he was offered forty acres of land, now in the heart of Chicago, for $300, which he carried with him on his prospecting tour; but at that time Chicago was composed of only a few houses around Fort Dearborn, all of which were surrounded by swamps and it was too God forsaken a country for Mr. Powell to invest in, and he walked from there to Logansport and put up with Daniel Redd, with whom he was acquainted, who at that time lived up in the woods on the hill, northeast corner of Sixth and Broadway, where McCaffrey's grocery is now located. He located in Bethlehem township in the spring of 1836 and induced his father, Josiah Powell, to come to fair Bethlehem, where he lived an honored citizen until his death, May 6, 1867. His daughter, Matilda, and sons Jeptha, William and Lemuel, all of whom raised families, were influential citizens, but all have passed to their last resting place except Lemuel, who still occupies the old homestead. Jacob Powell was united in marriage December 23, 1841, to Martha A. Troutman, daughter of James Troutman of Bethlehem township. Of this union four children were born: Orlando, who is a farmer of the

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township; Dr. J. Z. Powell, of Logansport; Maria L. Crooks, widow of Isaac S. Crooks, who occupies the old homestead; and Matilda M. Wemple, widow of Wm. Wemple, now residing in Logansport.

Jacob Powell was sandy complexioned, tall and slender, but of powerful physique. He was liberal in his religious views, but held to the Quaker church. In politics he was a Whig until the organization of the Republican party, when he followed its teachings. He did not enlist in the army, but spent one winter (1862) with the Twenty-ninth Indiana Regiment at his own expense as a scout in citizens clothes.

Mrs. Powell died May 20, 1878, and in 1881 he was again married to Mrs. Julia Turner of Metropolis, Illinois, where the widow still resides. He died in Cass county, June 30, 1895, and rests in Bethlehem M. E. cemetery.

James Troutman was born in Kentucky in 1793, was a soldier in the War of 1812; married Nancy Stephenson of Kentucky, May 8, 1817, who was born November 24, 1798; moved to Bethlehem township in 1835, and kept a tavern, the Seven Mile House, on the Michigan road, until his death, September 17, 1847, and sleeps his last sleep in the Troutman burial ground back of his residence. His wife died April 11, 1880, in Fulton county.

J. Troutman had several brothers and half-brothers who lived and died in Cass and Fulton counties. He also left the following children: Wm. Ambrose, Benjamin Eli, Jane (Lambert), Mary (Hurst), Elizabeth (Veal), Caroline (Pugh), and Martha Adaline, who became the wife of Jacob Powell. They are all dead, but each left descendants scattered east and west. J. Troutman was a portly, stoutly built man of pleasing manners and a leader in the early history of the township. He affiliated with the Baptist church and the first religious meetings of that denomination were held at his house.

One object to be obtained in writing this history is to collect biographical sketches of the old pioneers, who cleared the forests, developed the county and made history, and place them on record, so that they and their deeds will not be lost, but be permanently preserved.

Sketches of many of these have already been written by Mr. Helms in his history of Cass county in 1886, these as a rule, we will not duplicate here, but simply mention their names and refer the reader to that work, which can be seen in the Public Library or in the archives of the Cass County Historical Society.

The following names are included among this number and deserve honorable mention: Geo. W. Anderson; Elias Bookwalter, died November 10, 1907; Lewis Brown; J. W. Buchanan; James T. Callihan; Geo. W. Conkling; Walter Conkling; Geo. W. Conrad; David Early; Geo. B. Freshour; Samuel Grable; Abraham Grable; Geo. Horney; David M. Kingrey; Nathan Kinneman; Isaiah W. Kreider; Harrison Layton; Henry Lemon; Abraham McDonald; Robt. F. McKee; Abner J. Morrow; Daniel Scott; Samuel A. Williamson; John Yund.

We close these reminiscences of Bethlehem with a retrospect or comparison of 1830 with 1913. The land was covered with a dense forest, with a cabin in the clearing here and there, connected only by an Indian trail, or corduroy and mud roads, over which the ox wagon or cart was drawn. All of this has changed; the log cabin has been replaced by large, handsome, modern houses, the old fireplace has given way to the furnace; the tallow dip to acetylene gas light; the puncheon floor to the hard, polished oak; the pole bed to the brass bed; the oiled paper window to French plate glass, the sugar trough cradle to the fancy go-cart and the piano and organ has been substituted for the fiddle and fife.

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The wire fence, the riding cultivator and plow, the grain drill, the mower, horse-rake, loader, binder, all have been introduced since the pioneer first settled in Bethlehem. The automobile, the telephone that annihilate time and space, all these and many other modern improvements would certainly open the eyes of the pioneer. "In what a wondrous age we live! God only knows what next."

Reference Biographies

Biographical sketches of the following persons have been written in Helms' History of Cass County in 1886 and will not be reproduced here, as they can be easily referred to in that work:

George W. Anderson, born 1821; Elias Bookwalter, born 1821, died 1907; Lewis Brown, born 1837; James M. Buchanan, born 1810, died ——; James Buchanan, born 1838; G. W. Buchanan, born 1847; James T. Callahan, born 1849; Marion Callendar, 1853; Marcus W. Collett, born 1847; Geo. W. Conkling, born 1812, died ——; Walter Conkling, born 1839, died ——; Stephen G. Conrad, born 1833; Geo. W. Conrad, born 1835; David Early, 1843; Geo. V. Freshour, 1822, died ——; Samuel Grable, 1801, died ——; Abraham Grable, 1808, died ——; George Horney, 1858; David McKingry, 1840; Nathan Kinnamon, 1838, died ——; Isiah W. Kreider, 1830; Harrison Layton, 1832; Henry Lemon, 1845; Abraham McDonald, 1819, died ——; Robt. F. McKee, 1816, died ——; Abner J. Morrow, 1848; Orlando Powell, 1845; Daniel Scott, 1811, died ——; Samuel A. Williamson, 1825, died ——; Benjamin F. Yantis, 1831; H. C. Yantis, 1857, died ——; John Yind, 1807, died 1888.

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CHAPTER XLIII

BOONE TOWNSHIP

LOCATION—PIONEER LIFE—ORGANIZATION—ROADS—INDUSTRIES—ROYAL CENTER — POSTOFFICE—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—CEMETERIES—LODGES —NEWSPAPERS—PUBLIC OFFICIALS—PHYSICIANS.

Boone township is located in the northwest corner of the county in congressional township 28 north, range 1 west, and embraces an area of 36 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Fulton county, on the east by Harrison township, on the south by Jefferson township and on the west by White county. It was named in honor of Kentucky's great pioneer hunter, Daniel Boone. The general surface of the township is level, in fact is quite flat, and much of the land was originally marshy and swampy and during the rainy seasons was covered with water and presented the appearance of an inland lake; from this fact, and from the further fact that it was situated remotely from the avenues of travel, it was late in being settled and developed.

Boone township has no rivers or creeks of any size but Big Indian creek, a wet weather stream, runs from east to west through the northern half of the township and is the source of drainage of that half of the township. It flows westward into the Tippecanoe river and has been deepened and widened into a veritable canal and completely drains the land that was formerly covered with water, and nearly all the marshy land of Boone township has thus been reclaimed and converted into the most productive farms. The land was originally covered with heavy timber except in some places in the western part, where swamps and prairies prevailed. The soil is a black loam and very productive except in a few localities, where sandy, rolling land prevails; and with artificial drainage, which has been extended wherever required, Boone has become one of the richest agricultural districts in the county and produces an abundance of all farm products grown in a temperate climate and stock raising is quite extensively engaged in by the farmers.

FIRST SETTLERS

Prior to 1834 Boone township was an unbroken wilderness; savage tribes of Indians were its sole possessors except as wild beasts might contest with them for supremacy.

Andrew Kline, in the year 1834, was the first white man to make a permanent settlement in the southeast quarter of section 24, on what is known as the Fultz farm. He was followed the same year by John Henry, James Denton, Vincent Calvin and G. D. Washburn, all of whom took an active part in the development of the country. In the year 1835 the little colony was increased by the following persons: John Beckley, Thos. Martindale, David Beckley, Sr., Robt. Bernetha, John Reeder, Henry Long and J. Beede.

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Prominent among the arrivals of 1836 were John Beckley, Jr., and Daniel Weyand, who became influential residents in the development of the township. About the same time Jonas Kistler, Jacob Kistler and James McCauley secured homes.

Martin Key settled on the Klinger farm in section 36 as early as 1833, but soon moved away. About 1836 Wm. and Moses Williamson located in the southern part of the township, on sections 33 and 34. During the year 1837, Matthew Ralston, Moses Washburn, Thos. Powell, Wm. Washburn, Bryant Button, Solomon Bernetha, David McCombs, Jacob Kistler, Jr., M. T. Harvey, Wm. Guthrie, Jos. Ballou, Wm. Kistler, Solomon Berkshire became residents.

In 1838 the following lists were added to the Boone colony: H. Estabrook, Henry Wood, E. B. Waterhouse, James McMillen, Emanuel Growell, Henry Conn, Elias McCawley, Aaron Dawson, H. Kistler, G. M. Fickle, E. Booth, Hugh McCaffrey, Wm. Dale.

The next two years came: Israel Bickle, Philip Shafer, John Nolan, Amos Wisley, N. Minthorn, James Thompson, I. V. Thompson, Andrew Wirwhan, S. Spencer, Geo. Caldwell, D. Caldwell, Richard Gaston, Laban Gaston, the majority of whom became permanent settlers and assisted in making Boone township what it is today. Many others deserving of special mention in the pioneer list of Boone may not have been reported and thus necessarily have been omitted.

Land Entries

We will give a few of the earliest land entries as shown by the tract book, but these do not indicate the first settlers, for many may have entered land and never occupied it; then again, many settlers may not have secured their entries for years after their occupancy.

In the year 1838, the following persons made entries: Samuel Black, Wm. Guthrie and J. McMillen in section 1; John Long, G. W. Williamson, J. Henderson, J. Burton, J. Thompson in section 2; Jos. Hawkins, James Johnson in section 3; Jeremiah Woods, Hampton Wood, Wm. McCleary, Christian Long, Thos. Vernon, Amos Bishop, Francis Dale in different sections.

Township Organization

The township was organized May 8, 1836, by the county commissioners and an election ordered at the cabin of David Beckley. At this election 11 votes were cast. John Beckley acted as inspector and Geo. Caldwell was chosen the first justice of the peace and Jacob Kistler, Jr., D. Weyand and John Beckley were elected the first township trustees.

Roads

When Boone township was first settled in 1834, there was not a road opened up for travel. Indian trails through the dense forest were the only means of ingress or egress, and these wove around in all directions through the woods. The pioneers cut down the trees and opened up roads through the forests with a view to benefit the greatest number with the smallest possible inconvenience and no attention was paid to section lines.

The first road of any importance in the township was the state road known as the Logansport and Chicago road, now called the Royal Center pike. This road was established in 1838 and the route to and through

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Boone was viewed by John W. Wright and Daniel Dale, with Abner Vanness as surveyor.

Other roads were opened through the township, but all these roads were practically impassable during the spring and in rainy weather, and the only improvement to the roads in pioneer days was to throw brush and logs in the road and cover them over with dirt. This made the celebrated and popular "corduroy roads."

Chas. Berkshire graphically described a trip he made with his father in 1838 to Logansport over the Chicago road, then just opened to travel. They had to weave in and out and around stumps, over corduroy in some sections, with the wagon jolting so you had to hold on with both hands to prevent you from being pitched out in the mud. Again, the wagon would strike a stump or go hub deep in a mud hole, requiring a lever to release it, or the horses would mire in the mud and require a "lift" to release them, or perchance the harness would break or the wagon give way. What a contrast between then and now. Over this same road, the Royal Center pike, a trip to Logansport can be made in an automobile in less than an hour, whereas in 1838 Uncle Charlie Berkshire was the entire day and far into the night to make the same journey, saying nothing of the trials and vexations caused by obstructing stumps, corduroy or mud holes into which you may be pitched, and taking no account of the temptations and strain to which your religious precepts may be put and Uncle Charlie Berkshire is authority for the statement that even a preacher was not censured for using "cuss words" when he was pitched head first into a mud hole on the Chicago road in pioneer days.

Boone township today has 18 miles of stone road and all the main thoroughfares are graveled so you can travel to any section of the township with comfort and ease in automobile or rubber-tired buggy. The first automobile in the township was purchased by Geo. S. Akers.

First Birth. The first white child born within the limits of the township was Clarinda, daughter of Andrew and Hannah Kline, in the year 1834. She became the wife of C. Minthorn.

First Death. Probably the first death within the township was Mrs. John Henry, who died suddenly of heart disease in 1834.

First Marriage. The first marriage was solemnized on November 14, 1835, the contracting parties being Elijah Booth and Sallie Beckley. The ceremony was performed by the associate judge of the Cass circuit court, Robt. Edwards, and the event was celebrated in an old-fashioned pioneer way by the whole settlement turning out with a "fandango" in the evening.

Industries

Boone township is essentially an agricultural district and but little necessity or opportunity for manufacturing enterprises, and those that have been started were generally erected in Royal Center and will be noticed under the industries of that town.

The first sawmill in the township was a primitive affair, erected by Geo. Conn and Geo. Hendee, about 1845, in section 1. It was a treadmill, run by a yoke of oxen, but was a great convenience to the early settlers and furnished lumber for their buildings. It was later enlarged and run by steam and did quite a business for a number of years.

A steam sawmill was erected about 1846, in section 14, just northeast of Royal Center, by Goodrich and Minthorn, who operated it for a number of years. The last owners were Corbett and Thrush, who ran it until it was destroyed by fire over forty years ago.

Emanuel Growell established a tannery in section 24 about 1840

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and manufactured a good quality of leather, out of which the pioneer cobbler made coarse boots and shoes for the early settlers. The tannery was operated for 15 years or more, but centralization of industries drove it out of business and no vestige of this primitive industry remains to mark the place and like many of the pioneer institutions, exists only in memory.

The first blacksmith shop in Boone township was operated by Solomon Berkshire, a short distance northwest of Royal Center, who located here about 1835. Among other duties of a smith, he made rough knives for the Indians, who had a village on Big Indian creek, to the northeast, and often came to his shop to purchase knives.

Royal Center

The history of Royal Center is largely the history of Boone township, as the town has been the center of most of its activities for the past half century. This enterprising town dates from April, 1846, at which time E. Andrews laid out the original plat of 41 lots, situated in the north half of section 23. It being located ten miles northwest of Logansport, he hoped to build up an inland town to accommodate all that section of territory, but it was necessarily of slow growth. The first house in the new town was erected on lot 8 by C. W. Anderson, who opened a blacksmith shop in 1846, and soon after Wm. Kreider came and entered into a partnership with Mr. Anderson and the two erected a shop on lot 11. Another early resident was G. W. Strode, who opened a shop and made planes and other wooden tools, and John Beckley, carpenter and builder.

The first store was opened by G. B. Moore in a small frame building on lot 8, and he ran it for several years. The second merchant was Thos. Kendrick, who sold goods in an old school building that stood a short distance east of the original town plat. He only continued in business for a few years, when he moved to Georgetown. Dennis Brown ran a general store from 1856 to '58 and was replaced by A. P. Philips for two years thereafter. Royal Center was only a small inland country village with blacksmith and repair shops and a country store to accommodate the neighborhood until about 1861, when the Logansport & Chicago Railroad was completed, since which time the town has steadily grown.

Some of the principal early merchants have been: James Mehaffy, 1860 to 1884; Mr. Wade, 1860 to '72; C. W. Anderson, Jerry Falvey, J. J. Smith, Fred Shrader, James Wilson and Sweet Bros., the latter still one of the leading merchants.

Drs. D. Rea and James Thomas opened the first drug store over fifty years ago.

The first hotel was opened in 1855, by Nathaniel Minthorn, in the Kendrick building.

Industries

The first industry of any importance to be established in Royal Center was the large cooper shop of Michael O'Brien, shortly after the completion of the railroad in 1861. He carried on an extensive business for over twenty years, manufacturing barrels for the Chicago market, but timber becoming scarce he was compelled to quit business.

A sawmill has always been in operation in Royal Center and is still operated by Wm. Funk, but only on a small scale as there is but little timber to be found at this time, but formerly large quantities of walnut, poplar, oak and other lumber were shipped, but this industry,

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like many others, has yielded to advancing improvements of the country and has necessarily been closed.

In 1881 a large steam flouring mill was erected by Messrs. Wm. Davidson, Kellogg Dill and Daniel Watts, and did a prosperous business until it was destroyed by fire in 1884 and since then there has been no mill in the town.

A canning factory was started about ten years ago, but after a few years of precarious existence, closed its doors. The building is still standing but unoccupied. A creamery was also started up about the same time, but did not prove profitable and ceased its operations.

Wm. Winslow & Company are operating a fertilizing factory run by a gasoline engine. They sell their product to the farmers of the surrounding country. The cement works furnish cement blocks and other products manufactured from cement and is a great accommodation to the community.

Additions to the Town

Since the advent of the railroad over fifty years ago, the town has gradually grown, demanding larger quarters and several additions have been made. An addition of 59 lots by Hugh Wooley and John Beckley was made in 1859 and a year later Beckley and McComb's addition of 35 lots was surveyed and recorded. In March, 1863, Henry Wisely platted an addition of 28 lots and in 1886 an addition of 15 lots was made by C. W. Anderson. Since then other additions have been made until the corporation limits include nearly one mile square.

Incorporation

In 1880 the town was incorporated under the laws of the state and the following are the names of the first trustees that composed the town board: Jacob H. Walters, Wm. Hauselman and Lewis Washburn. The present officers are:

Wm. Goodrich, president of the board. Councilmen: Wm. J. Goodrich, J. W. Kistler, Herman Smith; clerk, Wm. Spencer; treasurer, James H. Sullivan; marshal, Benj. Safford; chief of fire department, John Ubelhauser.

Royal Center is now a prosperous town of one thousand inhabitants, with graded and improved streets, cement sidewalks, creditable brick business blocks, handsome modern residences and business interests too numerous to particularize, only to say that there are 35 to 40 business firms, five dry goods, clothing and general stores, four grocery and meat market stores, three hardware and agricultural implement dealers, two drug stores, two restaurants, one bakery, two milliner shops, two hotels, two livery stables and an automobile garage, two lumber and coal dealers, two elevators and stock yards, with other business houses and shops too numerous to mention, as barber shops, blacksmith and repair shops, plumbing shop, etc.

Three doctors look after the health of the community, one dentist, B. A. Conrad, keeps their teeth ready for active service, James F. Fry removes all legal entanglements, L. R. Day insures them against loss and Oliver M. Hand, the versatile editor of the *Record,* sends out the weekly news to the people.

Banks

Royal Center Bank was established in 1890 with D. P. Baldwin as president and W. C. Thomas, cashier. The present officers are: W.

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C. Thomas, president; Geo. A. Rea, vice-president; E. B. Thomas, cashier. Capital stock, $25,000. Deposits, $165,000.

The Citizens' State Bank was organized in 1910, with a capital stock of $25,000, divided among 52 shareholders. The officers are: A. Ross Beckley, president; J. J. Schmidt, vice-president; Ira A. Kistler, cashier. Deposits, $91,000.

Telephone Exchange

The Royal Center Telephone Exchange was established by Thomas and McCombs in 1901 and three years later Geo. S. Akers and Wm. B. Ford purchased the exchange and are successfully conducting the business, which has gradually increased until they have 375 local patrons extending all over the town and surrounding country. Nearly every farmer for miles around is supplied with telephones The exchange is connected by long distance with Logansport, and through it is in communication with every part of Cass county and adjoining cities and states.

Fire Department and Waterworks

Feeling the necessity of better fire protection the corporation during the year 1896 constructed a complete system of waterworks, consisting of two deep wells (300 feet deep), a gravity tank with pumps and one and a half miles of street mains with fire plugs on all street corners. The total cost of the improvement was over $6,000.

Royal Center now boasts of a complete system of waterworks, which furnishes an abundant supply of pure water, not only for fire protection, but also for domestic use.

Prior to the building of the waterworks the town had organized a "fire department," February 19, 1883, with a hand engine and water was supplied by large cisterns, but these were dispensed with and now the town has a regularly organized volunteer fire company with hose reels to attach to the waterworks plugs, giving the town as efficient protection from fire as our large cities.

Electric Light Plant

Royal Center has a complete up-to-date electric light plant, which is owned and operated by citizens of the town. It was first installed by T. P. Sweet, E. B. Thomas, W. H. Bingaman and J. J. Smith, in January, 1898. In 1900 the company was reorganized and incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000, under the name of "Royal Electric Light, Limited." The directors are W. G. Sweet, W. H. Bingaman, E. B. Thomas, O. M. Hand and O. M. McCombs. The company lights the streets for $60 per year, per light, and also private lights to all who apply and the majority of the business houses and better residences are thus lighted. The company also furnishes steam power to run the waterworks pumps, as they can do it with less expense to the town than the latter can do it with an independent power plant.

Postoffice

Royal Center postoffice was established about 1841 or '42, some years before the town was laid out and was named by Daniel Weyand, father of Geo. W. Weyand, who lived at the time about a mile or more southeast of Royal Center and became its first postmaster. This office was on the mail route from Logansport to Winamac, which was at that early day carried on horseback. The name Royal Center was suggested by

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Daniel Weyand, from a town near his brother, in the state of New York.

After Royal Center was laid out and began to build up, about 1846, the office was moved to the town and David Beckley was the first postmaster. The original notification to David Beckley by W. J. Brown, then second assistant postmaster general, notifying him of his appointment, dated October 23, 184—, is in possession of Geo. Beckley and is a relic of the past, as at that time envelopes were not in use, neither were postage stamps and this document is neatly folded in the shape of an envelope, with the blank side out, upon which the address is written and is a good object lesson to those of this generation, and shows the changes and improvements since Royal Center postoffice was established nearly seventy years ago, when the mail was carried from Logansport on horseback, over a corduroy and mud road, where the traveler would have to dodge in and out between the stumps.

Royal Center became a third class or presidential office in October, 1907. The postal receipts for last year amounted to $2,700. Five rural mail routes, Nos. 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30, lead out from Royal Center, carrying mail over stone and gravel roads, delivering it daily at the doors of the farmers in all that section of country. Wm. D. Lutes is the present postmaster.

Newspapers

For many years Royal Center has had the advantages of a local newspaper, The Royal Center *Record,* which was established in 1890 by Dr. J. J. Burton. In a short time he sold out to Grimes and Wentworth, a year or two later G. A. Rea and E. B. Thomas became owners of the printing outfit because of a lack of funds of the managers and they sold the fixtures to M. A. Krans, but early in 1896 it fell back into the hands of Rea and Thomas, who, on September 1, 1896, sold the plant to Oliver H. Hand, a wide-awake as well as honorable newspaper man, who has successfully published the *Record* to the present time. It is an independent weekly paper, upholding the right and condemning the wrong regardless of consequences and from a high moral standpoint is the most fearless and best edited paper in the county. Oliver H. Hand, its editor, was born in New Albany, Indiana, October 1, 1864; moved to Cass county in 1873; educated in Logansport's public schools; married to Jennie L. Wood in 1896, and is blessed with two sons.

Royal Center Sentinel

This was a weekly publication, established in the summer of 1890, by Madison Kistler as editor, but the presswork was done at the *Reporter* office in Logansport. The paper was started in opposition to the Royal Center *Record,* then managed by Dr. J. J. Burton, in the political campaign of 1890, when the temperance cause was the leading local issue. The *Sentinel* espoused the cause of the saloons and the liquor traffic.

The *Sentinel* was continued about 18 months and suspended. Madison Kistler, the editor, was a native of Ohio, being born in 1835, came to Boone township in 1840, where he was raised and educated and continuously resided until his death, May 12, 1911. He was united in marriage September 23, 1860, to Julia A. Goodrich, and they are blessed with five children, four of whom still survive. Mr. Kistler was justice of the peace in Boone township for over forty years.

Medicine and Medical Men

The pioneer doctor had many difficulties to contend with. Instead of automobiles he had to travel on horseback, along the trails through

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the forests or over newly cut roads. Medicines and surgical appliances could not be procured and the early doctor had often to content himself with native roots, herbs and barks, possibly with a little calomel, jalap and ipecac. The good pioneer housewife, however, was well supplied with indigenous roots and herbs which could be seen hanging from the loft of every pioneer cabin. She was well versed in their uses, had a remedy for every bodily ailment and was not slow in the use of her herbal decoctions. On the slightest indications of any change from the normal standard of health, which her experienced eye was sure to detect, she would get down her bag of herbs, select the proper one to meet the case in hand and soon the patient would be drinking pints of that good old family decoction and seldom the doctor would be called unless the case persisted, when the family doctor was summoned and would supplement the decoctions with calomel and jalap, or ipecac, to empty the stomach, if necessary.

We will make mention of the medical profession of Boone township with a brief sketch of each, so far as could be ascertained at this late day, which is copied from our medical history of Cass county.

It was nearly ten years after the settlement of Boone before any physician located in the township. We are informed that Wm. N. Townsend, who was a son-in-law of Andrew Veal, was the first doctor to locate in the township, some time in the early forties, and when Royal Center was laid out he moved to that town. He taught school as well as looked after the health of the community. About 1858 he moved to Lease's Corner in Harrison township and two years later to Indianapolis, where he died. He left several children.

Dr. H. H. Cohee was the next physician in Royal Center but of his antecedents we know nothing.

Dr. James B. McConnell, father of D. B. and S. T. McConnell, was born in Ohio in 1813. Like most doctors of his day, he studied in the office of other physicians but never completed a course in a medical college. He began to practice in Ohio but came to Cass county in 1848, locating in Royal Center, where he continued in active practice until his death, January, 1852, and was laid to rest in Indian Creek cemetery, Harrison township, but in recent years has been removed to the family lot in Mt. Hope cemetery. He was married about 1831 to Sarah D. Stewart of Ohio, to which union eleven children were born.

Dr. Samuel W. McConnell, son of Dr. J. B. McConnell, was born in Ohio in 1831, came with his father to Royal Center in 1848, studied medicine in the office of Dr. Fitch in Logansport and in 1853 opened an office in Royal Center, but three years later moved to Brown county, Ohio, where he died December, 1856. He was married in Ohio and left one daughter who now resides in Chicago.

Dr. Daniel Rea was born in Virginia, June 6, 1820, and died in Royal Center March 2, 1891, and sleeps his last sleep in the Kline cemetery. He came to Cass county in 1840 and ten years later located in Royal Center, where he practiced medicine, but in later years conducted a drug store. He married Miss Clymer of Clinton township in 1846, by whom he had three children. She died in 1853 and he was united in marriage to Jane Anderson and to this union three children were born.

Dr. James Thomas was born in Baltimore, Maryland, December 4, 1828, moved with his parents to Fayette county, Indiana, and brought up on a farm, educated in Connersville high school, studied medicine with Dr. Kitchers in Franklin county, Indiana, moved to Wabash county, then to Winamac in partnership with his brother, Dr. F. B. Thomas, for four years and in 1858 located in Royal Center, where he

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continued in active practice until his death, August 21, 1887. He was a member of the legislature of 1882, being elected by the Democratic party, of which he was an influentual member. Dr. Thomas was first married May 24, 1857, to Rachael A. Washburn, near Royal Center. She died May 30, 1858. He married May 14, 1859, Mary A. Kistler, by whom he had one child, James, now deceased. This wife died February 12, 1860. He was again married February 9, 1861, to Elizabeth Lytle, who bore him seven children, of whom Wm. C. Thomas resides in Logansport and Ernest B. and James L. live in Royal Center. Dr. Thomas was an intelligent and energetic citizen, had an extensive practice and enjoyed the confidence and respect of the community in which he lived for over a third of a century.

Dr. H. E. Semelroth practiced medicine in Royal Center for a few years about 1876. He was married and had several children, but of his antecedents or after life we are ignorant.

Dr. David Million is the son of Wm. Million, a pioneer of Jefferson township, this county, where our subject was born December 25, 1847. He attended the Logansport high school and Merom College, studied medicine with Dr. J. B. Schultz of Logansport, graduated from the Cincinnati Eclectic Institute in 1881, practiced a short time in Logansport, in Denver, Indiana, for two years, then located in Royal Center, where he resided on his farm near by until his death June 7, 1903. He was injured by a log falling on him when a boy and had a lame leg, was never stout thereafter and traveled south for his health. He had several apoplectic seizures and was partially paralyzed and unable to practice some time before his demise. He was united in marriage February 25, 1875, to Miss Nackey Cotner, daughter of Wm. Cotner, one of the pioneers of Noble township, by whom he had two sons, only one of whom survives. Dr. Million was a sociable and kind hearted man, ever ready to attend the poor as well as the affluent, frank and open in conversation and his integrity was unquestioned.

Dr. D. N. Fouts is a native Buckeye, being born December 9, 1840, educated at Yellow Springs College, Ohio, served as hospital steward in the Forty-eighth Ohio Regiment during the Civil war, discharged December 13, 1862, because of an injury received. The same year he came to Cass county and taught school and studied medicine, attended Ohio Medical College in 1871 and Rush Medical College in 1874 and at once located in Royal Center, where he has been in active practice until in recent years his eyes have failed and other causes compel his retirement. He was united in marriage to Abbie Miller, July 27, 1865, and they have one son and one daughter.

Dr. J. N. Hewitt graduated from the Cincinnati Medical College in 1877, located in Royal Center in 1880. He was a member of the Cass County Medical Society in 1880-1. In March, 1881, he moved to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and has been lost sight of.

Dr. E. M. Hoover was located in Royal Center about 1878 to 1883. He left unheralded and we are unable to further trace his adventures in the rhubarb and ipecac line. He had a family when in Center.

Dr. F. G. Buck, born in Pulaski county, Indiana, January 6, 1849, educated in the public schools, attended lectures at Indiana Medical College and the American Anthropological University of St. Louis in 1883. He was located in Royal Center in 1870 and married Emma Brook of Cass county. She died in 1873 and in 1878 he married Anna M. Jones of Pulaski county. He was located in practice at Rosedale at last accounts. He was a soldier in Company E, Twenty-ninth Indiana.

Dr. E. P. Gould received the degree of M. D. from Keokuk Med-

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ical College of Iowa in 1891. He was engaged in practice in Royal Center from 1895 to 1899, when he moved to Chattanooga, Tennessee. He was a member of the Cass County Medical Society. He had a family of several children.

Dr. L. L. Culp, a graduate of Bellevue College, New York, 1899, and at once located in Royal Center. He was born in Cincinnati in 1872, was an energetic and bright young man and left Royal Center in 1900 for parts unknown to the writer.

Dr. J. E. Pryor is a Cass county production, the son of Horace Pryor, an influential farmer of Jefferson township, where our subject was born April 14, 1861. He was educated in the Logansport high school and taught district school for six years. He graduated from the Detroit Medical College in 1888, located in Ocean City, New Jersey, and in 1890 became its mayor. In 1892 he opened an office in Logansport and was county physician in 1893. In 1894 he returned to Ocean City, New Jersey. In 1897 he was appointed by the Presbyterian board of missions as physician to the Indians at Kausicka, Idaho. In 1903 he located in Royal Center, where he was in practice for several years, but nervous ailments caused his retirement from practice. He was twice married but has no offspring.

Dr. Marcellus Mayfield is a native of Washington county, Indiana, where he was born in 1866. He is a licentiate from the Kentucky School of Medicine in 1897 and began practice in Benton county, Indiana. In 1900 he moved to Royal Center, where he continued in active practice until 1909, when he moved to Marion, Indiana, where he is engaged in an advertising medical business. The doctor was married and had several children.

Dr. Frank M. Kistler is a native of Boone township, where he was born May 19, 1869, and was reared on a farm. He received his preliminary education in the public schools, after which he attended Danville College. He graduated from the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Institute in 1892 and at once opened an office in Royal Center, where he has built up a lucrative practice in the community where he was reared and is best known. He was united in marriage in 1899 to Miss Elsie J. Martin of Logansport and to this union three sons have been born.

Dr. Donnell R. Ivey, the son of a Methodist minister, was born in Hendricks county, Indiana, April 8, 1878, educated in the public schools of the state, attended the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons of Indianapolis, from which he graduated in 1904, practiced at Wolcott, Indiana, and in December, 1909, located in Royal Center, where he is still engaged in active practice. Ida E. Blake of Wolcott, Indiana, became his wife in October, 1908. They have no children.

Dr. J. L. Allison, the son of a Christian minister, was born in Madison, Wisconsin, September 17, 1861, educated in the public schools, moved to Indiana when fifteen years of age, later taught school for several terms, attended Northwestern Medical College, Chicago, practiced at Sullivan, Indiana, then in Nebraska, later near Wolcott, Indiana, and in 1910 located in Royal Center, where he is still in active practice. The doctor was married near Brookston, Indiana, in 1881, to Viola Jarrett and they have two daughters aged twenty and twenty-four.

Lodges and Societies

Masonic

Royal Center Lodge, No. 585, was organized about 1900. The charter of the Star City Lodge was secured and the lodge has been operating

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under it. The first master Mason was Robt. Estabrook. The present master Mason is J. W. Cline. The present secretary is F. A. Winslow. The present membership is eighty-seven.

I. O. O. F.

Myrtle Lodge, I. O. O. F., was instituted February 9, 1879, with ten members. The organization was brought about by Dr. J. J. Burton. The first officers were: G. W. Clinger, N. G.; H. S. Shrock, V. G.; C. A. Davis, secretary; T. P. Sweet, treasurer.

Modern Woodmen of America

Royal Center Camp, No. 3797, was organized about 1896, with only a small charter membership but have increased their numbers to sixty-five.

Knights of Pythias

Elite Lodge, No. 462, K. of P., was instituted about 1890 with twenty-five charter members. The present membership is 143 and officered as follows: Ralph Handschu, C. C.; Wm. Ubelhauser, V. C.; T. J. Kistler, Jr., K. S.; N. D. Seward, prelate.

Knights of Maccabees

Royal Center Tent, No. 119, organized several years ago but is not very active.

Grand Army of the Republic

Royal Center Post, No. 501, was an active organization in years gone by but the ranks of the old soldiers have been so depleted by the hand of the grim destroyer that there are not enough left to keep the order alive and it is in a state of suspended animation.

Schools

Helms in his history states that the first school taught in the township was in the winter of 1835-36 by Thos. Harvey and the location of the schoolhouse is not stated. The same authority says that the first schoolhouse built in the township was in the northeast corner of the present town of Royal Center in 1838-9, and that Mary Washburn was the first teacher. Other authorities state that Catherine Wooley taught the first school in the cabin of G. W. Washburn in 1838-9; and Geo. Beckley says Mary Beckley was the first teacher to wield the birch in old Boone.

Chas. Berkshire states that he went to school in the winter of 1838-9 to Mary Mahuron in a round log schoolhouse, with a log cut out and greased paper pasted over the crack for a window, with puncheon floors, seats and writing desk and a big fireplace with stick and mud chimney. This round log house was replaced about 1842 by a hewed log building in the south part of Royal Center, which was occupied until about 1850, when the first frame schoolhouse in the township was erected on lot 27, which served its purpose until 1863, when it gave way to a third, which was used for only a few years and in 1865-66 a fourth building, a two-story frame structure, was erected in the northern part of the town. This contained three rooms and stood until 1874, at which time it was burned to the ground and the following year a two-story brick build-

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ing was erected containing four rooms and represented a capital of $6,000. During the year 1906 this old brick schoolhouse was replaced by the present commodious building at a total outlay of $30,000. This is a handsome brick structure containing about twelve school rooms, with other rooms for offices, receptions and a large assembly hall. The building is modern in every respect, containing closets, lavatories, steam heated and is the finest school building in the county outside of Logansport. All the eight grades of the common schools and a full four-year course in a commissioned high school are taught and nine teachers are employed, including the superintendent. Average wages paid teachers, $69.78; length of term, 180 days; total enrollment in the Royal Center schools, 275; total enrollment in the high school, 76; total expended for school purposes in 1912, $6,000.

No greater object lesson can be contemplated to show the great advancement and improvement made in Boone township than to contrast

ROYAL CENTER SCHOOL

the old log schoolhouse, with its narrow oiled paper window, puncheon floor, fireplace and its pioneer teacher who taught only the three R's—"Reading, 'Riting and 'Rithmetic"—compare this with the present high school building with its modern improvements, closets, lavatories, electric lights and steam heated, with a complete course of study running through all the grades up to and through the high school, employing nine or ten educated and experienced teachers who have to pass a rigid examination before they are permitted to enter upon their duties. Then say that Boone is not progressing.

BOONE TOWNSHIP DISTRICT SCHOOLS

In 1838-9 there was but one schoolhouse in the township and that a primitive round log structure near Royal Center and for some years this, or its successor, a hewed log building, accommodated the whole township for school purposes and the following teachers instructed the youth of the new settlement then in the midst of the forest: Catherine Wooley, 1838-9; Mary Washburn; Mr. Allison; Caleb Hendee, 1846; Israel Anderson, 1847; Mr. Coffield, 1848; M. C. Kinney, 1849; H.

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Beckley, 1850, the first school taught in a frame building; Dr. W. N. Townsend, 1851; H. Beckley, 1852; John McDonald, 1853; J. Albright, 1854, being the first teacher who was able to teach all the branches and who was anxious to push his pupils through the arithmetic or to teach grammar.

As the country became settled in the later forties and early fifties, schoolhouses were built in different parts of the township and under the operation of the new school law after the adoption of the new constitution in 1853 there were five schoolhouses reported, and in 1913 there are seven, outside of the town of Royal Center, six frame and one brick. No. 1 located on the southwest corner of section 1; No. 2 schoolhouse situated on the northwest corner of section 10; No. 3 on the northwest corner of section 8; No. 4 on the southwest quarter of section 17; No. 5 on the northwest corner of section 32; No. 6 on the northeast corner of section 33, and No. 7 a brick schoolhouse known as Common Center, is located on the northeast corner of section 35. Total enumeration of district schools, 275; length of term of school, 140 days. Seven teachers are employed and the highest wages paid is $2.87 and the lowest $2.18 per day.

Township Trustees

The first trustees consisted of a board of three members: Jacob Kistler, Daniel Weyand, John Beckley, 1836. The records do not show the trustees from that date to 1865, when Wm. B. Kistler served from 1865-73; J. J. Bingaman, 1874-78; J. J. Goodrich, 1880-84; Geo. W. Weyand, 1884-88; George Ray, 1888; W. C. Thomas, 1890; G. W. Weyand, 1892; J. E. Holmes, 1894; W. S. Kistler, 1896; Mark A. Brown, 1900; L. A. Shafer, 1904; Ira A. Kistler, 1908-14.

Churches

As Boone is one of the outlying townships and some distance from Logansport and the rivers, it was later in being settled and when settlers began to locate there it was slow in developing on account of its inaccessibility. The early settlers of this township, however, came from Christian communities and were imbued with the fundamental doctrines of the Christian religion, which they carried with them into the impenetrable forests of Boone township, and while the settlers were always religiously inclined, yet they were so few and far apart that religious meetings could not be held for some years after the first settlement. There was but little inducement for a preacher to locate in such a sparsely settled country, but we find here, as elsewhere in Cass county, that as soon as a few families had located in the township the itinerant preacher moving out through the dense forests, along Indian trails, either afoot or on horseback, visiting from cabin to cabin, gathering a few pioneers together in one of their cabins and holding religious services, thus carrying the gospel to the most inaccessible places, displaying a fortitude equaled only by the saints of early Christendom. The settlers living so remote from each other and spending their lives in the solitude of the forest, were always delighted to have the preacher call on them or meet a few of their distant neighbors in religious meetings for social greetings as well as religious worship.

The first religious meeting held in the township was at a cabin of Martin Key, conducted by a Baptist minister in 1835. A Methodist preacher soon followed and held public meetings in groves and at private houses. Later representatives of the United Brethren made their appearance and this denomination, it is said, was the first to perfect a

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church organization in Boone township. At present there are four churches in Royal Center and two in the township outside of the town, each of which we will consider separately, also each of the four defunct churches.

United Brethren Church (Royal Center)

This was the first religious organization in the township and was perfected about 1845 but we are unable to secure the names of the charter members or any records of the church. They held meetings in the schoolhouse in Royal Center and at private houses until 1861, when a modest church edifice was erected in Royal Center. For a time the church prospered but owing to various causes the organization gradually declined and on June 12, 1875, they sold the church building to the Methodists and ceased to exist as an organization.

Methodist Church (Royal Center)

There was a class of Methodists organized in Royal Center about 1846 or '47, but it did not survive and we are unable to gain any further knowledge concerning this first class.

The present Methodist church of Royal Center was established in 1874 by Rev. Wood, with the following charter members: Levi Kramer and wife, C. W. Hall and wife, Dr. D. N. Fouts, Mrs. C. Davis, R. Torrence and wife, John McCawley and wife. The organization was perfected in the U. B. church and meetings were continued in the same church until June 12, 1875, when the church edifice was purchased of the United Brethren, which the latter had built in 1861. The congregation continued to occupy this old church until 1900, when they remodeled and enlarged the church and now have a handsome and commodious house of worship, having expended over $1,500 in making the change. A Sunday school was organized with the church and is doing a grand work for the Master, together with the Ladies' Aid Society, and largely through the instrumentality of the auxiliary organizations the church has prospered until it has a membership of over 250. Pastors who have served this congregation: Rev. Wood, 1874; S. L. Langly; T. S. Vincell; Francis Cox; T. H. McKee; Rev. Brindle; Rev. Johnson, 1886; C. N. Stockbridge, 1888-9; S. Clovis; J. B. Sites, 1889-91; R. N. Simmons, 1891-3; W. G. Vessels, 1893-5; C. H. Lieson, 1895-6; J. W. Schell, 1896-7; J. C. Neal, 1897-1900; J. J. Thompson, 1900-03; T. B. Machin, 1903-5; P. J. Shields, 1905-6; W. C. Aye, 1906-9; N. M. Cleath, 1909-10; G. W. Alley, 1910-12.

Presbyterian Church (Royal Center)

When the Indian Creek and Concord Presbyterian churches in Harrison township suspended, the former permanently and the latter temporarily, about 1873, their members with a few of the same faith organized a Presbyterian society in Royal Center. They had no regular pastor but Presbyterian ministers from Logansport and other transient preachers served the congregation. They held their services in the schoolhouse, halls and other churches and never had a house of worship of their own. They only held together for a few years and when Concord church in Harrison township was reorganized and rejuvenated about 1875 the Royal Center society disbanded.

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Royal Center Baptist Church

On April 7, 1860, a petition to the Crooked Creek Baptist church in Harrison township was presented for the organization of a Baptist church in Royal Center and G. D. and M. L., Elizabeth and Emma E. Washburn and John A. Buskirk were granted letters of withdrawal to become members of the proposed Royal Center church and a committee from the Crooked Creek church consisting of Deacon Robinson, E. M. Wagram, D. Clinger and J. A. Calvin were appointed to complete the organization if the way was clear to do so, but we find no records that this society was perfected at this time, although meetings were held at private houses and schoolhouses, but the organization seems to have disbanded and the present Baptist church of Royal Center was organized December 11, 1887, but this denomination had held occasional meetings for many years prior to this time. The Rev. J. B. Bair officiated at the organization which was perfected with a charter membership of the following thirty-six persons: James and Elizabeth Humes, L. Bingaman, Katie Vernon, Ella Simmons, Lena Burton, W. A. Grant, Mattie Beckley, Caroline, Julia, Dora and Ella Kistler, Ernest and Laura Thomas, Hettie Hopkinson, G. Sweet, E. Jones, Hattie Fultz, C. M. Anderson, Mary Harvey, R. V. Jones, D. Hopple, Elizabeth Thomas, Geo. Gilpin, L. M. and Charlotte Washburn, Angeline Grant, Amanda McCombs, Mrs. W. Martin, Wm. Hattery, Sarah Fultz, A. and Ida Pavy, Wm. Doyle, James, Bess and Emma Grant.

A comfortable frame church building was erected in 1888 at a cost of $2,500 and a Sunday school was organized this same year and has been successfully maintained ever since, together with the Women's Missionary and Aid societies. From the original charter membership of thirty-six the society has steadily grown until the present membership is nearly two hundred.

Ministers who have served the congregation, with the approximate years of service: Revs. J. B. Bair, December, 1887 to August 1892; J. B. Morgan, October, 1892 to February, 1895; C. F. Dame, May, 1895 to May 1896; A. E. Knight, September, 1896 to November, 1897; S. M. Cramblet, January, 1898, to September, 1899; A. E. Clem, March, 1900 to July, 1901; E. Sanford, January, 1902, to March, 1904; H. F. McDonald, December, 1904 to March, 1907; W. E. Grinnell, September, 1907 to March, 1908; F. A. Carlisle, October, 1908 to June, 1910; A. L. Tidrick, July, 1911 to date.

Christian (Disciple) Church

In the year 1874 Elder H. Z. Leonard held a series of meetings in the Methodist church in Royal Center and organized a society with nearly a hundred charter members. Dr. Leonard labored energetically for over two years with this newly formed Christian society but when he left the congregation took no steps to secure a successor or erect a house of worship and the congregation gradually disintegrated and was entirely abandoned and the Christian denomination had no organization in Royal Center for many years but occasionally a minister of this faith would hold services in a hall or other church until March 22, 1900, by the efforts of Elder E. E. Rogers, a new organization was perfected in Runkle hall with the following charter members: O. P. Kistler, J. E. Holmes, E. E. and S. A. Applegate, Linnie S. Rogers, Alma C. Kistler, H. B. Allen, Nils Ringdall, Tilda Ringdall, E. E. Rogers, Wm. H. Walters, Cordelia Walters, G. W. Beckley, Margaret Beckley and Sarah E. Holmes. A church edifice was built in 1902 and dedicated to the serv-

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ices of the Lord by Elder L. L. Carpenter July 13, 1902. The date of dedication was fixed before the foundation was laid. The building was finished only twelve hours before the hour set for the dedicatory service. The church is a handsome frame structure, situated on West Center street and costing $2,500, which has been promptly paid; the society owes no man anything but to love him. "Thanks be to God, who giveth us the victory through our Lord, Jesus Christ." There were twenty-two resident members, only three of whom owned their homes when the church was built, which shows what a determined congregation can do when trusting in the Lord. Names of ministers, with date of service: Elder C. R. Taylor, 1901; J. H. Vinson, 1903-4; F. A. Coyle, 1905-6; O. M. Eaton, 1907; M. F. Rickoff, 1908; James Teeter, 1909; A. F. Barber, 1910; E. W. Brikert, 1911. A Sunday school was organized April 6, 1900, by O. P. Kistler and others, which has been maintained ever since; also a ladies' auxiliary, both of which have been great aids in securing an increase of membership, which is now 121.

Grace Evangelical Church (Royal Center)

This church was organized in 1889 through the efforts of Rev. James Wales, who had held a series of meetings in Royal Center and secured a charter membership of thirty. This little band of earnest Christian workers, under the energetic leadership of Rev. Wales, held regular meetings in the schoolhouse, halls and other churches, and gradually increased the membership until 1901 they were strong enough to build a church of their own and erected a substantial frame building on lots 15 and 16 in Wiseley's and Terrel's addition to Royal Center. The original cost of the church was $2,000. A Sunday school was established in 1889 and later a Young People's and Ladies' Aid societies, all of which are well attended and doing good work in the Master's cause. The present church membership is 140. List of pastors, with time of service: Revs. James Wales, 1889-1900; James Weisejahn, 1901-3; Rev. Tracey, 1903; Daniel Heil, 1904-5; Rev. Kaley, 1906-7; J. S. Kroft, 1908-12, present pastor.

Sacred Heart (Catholic) Church (Royal Center)

This church was organized in 1880 by Rev. G. Flesh, of Winamac, with a membership of about fifteen families. A small frame church was erected in 1880. This little flock was fairly prosperous for some years under the guidance of Rev. Flesh and later Rev. Dominie Shunk, of Winamac, but gradually dwindled down and the organization was abandoned and the church sold in 1909 and converted into a storage room.

Emanuel Evangelical Church (Common Center)

This church dates its history from the year 1859 and its organization was brought about largely by the untiring efforts of Rev. Withaupt, who labored unceasingly and finally secured the names of twenty charter members, all of whom were Germans. The organization was perfected at the house of Jacob Kennel in 1859. For the two following years meetings were held at Mr. Kennel's home and later at the schoolhouse until the year 1868 when the congregation erected a substantial temple of worship about two miles southeast of Royal Center. This is a handsome frame structure, 34 x 46 feet, and the contract price was $1,200. This building was blown down during a cyclone in 1906 but was immediately rebuilt, and the society may well feel proud of their beautiful

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house of worship, at an expenditure of more than $2,000. Some of the charter members were: Jacob Kennel and wife, Mr. Criplever, L. Dempsey, D. Heil, J. Fleuck, J. Kennel, John Newman, Jos. Moug, Jacob Lusher. Emanuel Lusher, Jos. Powlen and D. Heil were church officers for many years. Pastors who served the congregation from time to time: Rev. Withaupt, 1859; Rev. Shimel; Rev. Fisher; N. Alberts; J. S. Smith; Rev. Dustman; Wm. Snyder; Rev. Tracy; Rev. Caley; W. A. Stowell; Rev. Kieper; Rev. Brehtle; Wm. King; Wm. Wildermuth; James Wales; Rev. Smith; Rev. Wistjohn; D. Heil; J. S. Kropt. W. A. Stowell is the present pastor.

Common Center church is the mother church of surrounding Evangelical churches. She has sent forth some very able ministers into the Master's vineyard. Rev. Levi Newman, now conference evangelist of Evangelical Association of Indiana and Rev. Daniel Heil received their first communion here.

Trinity Evangelical Church

Trinity Evangelical church was organized in Star schoolhouse, Boone township, in 1887, by the Rev. Overmeyer, with the following charter members: Jackson Holmes and wife, Wm. Gundrum and wife, H. Burton and wife, Sarah Knapper, Mrs. John Stout, Mrs. Ellen Hamilton, Wm. Lutes and wife, E. Burton, Elmer Kistler and wife, Mrs. Jesse Martin, Mrs. Oberla, Mrs. Clarissa Button, B. Kistler and wife, Jos. Hollis and wife. This earnest band of Christians for two years continued to hold religious services in the schoolhouse until 1889 when they erected a plain but substantial frame church on the southeast quarter of section 9, Boone township, the contract price being $1,200. A Sunday school was organized with the church society and it was a source of spiritual awakening to the neighborhood for several years. Owing to some differences and apathy on the part of the members, the organization disbanded in 1898 and the church building was removed and the society ceased to exist. The following preachers administered to the congregation during its existence: Rev. Overmeyer, 1887-9; Rev. Holderman, 1890-1; Rev. Lacy, 1893-6; Rev. Speicher, 1889-90; Rev. Bucklin, 1891-3; Rev. Snyder, 1896-8.

Liberty Church (Progressive Dunkards)

Representatives of this church began to hold meetings at private houses in an early day. Later the services were conducted in the old log school houses in the neighborhood. For many years these meetings were continued at irregular intervals. In the year 1889, through the efforts of Rev. Uriah Patton, assisted by Wm. McCorckle and Robt. Million, an organization was perfected and the same year a neat little frame church was erected on the southeast corner of the southeast quarter, section 29, Boone township, costing $1,600. We find the following list of names on the charter roll of this organization: Chas. and Elizabeth Berkshire, Alice H. Thompson, May Vernon, Emeline Berkshire, D. B. and Martha Antrum, C. C., Rebecca A and Chas. Bingaman, Mary E. Shields, S. P. and Alice Hoffman, Jonas Kistler, Bertha, John, Chas., Edward and Sarah Berkshire, Ellen Ward, Martha Kistler, M. Calloway, Ellen Hicks, Milton, S. M. and Geo. Kistler, Geo. and Tirza Berkshire, John Davis, James and Emma Leezenbee, Felix Kistler, J. Fry, Adaline Fry, T. Calloway, Naomi Thompson. When the church was dedicated impressive services were held and the following ministers assisted: C. Berkshire, Geo. Burkit, J. Eyman, J. Hannah, W. Shull, Henry Ireland. The following preachers have served the congregation

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from time to time: Wm. C. McCorkle, J. Fross, Chas. Berkshire, Robt. Million, Frank Andrews. The present membership is about twenty-five and services are held at irregular intervals with no regular pastor.

Cemeteries

Kline and Weyand Cemetery. This burial ground is situated about a mile southeast of Royal Center. On April 8, 1853, Andrew Kline donated and deeded to Boone township and the public in general for a burial ground. one-half acre in the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 24, Boone township. On the same day Daniel Weyand donated one-half acre adjoining the above tract for the same purpose (Rec. L. page 197).

When the original ground above described was occupied, Amos Fultz laid out and platted one-half acre adjoining it, but it was never recorded and still later G. W. Weyand has platted three additions, but has never placed them on record. These parties sell the lots and manage the additions themselves.

As is the case with a majority of burial grounds in Cass county, there were interments made here long before any deeds to the ground were made or recorded. This is a large and well kept cemetery. The first burial was said to be Susannah, the thirteen-year-old daughter of Geo. Hamilton, in 1840. The coffin was made by John Beckley and the grave dug by Solomon Berkshire; but we copy a few inscriptions from markers, to wit:

Harriet, wife of Wm. Fairchild, died 1835.

Mary, wife of David Lytle, died 1843.

Mary, daughter of H. and L. Kline, died 1843.

Soldiers who lie here:

Geo. W. Fickle, War of 1812.

Samuel Baker, Company G, Eighty-ninth Indiana.

Albert McCombs, Company K, Ninety-ninth Indiana.

John A. Gehr, died September 11, '95, Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-first Indiana.

Hezekiah Burton, died November 19, '04, Company G, Seventy-third Indiana.

Jos. Terrell, Company F, Twentieth Indiana.

Jacob Hood, Company B, One Hundred and Fortieth Ohio.

Geo. Griffin, died April 12, 1896, Company A, Twenty-fifth Indiana.

Francis M. Grauel, Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Indiana.

J. J. Graves, Company I, Fifty-eighth Indiana.

Jonas Krupper.

John M. Schley, killed on railroad, Company K, Ninth Indiana.

Nelson Kistler, died November 24, 1865, Company F, Forty-second Indiana.

C. D. Foskett, died November 19, '04, Company F, Twelfth Indiana.

Wm. C. Bliss, Company F, Twentieth Indiana.

Elijah Fickle, Company B, Sixteenth United States Infantry.

H. J. Nolan, Company K, Twentieth Indiana.

W. J. Lytle, died at Chickamauga, 1862, Company I, Twentieth Indiana.

J. W. Walters, died July 10, 1864, Company F, Forty-sixth Indiana.

Andrew Tickfer, died April, 1908, United States Navy.

S. S. Hopkinson, Company K, One Hundred and Fortieth Indiana.

E. C. Mead, Company E, Forty-sixth Indiana.

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J. L. Masters, Company E, Twenty-ninth Indiana.
I. N. Longbrake, Company G, Twenty-first Ohio.
John Fultz, Company B, One Hundred and Forty-second Indiana.
John B. Fultz, Company F, One Hundred and Forty-second Indiana.

Thompson Cemetery

James M. Thompson donated the ground for this cemetery about 1843, but no deeds were made or recorded until recently, July 22, 1901. E. A. Dunn, who became owner of the adjoining farm, conveys to trustees, J. F. Fry, Jerome Fry, J. Thompson and Andrew Thompson, seven-twentieths of an acre situated in the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section 17, Boone township, for burial purposes only, and on July 27, 1901, Jerome Fry, as trustee, plats the above described ground and records the same. This is a finely located burial ground, three miles west of Royal Center, on a knoll rising out of the level surrounding prairie, is well fenced and neatly kept. Among the first burials are:

James M. Thompson, May 6, 1844, age sixty-five.
Nancy A. Short, March 24, 1844.
Mary E. Thompson, 1844.
Peter Thompson, 1844.
Martha, wife of Chas. Berkshire, September 14, 1855.

Public Officials

Boone township lays claim to having furnished more public officials, school teachers and railroad men than any other township in the county, outside of Logansport. Her teachers are numbered by the score from such well known families as the Washburn, Kistler, Thompson, Moore, Weyand, Bliss, Clinger, Beckley, Walters, McCauley, Thomas, McCombs Antrim, Burton, Bernethy, Hamilton and other families.

Among the native born doctors may be mentioned I. B. Washburn, Geo. W. and Henry Thompson, F. M. Kistler, J. B. Moore.

Legislators: I. B. Washburn, Eli P. Washburn, F. M. Kistler, Simon Weyand, Henry Thompson, C. W. Anderson and James Thomas.

Judge: Henry Bernethy.

Prosecuting Attorneys: G. S. Kistler, F. M. Kistler, G. W. Walters.

County Recorder: H. M. Bliss, 1860 to '64, and clerk from 1865 to '73.

County Commissioners: H. M. Kistler, 1860-63; Daniel Kistler, 1863-66, and a host of railroad and other employees from Boone township may be found doing honorable duties from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Reference Biographies

A biographical sketch of the following residents or former residents of Boone township may be found in Helms' History, published in 1886, and will not be reproduced here.

C. W. Anderson, Charles Berkshire, Martin V. Berkshire, Wm. H. Berkshire, Hezekiah Burton, John H. Burton, M. D., John F. Coleman, John Davis, Dr. David N. Fouts, Samuel Frye, John A. Fuller, Hiram Harvey, Henry T. Harvey, Peter Heil, Henry Heil, Daniel Heil, Nicholas Heil, Jackson Holmes, John Kennel, Henry Kramer, John W. Layne, Curtis Long, Hon. James Thomas, M. D., Wm. A. Thompson, Nelson Tousley, Daniel Weyand, Geo. W. Weyand, Henry Wirwahn, and Amos Wiseley.

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CHAPTER XLIV

CLAY TOWNSHIP

LOCATION—CREEKS—FIRST SETTLERS—MILLS—VILLAGES—CHURCHES—SCHOOLS—CEMETERIES—INCIDENTS—PHYSICIANS—TRUSTEES.

Clay township was named in honor of Kentucky's great statesman, Henry Clay. It is the smallest township in the county, embracing a territory of only about twenty square miles, which lies in congressional township 27 north, range 2 east. It is bounded on the north by Bethlehem township, on the east by Adams, on the west by Noble township, and on the south by Eel river and the city of Logansport. The surface of the country is gently rolling, but in the southern and eastern sections along the river and Spring creek, it is quite hilly, but not so precipitous but what it may be cultivated. The township is better supplied with creeks and springs than any other township in the county. Spring creek and Tick creek are both supplied by springs and are constant streams that flow in a southerly direction, the former emptying into Eel river at Adamsboro and the latter in section 21, near the south center of the township. These are both streams of considerable size and in the early settling of the country furnished an abundant water-power to run the grist and sawmills, and was a great boon to the pioneer.

The land was originally covered with heavy timber of oak, poplar, walnut, beech and hickory, except in the northern part, where it shaded off into the barrons, but the timber has about all disappeared before the woodman's ax and only here and there are left groves of native trees.

Clay is a rich agricultural district and in point of material prosperity will compare favorably with other divisions of the county. The hills along its southern and eastern borders furnish an inexhaustible supply of sand and gravel for building and road making.

EARLY SETTLEMENT

Clay township, lying in close proximity to Logansport, was one of the earliest townships to be settled and the first comer was Elder John Scott, who made a tour of inspection in 1827 and selected a home on the Girrard farm in section 20. The following year he brought his family from Delaware county, his former residence, to his new home in the unbroken wilderness of this new country. At this time there were only a few cabins at the mouth of Eel river and none north of that river, Mr. Scott thus being the first settler to locate in Cass county north of Eel river. He built a log cabin and made a clearing, but only remained on this tract for a year or two, when he was compelled to move, owing to a prior claim to the land of another settler.

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He moved northeast a mile or more in section 16, where he resided until 1835, when he sold out to Nathan Julian and located in section 2, on land now owned by his son, Nelson Scott.

Elder Scott was a native of Kentucky and a man of more than ordinary intelligence, of strict integrity and moral worth and was the first Christian or Disciple minister to preach the gospel in the wilderness of Cass county. He died in September, 1866, and lies at rest in Spring Creek cemetery. Alexander Scott, a brother, came to the township the same year, but soon after moved to Noble township.

In the fall of 1828 Samuel Ward, Daniel Fuller and George Richardson settled on land in section 16. In November, 1829, Joshua Shields settled on what is now the County farm in section 17 and the same year claims were taken by Reuben Covert and Jos. Sellers. In 1830 Jos. Douglass began to fell the forest trees in section 18, on the farm now owned by his son, Prof. A. H. Douglass.

The following two or three years saw Wm. Follis locating in section 7, Peter Miller on the Orwin farm in section 3, John Hamilton on the Flory farm in section 21, James Tucker in section 23, Leonard Southerland, section 15, near Adamsboro; Geo. Smith near the center of the township; Solomon Kelly and Zera Sutherland in section 15; Gillis McBean on Eel river in section 20; Chas. Demoss in northwest quarter of section 17.

In 1831-32 many other additions were made to the settlement, to wit: Wm. Demoss on the Horn farm in sections 20 and 21; Geo. Julian in section 16; Moses Barnett in section 23; Noah Vandever in section 20; James McClung in section 8; Archibald McGrue in section 22; John Shields, section 17; John Murphy in section 9; Wm. Murphy, on the La Rose farm in section 9; John Sutton on the Campbell farm in section 3.

The next few years brought the following persons, whose names were familiar to pioneers in all this section: James Heddens, John Plummer, Jacob Hall, Wm. Sutherland, J. L. Smith, Walter Wilson, John Hill, Wm. Rogers, Nathan Julian, Jonathan Washington; Philip La Rose, Daniel Bell, Samuel Swigart, Henry Rush, Elihu Plummer, Daniel Cox, Benj. Enyart, Alexander Wilson, Jesse Julian, Edward Johnson, Noah Castle, Jacob Julian, Conrad Martin, James Burnett, Wm. Scott, Jesse Buzan, John Simpson, David Miller, John Ward.

Land Entries

The official records of land entries were made by the earliest settlers and many entries were made by men who never occupied the land; but it is interesting to give a few of the earliest patents issued, to wit: The first entry of land in Clay township was made in 1830 by Jacob R. Hall in section 5; then Peter Miller in section 3; James Rush in section 11; Benj. Coffman and David Miller in section 13; Nancy Burnett and John Barr in section 22 and John Tipton in section 8. The entries in 1831-32 were made by Benj. Enyart, section 6; John Hill, section 6; Alexander Wilson and Wm. Fallis, section 6; Jacob Bowman, section 14; Jordan Vigus, section 16, and Wm. Scott, section 22. These were the earliest entries, but nearly all the early settlers above named purchased land of the government and in many instances never procured a patent until several years after settling on the land and it is unprofitable to give the dates thereof.

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Organization

Clay township was organized on May 5, 1832. The first election was held at the cabin of Samuel Ward in section 16 and Jos. Sellers was the first justice of the peace to be elected and the following are some of the earlier justices of the peace: John Ward, W. W. Eldridge, Samuel Swigart, Isaac Aly, J. Wilds, Geo. W. Julian, J. Simpson, M. J. Morgan.

Old Mills and Industries

Clay township, having two streams of considerable size running through its territory, has had perhaps, more water power mills built within its borders than any other township in the county. These were at first very primitive affairs and all the mills for grinding grain were called grist mills, where farmers would take their wheat or corn, generally in a sack, on horseback, before the days of improved roads and wait at the mill while his grist was being ground.

In those days there was a state law compelling the miller to give each customer his turn, first come, first served and also prescribing the amount of toll to be taken for his pay for grinding. For many years the law gave the miller one-eighth of the grain for toll. On the day the pioneer was going to mill he would get up long before daylight so as to get an early start to mill in order to be the first to get his grinding done, and it was no unusual sight to see a number of settlers on the road to mill and the mills of Clay township were in early times a place of social intercourse, while they were waiting for their "grist." Often, however, the miller would be so busy that he could not accommodate all his patrons and then the farmer would go home, returning at a future time to get his meal or flour.

Jonathan Washington Mill

This was the first mill to be erected in the township, about 1830 or '31. It was a small log structure located in section 4 on the headwaters of Tick creek, from which it received its motive power. At first it was a sawmill, but later a mill burr was attached for grinding corn and wheat, but had no bolting cloth, the patrons sifting out the bran by hand as was the custom in the early days. This mill, although a rude and small affair, was the only mill for a time north of the rivers and was highly prized by the pioneers, for in those days there were no roads opened up to Logansport and it was practically impossible to bring grain to town and Jonathan Washington did a thriving business in his little log mill. When other and larger mills were erected this mill fell into decay. Charles and P. J. Demoss built a small sawmill about 1836-8, on what was known as Flory creek, a short distance north of the county poor asylum. It was a great convenience to the early settlers and sawed much of the lumber used by the residents of Clay township. It was operated nearly twenty years, then was abandoned.

Waymire Mills

About 1837-8 Andrew Waymire, who was a millwright of some ability and erected a number of mills in the county, built a sawmill for Hamilton and Taber on east side of Tick creek near where it emptied into Eel river. This was quite a large mill and did a good business, being operated by Mr. Waymire for a number of years, then by Elihu Plummer and J. S. Wiley and probably others. The build

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ing was a substantial structure and stood for many years after it ceased to be used, but all vestiges of this quaint old water mill have disappeared.

The George Julian sawmill was built about 1835 on Tick creek in section 16. A year or two later there was added a carding machine attachment and still later a shingle machine, all of which were successfully operated until 1845-6, when the entire building and machinery were destroyed by fire.

A few years later Jos. Terrell rebuilt the sawmill, which did a good local business, being operated by Mr. Terrell and later by J. J. Julian, but fell into disuse a quarter of a century ago.

Between the Waymire mill and the Julian mill on Tick creek, Elihu

TICK CREEK

and Thomas Plummer erected a sawmill about 1840 and operated it for some time, when Sanford Fair, brother of the California millionaire, ran it for awhile, but it, like its northern and southern neighbors on Tick creek, fell into desuetude.

Murphy tan yard with its bark grinding water wheel was built about 1834 by John Murphy. It was located in the north side of section 16, on the east side of Tick creek and did a local tanning business for the farmers in that neighborhood. Later it was operated by Buskirk and Patch. The tannery was operated for about 26 years, but finally fell into disuse and no vestige of the old tannery remains to mark the place of its former activities.

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Miller's Mill

The Henry Miller flouring mill was erected about 1835 on the head waters of Spring Creek in the southeast quarter of section 3. It was at first a small log structure, but a few years later a commodious frame building was erected. Samuel Gingrich owned and operated it for many years, until his death when it changed hands. Wm. Snepp and others continued to run the old mill until about twenty-five years ago it ceased to be operated on account of scarcity of water and new roller processes of the larger mills that drove many small mills out of business.

Sutherland Flouring Mill

This mill was built by Zera Sutherland about 1844 a mile below the last named mill on Spring Creek from which it received its motive power. This was a large frame structure, fitted up with the best machinery in that day and turned out a fine grade of flour. These two Spring Creek mills did a big business for more than a third of a century, people coming from Kewana and Rochester to have their grain ground and staying all night and sometimes two or more days before they could get their flour. This mill was last operated by S. I. Gingrich, but it has been closed for twenty years or more, having yielded to modern machinery and centralization of human effort.

John Miller Carding Machine

This was erected by John Miller about 1837-8 on the west bank of Spring Creek, a half mile south of his flouring mill. At first it did only carding but later spinning and weaving machinery were put in and it was operated extensively from 1860 to 1870, and turned out a good quality of woolen cloth and flannels. Jacob Weaver was the operator for some years about this time. Later it was run by J. W. Thomas and James Smith; then Joshua LaRose, but has yielded to centralization and closed its doors more than a quarter of a century ago.

Conrad Martin about 1834 built the first mill at Adamsboro. It was a saw mill located on the north or west bank of Eel river and received its power from that stream, a brush dam being first built across the river just above the present wagon bridge, which was, however, soon washed out and replaced by a more substantial dam. Mr. Martin operated the saw mill for a number of years, probably until his death in 1844-6 when it was sold to Joshua Morgan, who continued the business until the early fifties when George Rush purchased the mill. About 1855 the dam was washed out and Mr. Rush sold out his interests. Dr. G. M. Jeroleman gained control of the power on the west side of the river; he with the Kendall Bros. on the east side erected the present dam some distance above the old, which was completed in August, 1857. John Davidson then operated the saw mill until 1861 when J. S. Winters purchased the property and did an extensive business in hardwood lumber. He was succeeded by J. W. Thomas and later C. M. Swigart, who was the last to operate the saw mill and he retired from the business more than twenty-five years ago. Since then the old mill has fallen into decay.

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Distillery

Conrad Martin started a small distillery at the mouth of Spring creek about 1837 and turned out a fair article of "tanglefoot," where the farmers so inclined could exchange a bushel of corn for a gallon of the stuff. The place bore the euphonious name of "Hell's Half Acre." Geo. Rush, Reise and Joshua Morgan, Chas. Luy, Jacob Fisher and Henry Fiedler operated the distillery at different times for many years but closed up the business over fifty years ago.

Carding Machine

About 1843 Reese Morgan erected a building of moderate dimensions at Adamsboro and installed a complete line of machinery for roll carding which was patronized for miles around. The farmers came to have their wool carded into rolls which the good housewife would spin at home on the old time spinning wheel, knit the yarn into stockings or maybe weave it into home-spun cloth to clothe the family, for in those days women not only made the clothing for the family but very often spun the yarn and wove the cloth out of which the clothing was made. Mr. Morgan did a thriving business for some years, but after a time the business ceased to be remunerative and the machinery was advertised for sale in the *Pharos* in 1854. The old building was used later for a distillery by parties previously named as engaged in that business.

Woolen Mill

About 1868 J. W. Thomas built a large woolen mill at Adamsboro adjoining the old saw mill and utilized the water power from Eel river to run the machinery, which was up-to-date in all respects. He did considerable work manufacturing the usual classes of domestic woolen goods. Later Mr. Thomas leased the mill to Paden and Wiggington, who operated it for about two years, when they gave it up. John Tatman, an Englishman, next took charge of the woolen mill. He, with his family, all textile workers, turned out large quantities of first class goods, which found a ready sale, but he could not compete with the large mills with improved machinery and in a few years found his business was not profitable and closed the mill about 1883 and the machinery fell into decay and was never used thereafter. The old building stood idle until about 1898 when David Myers took possession of it, installed mill buhrs for grinding corn meal, whole wheat flour and buckwheat, and operated the mill until his death, when his son Willard continued the business for several years. He in turn was followed by M. T. Oliver for one year. In 1910 J. G. Wilson repaired the property, putting in concrete race walls and operated the mill, principally confining his work to grinding feed, corn meal and buckwheat. He also put in a cider mill attachment and made large quantities of cider. In the spring of 1912 the high water and heavy ice carried out a large section of the dam which has never been repaired and the mill has fallen into disuse.

Springdale

This is one of Cass counties paper towns which was laid out by Samuel Swigart in September, 1873. The plat shows sixteen lots adjoining Adamsboro on the north and situated in section 14, Clay township. No improvements were made, lots were not salable as Adamsboro did not develop as expected and Springdale reverted to the tiller of the soil and only exists as a town on the plat book in the recorder's office.

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Village of Adamsboro

This town is an outgrowth of the Eel River Railroad and was laid out by G. E. Adams in the fall of 1872 and receives its name from the owner of the town site. The town plat is situated near the center of the east line of section 14 and a quarter of a mile from Eel river bridge at old Hooverville. The original plat embraces sixty-three lots and one park, traversed by five streets: Jefferson, Monroe and Quincy run north and south, and two, Adams and Madison, east and west. Mr. Adams was interested in and largely instrumental in the building of the railroad and the platting of the town was largely a matter of speculation on the part of the proprietor, who was disappointed in the town not coming up to his expectation. But few of the lots were sold and with the exception of a depot, schoolhouse and a store room no improvements have been made on the town site, but there are a number of houses that were previously built around the milling industries on Eel river in the vicinity and a few more recently erected, which collectively are now called Adamsboro, a village of less than a hundred population. Soon after the railroad was completed and opened to traffic in 1872 the Adamsboro postoffice was established, but as there were no houses in the townsite the office was kept nearly a half mile east across the river in old Hooverville, in Miami township. Here J. S. Dubois became Adamsboro's first postmaster, followed by Amos Fortney, J. M. Maxwell, S. McCoy, Emanuel Loser and M. J. Morgan. In 1891, Mr. Morgan erected a commodious and substantial frame building near the depot on the railroad to which he moved his store and the postoffice where he has continued to do a profitable business to the present time, in all lines of goods usually found in a well stocked country store. Mr. Morgan was postmaster for twenty-one years and until the office was discontinued, being replaced by the rural mail service from Logansport, about 1905, which now daily delivers mail at the door of every house in Adamsboro, which is more satisfactory to its people than its former postoffice. Several years ago J. M. Swigart put up a store building in the village and opened a general stock of goods, but after a few years sold out and retired to his farm.

Samuel I. Gingrich formerly started a steam sawmill near the railroad just east of the station and did quite a business, the larger part of which was making ties for the railroad, but timber becoming scarce compelled the closing of the mill nearly twenty years ago. Messrs. C. D. and Reese Morgan are engaged in the stock and grain business at Adamsboro and Mexico, thus furnishing a ready market for the farmers in all the surrounding country. They also handle coal, lime, cement, tile, wire fencing and farm implements, greatly to the convenience of the farmers in the vicinity.

When the railroad was first completed a large station house was erected and a telegraph office established with J. F. Rhodes as operator, but the service did not pay and was soon discontinued and some years later the depot building was blown down during a heavy storm.

The village schoolhouse, a comfortable frame building, was erected in 1869, and I. J. Berry taught the first school therein. Larkin Justice was the first blacksmith in the village, opening a shop just south of the Eel river bridge, in 1850. The present blacksmith is J. A. DeMoss, who located here some years ago. Jacob Fisher at one time had a furniture factory where he made common household furniture, coffins, handrakes and grain cradles, before the time of reapers and binders, but modern methods have driven out all such industries.

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Dr. Cyrus Pickett located in Adamsboro in 1879 and continued in active practice until 1884, when he moved to Twelve Mile in Bethlehem township.

Of the pioneer buildings but one remains. It was erected by Jacob Martin about 1837, and is a two-story frame house and has changed but little since its erection about seventy-five years ago.

Old Town Indian Village

The village of Ke-ne-pa-com-a-qua or Old Town, was the name of an Indian village on the north bank of Eel river, covered by the reservation to Manchinequa, in the treaty of October 16, 1826, with the Pottawattomies. This village extended from the east part of Clay township eastward into Adams township. In the latter part of the eighteenth century this was an important Indian village and the center or headquarters for Indians on the Upper Wabash and from which numerous depredatory expeditions against the whites were sent out. The government determined to break up this rendezvous of the Indians and sent a force of five hundred and twenty-five soldiers from Kentucky under General Wilkinson, who in August, 1791, attacked and dispersed the Indians and burned their wigwams. Many curious relics have been found on the site of this Indian village, sueh as tomahawks, beads, pipes, knives, swords, etc. The place was for many years known as the "plum orchard" on account of many wild plum trees growing there in early days.

Incidents and Accidents

In the early fifties a young son of Josuha Morgan, while crossing Spring creek on a foot brodge, fell into the water and was drowned; this is the only tragic event to record in the village of Adamsboro.

Indian Offended Seeks Redress

Rev. John Scott, the first settler in Clay township in 1828, who then lived on the Julian farm in section 16, had an exciting experience with a drunken Indian. The Indians had a village on Eel river above Adamsboro and a trail led through Mr. Scott's land to Logansport. In clearing his land he had felled a tree, the top of which obstructed the Indian trail. This particular Indian took offense at this obstruction of the trail and determined to seek redress in his death. So while in Logansport he filled up on "red eye" and started off in advance of his companions and sought Mr. Scott in his cabin and made demonstrations to make mince meat of him with a knife which he flourished in his hand. However, Mr. Scott was on the alert, as the pioneer always learned to be when a drunken Indian was about, and with a chair knocked the Indian down. He lay apparently lifeless for some time, and Mr. Scott began to feel nervous lest he had killed him, but soon the Indian began to show signs of life and got up and left as suddenly as he came and Mr. Scott was never molested thereafter, but he, being a Christian gentleman, went to the Indian camp, where they usually stayed all night on their way from Logansport to their village, which camp was only a mile or less east of his cabin on the Plummer farm, and there related what had occurred. The Indians generally applauded Mr. Scott's actions, stating that he was a quarrelsome and bad Indian and he was treated as he deserved. This, however, illustrates the trials and difficulties of the pioneer, especially during the Indian occupation before their removal west in 1838.

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Physicians

Dr. Bruce Harmon was born in Miami county, Indiana, about 1850; moved with his father to Bethlehem township, near the Twelve Mile M. E. church, in the early sixties. The doctor studied medicine but did not complete his course in the medical college. He located and practiced at Adamsboro about 1875 to 1880. The medical law of 1881 compelled his retirement from practice in Indiana and he moved west, where we are informed he is still engaged in dispensing pills. He married a Miss Dalzelle, of Adams township, and they have several children.

Dr. John Wilds

Was a native of England, where he was born June 17, 1827. He made a number of trips across the Atlantic as a sailor. He finally settled in Butler county, Ohio, and learned the shoemaker's trade. About 1858 he attended the Cincinnati Medical Eclectic Institute. In 1867 he located in Clay township, on a farm adjoining the county farm on the north, where he engaged in the practice of medicine and managed his farm until 1895, when he sold out and moved on a farm near Richmond, Virginia, where he is now living a retired life. The doctor was married in 1849 to Mary A. Winerose, of Ohio, by whom he had three children. One son, John W. Wilds, now an honored citizen living near Adamsboro. Mrs. Wilds died and the doctor has since remarried.

Dr. Myron H. Williams

Was born in Ripley county, Indiana, in 1854. He moved to Cass county in 1905, and was licensed as a regular physician to practice medicine. He located on a farm in Clay township just north of the county poor farm, and engaged in general practice and acted as assistant county physician, attending the inmates of the county infirmary. In 1908 he removed to the suburbs of Indianapolis, where he had formerly resided.

A Bit of Interesting History

About 1836, John Stafford came from Rush county, Indiana, and lived with his daughter, Mrs. Sallie Julian and her husband Geo. Julian, who then resided on the farm now belonging to Ed Douglass, in section 16, Clay township. He was a soldier in the United States army under General Wilkinson and engaged in Cass county's only battle, that of Old Town on Eel river, August 7, 1791, where he was wounded and made a cripple for life. By virtue of his service in Cass county's only battle and his residence with us in early days he is one of our honored and respected pioneers. It will therefore be of interest to notice the last sad experience of his, among the Indians, and is worthy of record in Cass county history, although the incident occurred in Rush county after he went out from our midst. John Stafford located in the midst of a dense forest and made what was called a brush house or tent, by setting four forks in the ground, laying poles across and covering it with brush and leaves and closing the sides with the same material, thus he occupied his first rude house in Hoosierdom. It was the custom for pioneers to fire a brush heap at night and work by the light it gave in clearing the land. One night John Stafford and his son and Billy Tune, a helper, were thus working by the brush light when suddenly Indians in ambush fired upon them; one of Stafford's legs was shattered and he was at the mercy of the savages. Billy Tune was shot and mor-

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tally wounded. John Baker, grandfather of J. J. Julian, of Clay township, lived in a cabin about a mile distant from the Stafford camp to which place the Stafford family hurried as the Indians placed the torch to their rude domicile made of extremely inflammable material. Billy Tune also was able to reach the Baker home where he died two days later. When Mr. Baker and other friends returned to J. Stafford, who was unable to walk owing to his fractured leg, they found him lying in a dying condition, where the Indians had scalped him. Thus perished one of Cass county's early and honored pioneers and who was the only soldier that fought and was wounded on Cass county's only battlefield.

A Wild Man

About 1833-35 Clay township had a peculiar man within her borders, known at the time as "the wild man." He was so named because he lived solitary and alone in the woods where he had "squatted" without right or title. His little cabin about 8 x 10 feet and seven feet high was made of round poles and covered with brush, bark and leaves. It was located in the dense woods with no clearing around it, just north of the little prairie on the north part of the Hamilton and Taber farm and on the bluff east of Tick creek. He came no one knows from where, he lived to himself, having no relations with the neighbors, although neighbors were seldom near each other in those days, and no one knew whither he went. This eccentric creature may well be styled the "wild man of Clay township."

Schools

Clay township being in close proximity to the county seat was early settled and here as elsewhere, the pioneers were alert to the advantages of an education for their children and although there was no system of public schools, yet they began to arrange for the instruction and education of their children as soon as there were families sufficient in the settlement to justify the employment of a teacher.

The first schoolhouse in the township was erected on the farm now owned by Art Wells, about eighty rods east of the Michigan road in the northwest quarter of section 7. This was a log structure and the first teacher was Chas. DeMoss, in the winter of 1830-31. Later, Felix McLaughlin, an erudite, but eccentric Irishman, a rigid disciplinarian, who did not spare the rod. Daniel McCaufil, a native of the "Emerald Isle" also and of similar characteristics to his predecessor taught the next term in this pioneer temple of learning which continued to be occupied until about 1852-3 when it was torn down and the present brick schoolhouse (No. 3), a half mile or so to the northwest on the Michigan road, was built. Geo. C. Horne was the last teacher to occupy this, the first log schoolhouse in Clay township.

The next schoolhouse was built in the thirties on the north bank of Eel river, about twenty rods east of the Davis bridge in the southwest quarter of section 20. This was a frame building. A. J. Sutton taught school here and Bob Barnett relates some amusing incidents connected therewith. Mr. Sutton made a rule that no one should skate upon the river, for fear of breaking through. One day, however, when the teacher was temporarily absent at noon, all the scholars went sliding on the ice-covered river. Mr. Sutton returned, saw his orders disobeyed, called them in at once and set about to apply the rod to every pupil, big and little, except two, Levi Horn and Dave Douglass, who were large boys and went home and never returned. It was no small job for the teacher to whip twenty-five or thirty scholars and it was amusing to the larger

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pupils, and a smile came over the countenances of some, while the performance lasted, which only aggravated Mr. Sutton, and he would fume and sweat all the more but his orders must be and were enforced that day, but the rules were soon changed and all was peaceable; but Levi Horn and Dave Douglass never returned. About 1850 this schoolhouse was abandoned and a new frame house erected near the Douglas farm on the southwest corner of section 17 and known as "Fair View;" this was abandoned and removed about 1870 and "Shady Nook" (No. 4), a substantial brick structure two stories high was erected. This was blown down or injured by a heavy wind storm December 5, 1909, but rebuilt the same year.

Incidents of Pioneer Schools

Bob Barnett professed to be something of a bully himself and relates that at his first day of school at "Fair View" he became involved in a fight with Bob McMillen, who had deformed legs but was very strong in his arms; that McMillen clinched him in his arms, they fell to the ground and although Barnett was on top, yet McMillen when on his back could hold him in his powerful arms and with his crooked legs beat him into a jelly and he soon "hollered nuff," the first and only time Bob Barnett was "licked" and that, too, by a cripple.

At this same school the teacher was a long-haired, dudish-appearing little man; he was an educated and polished gentleman but was not liked by the rough hoosier boys of pioneer days. One day Bob McMillen, under some provocation, jumped onto him during the session of school and clinched him in his strong arms, threw him on the floor and with his club feet, gave him a thorough beating. The school was broken up for the day. A meeting of the patrons was called and the teacher dismissed.

In the early forties a typical round log schoolhouse, with puncheon floor, a fireplace with stick and mud chimney and clapboard roof, was built in the woods on the southeast quarter of section 15, which was occupied for several years, but about 1852 a frame building was erected where the present schoolhouse (No. 5) stands, near the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of section 15. This school is commonly designated by the euphonious name of "mud sock." We will relate an incident that occurred in this old log schoolhouse in the forties. Isaac Shilling, a very small man, but nervy, taught a very unruly school. Ash Carter, who was school supervisor of the district, doubted Mr. Shilling's ability to control the unruly boys, but Mr. Shilling told him he would not ask one cent of pay if he did not successfully teach the entire term out. The big boys entered into a conspiracy to whip the teacher. It was arranged that Joshua P. Shields, who is now an old soldier in the "Marion Home" should do some rude act to insult the teacher by "wiggling his thumb and fingers at his nose in derision." Mr. Shilling did not pretend to notice the insult at the moment, but soon after walked around and took him unawares, seized him, shoved him down and gave him an unmerciful beating with his clinched fists, and did it so quickly that the other bullies had not time to think. After that he had no further trouble, finished the term and Mr. Carter paid him according to contract.

About 1857 a log schoolhouse was built about a mile north of Adamsboro, on the west part of section 12, which was abandoned in 1879, and the present frame house was erected on the southeast quarter of section 2, now known as No. 1. About 1843 a log schoolhouse was built in the northeast quarter of section 9 and in 1853 was replaced by a handsome eight-square frame building built by Benj. Campbell, Sr.,

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and John Carr, and N. S. Rose taught the first term in this new schoolhouse and Ida Harp (now Mrs. Harrell) taught the last in 1881, when it was sold to Henry Orwin and is now doing duty as an out-building on his farm. A new building to replace the eight equare was erected at this time a short distance to the northeast in the southwest quarter of section 3, but it has recently been temporarily abandoned and the pupils hauled elsewhere.

In 1869 a substantial frame schoolhouse was built at Adamsboro near the center of section 14, and I. J. Berry taught its first term. Prior to the adoption of the new constitution in 1852 there was no system of public schools and each neighborhood managed its own school. There was but little or no public funds and most schools were maintained by private subscription and the teacher boarding around with the scholars. Text-books were scarce and the pioneers had little funds to buy with and books were borrowed and loaned among the pupils. The Bible was the standard reader. From these crude begginnings Clay township has gradually evolved, with the aid of our splendid school system, her present magnificent public schools with all the grades up to the high school, and last year out of her public funds, paid $480 as tuition for her high school students who attended in Logansport. Clay township at present has two brick and four frame schoolhouses, with a total valuation of $8,150; a total enumeration of two hundred and twenty pupils and pays her teachers from $2.70 to $3.50 per day, according to grade of license. The following is a list of the township trustees with date of election, from 1865 to 1912:

Nathan Julian, 1865-6; Alden S. Cook, 1867; Samuel Swigart, 1868; Samuel Gingrich, 1870; Asbury Barnett, 1872; J. J. Julian, 1878; Jos. G. Funk, 1882; J. J. Julian, 1888; Jos. G. Funk, 1892; Robt. M. Barnett, 1896; John L. Warner, 1900; H. M. Funk, 1904; W. A. Wells, 1908-14.

Spring Creek Christian Church (Disciples)

Clay township lying in close proximity to Logansport was settled very early and could be easily reached by the itinerant preachers and we find the gospel was introduced into this township at a very early day, as the pioneers were a God-fearing and church-going people. In fact, the first settler in this township is said to have been Elder John Scott, and he with his brother Alexander Scott, were the first preachers who went about from cabin to cabin holding religious meetings for several years before any religious society was organized. The beginning of the Spring Creek Christian church, the oldest religious society in the township had its origin at the residence of Elder John Scott, in 1832 or '33; he, with a Mr. Nelson, being the prime movers in its organization and Elder J. Scott continued to preach for this church at intervals, until his death in 1866.

The charter and early members were: Samuel Rogers, Henry Rush and wife, Wm. Nelson, Peter Miller and members of his family, Josiah Butler and wife, Mr. Conrad and wife, John Ward and family, J. R. Hinton and wife, Wm. Smith and family, Geo. Conkling and family, Daniel Flynn, and possibly others. Soon after the organization measures were taken to erect a house of worship but the church was not built until 1836. During this year a frame building was erected in the center of section 3, Clay township, on land donated by Peter Miller. In 1857 this old church became too small for the increasing congregation and it was replaced by a more commodious structure, 40 x 60 feet in size, with an audience room capable of seating four hundred persons. This frame church was again replaced in 1900 by the present handsome

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brick structure. This church was not only the first religious organization in Clay township, but also the second in the county outside of Logansport. The congregation rapidly increased through the influence of Elder Scott, who watched over the society with a fatherly interest for so many years, and perhaps no church in Cass county has exerted a wider or greater influence for good than the Spring Creek Christian church. Wm. Smith, father of Job and J. W. Smith, John Wilson, Samuel Carr, Joshua Scott, Fielding Warner and Job Smith were officers and leaders in the church for many years.

The present officers are: Elders—Ego Smith, J. H. Rohrer, Wm. A. Simpson. Deacons—Chas. English, H. M. Funk, J. L. Warner, J. H. Williams, Clark Rohrer, W. A. Funk. Treasurer—Clark Rohrer. Clerk—Samuel Warner. Superintendent of Sunday-school—Wm. A. Simpson. Sabbath-school convenes every Sunday and preaching service every other Sunday. The church is prosperous with an active membership of about one hundred.

The following ministers had pastoral charge of the church at different times, although the date and order of service may not be correct: Elders John Scott, 1832 to 1866 (at intervals); Wm. Shockey, Geo. Campbell, Greenberry Mullis, Wm. Grigsby, ——— Edmondson; —— Wickard, Wm. Ireland, Simon Rohrer, John Rohrer, John Ellis, —— Warren, ——Hannager, W. R. Lowe, M. B. Hopkins, J. O. Kane, L. H. Richards, —— Lacy, —— White, ——Rose, ——Patten, Jos. Sharritt, —— Wiles, J. Burkhart, E. E. Rogers, —— Coyle, —— Johnson.

The present pastor is Rev. —— Brickert, of Martinsville, Indiana.

Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church

The history of Methodism in Clay township dates from 1833, at which time Rev. Amasa Johnson began to hold religious meetings in the cabins of the pioneers which soon culminated in the organization of the Bethel Methodist Episcopal church. This was at first a mission with a four weeks' work, and extended north to Laporte. The class was organized in the fall of 1833, at the home of George Julian, Sr., and was composed of the following persons: Geo. Julian, Sr., and wife; John, Noble, Nancy and Mary Ann Plummer. The meetings were continued at Mr. Julian's house and the following persons soon identified themselves with the organization: John DeMoss and wife, John Close and wife, Wm. Ackright and wife, Mrs. Nathan Julian. Father John Plummer, as he was called, was born in 1773, came to Cass county in 1833 and died July 4, 1855, and sleeps in Bethel cemetery, after a faithful, Christian life. Mother Plummer, his faithful wife, was born in 1784 and died July 7, 1859, and sleeps beside her husband, near the church she helped to organize. This aged father and mother are today in the bright valley of life, where all the inhabitants are young. Geo. Julian, Sr., was born February 22, 1801. He strayed to the far Sacramento valley, in 1849, and died there in 1876. Rev. Johnson was followed by the Rev. M. Huffaker in the fall of 1833. The district at that time was called the Laporte district and Rev. Armstrong was its first presiding elder.

The first church erected by the congregation was a frame 28 x 36 feet, built in 1844, on the original Bethel cemetery grounds, donated by Nathan Julian and situated in section 16, Clay township. On the completion of the building the society by a vote gave the name of "Bethel" to the new church.

In the missions earlier history and for a number of years following the meetings were held at the residence of Geo. Julian, which was then situated on the creek a short distance northwest of the present church. In 1871 the original church edifice was replaced by a large frame build-

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ing which represented a capital of $1,300, and was dedicated by Rev. Father Gillam, of sacred memory. This building was destroyed by fire in winter of 1899 and in the following year (1900) the present beautiful modern edifice was erected at a total cost of $3,500, under the pastorate of Rev. I. Godwin, and was dedicated by the Rev. Dr. Parr.

In the early history of Methodism it was the custom for some church to hold a camp meeting and invite all the surrounding congregations to join with them. Bethel church has held four old-fashioned camp meetings; the first was held in the fall of 1835 on the south part of the Douglass farm, not a half mile northwest of the church The second was held on the Chas. Thomas farm in section 17, just west of Shady Nook schoolhouse, in 1840; and the third was held on this same ground in 1842. The fourth camp meeting was held just east and near the church in 1849. These camp meetings caused a great revival of religion and many accessions to the church followed. Under the pastorate of Rev. J. Leach, who served for two years, occurred one of the most wonderful revivals the church ever experienced. Bethel at that time was associated with Zion church in Harrison township, and Pleasant Grove, now Kewana church, forming what was called the Pleasant Grove circuit.

The following pastors have served the congregation: Rev. A. Johnson, 1832-3; Miles Huffaker, 1833-4; John A. Blouse; R. Robinson; Jos. White; J. B. Mershon; —— Huffman; Wm. Wilson; J. Coldazer, Isaac Staggs; H. B. Beers; J. Cozat.

The above pastors served prior to 1849 and since this date the following preachers: John Leach, 1849; H. Bodley; B. Webster; J. S. Hetfield; P. Stevens; —— Calvert; J. C. White; H. J. Lacey; L. Roberts; W. J. Vigus; J. C. Metsker; S. Lamb; ——— Larkin; J. B. Birt; Wm. Comstock; V. M. Beamer; P. Carland; James Leonard; G. H. Hill; C. E. Disbro; R. J. Parrot; W. R. Jordan; F. A. Robinson; J. Johnson; J. H. Ford; J. J. Smith, 1899; I. Goodwin, 1900; —— Lacey, 1903-4; ——— Kuntz, 1905; A. Jones, 1907; C. A. Byrt, 1912.

The present membership is one hundred and three, and the officers of the church are as follows:

Trustees: F. Homburg, Lafayette Ball, Marian LaRose and Frank P. Jackson.

Cumberland Presbyterian Chapel

For several years prior to 1893 the Rev. A. W. Hawkins, of Logansport, held occasional meetings in the brick schoolhouse, four miles north of Logansport on the Michigan pike, and gathered together a number of believers in the doctrines of this church and in 1893 perfected a formal organization with the following charter members: Silas McDowell and wife, Paul Gundrum and wife, Jacob Wilt and wife, Chas. Cook and wife, S. D. Shilling and wife, Mrs. Emma Dritt and daughter, Sadie Dritt; Mrs. Martha Shoup, Mrs. Sarah A. Dritt, Minnie McDowell, Mr. and Mrs. Bloom, Mr. and Mrs. Rodabaugh, Mrs. Amanda McDowell. In the summer of the same year this little congregation erected a comfortable frame church on land donated by Mrs. Emma Dritt, situated in the northwest quarter section 6, Clay township, at an expenditure of $2,000. The church was completed promptly and dedicated to the service of God on November 10, 1893, the Rev. A. W. Hawkins officiating at the dedicatory service. This church is under the management of and is supplied by the pastor of the Logansport church. A Sunday-school and Ladies' Aid Society are maintained in a prosperous condition by the church. The present active membership is about forty.

The following preachers have served this church: Rev. A. W. Haw-

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kins, 1893-6; Rev. Wilburn, 1896-9; Rev. A. H. McDonald, 1899-02; Rev. Fry, 1902-5; E. A. Arthur, 1905-09; R. Emery, 1910-12.

United Brethren Church (Defunct)

The United Brethren in Clay township under the leadership of Rev. Jos. Terrell, held meetings in schoolhouses and secured a small congregation, the names of whom we are unable to secure. About 1853 or '54, this little congregation erected a small frame church on the northwest quarter of section 16, on the south side of the road about three quarters of a mile east of Shady Nook schoolhouse, on the farm then owned by Geo. Julian, Sr. This building continued to be occupied for church purposes by several religious societies for about ten years, when the United Brethren congregation dwindled down instead of increasing, and about 1864 sold the building to John J. and Tobias Julian, and they removed it and converted it into out-buildings. There was a graveyard adjoining the church where quite a number of interments were made; some of these were removed to Bethel, others were left and the land where once stood this church and its sacred burial ground is now farmed over and the present generation knows nothing of this sacred place, as it exists only on paper and in the minds of a very few of the old pioneers, but the dead occupying those unmarked graves sleep as peacefully as though the little church stood near, as of old, and was filled with sacred music and pious voices.

Rev. Jos. Terrell and Rev. —— Peters served this society until it disbanded.

Cemeteries

Spring Creek Christian Church Cemetery

This is the oldest burial ground in the township and is located in the center of section 3, on ground deeded by different parties. April 30, 1845, Peter Miller conveys to the trustees of Spring Creek Christian church, Wm. R. Smith, J. R. Hinton, and John Simpson, a tract of land in above-named section (Rec. M, page 687). Again on September 28, 1857, S. Lowman deeds a piece of ground adjoining the above (Rec. M, page 688). Also G. W. Coons, on March 13, 1882; S. Lowman, April 30, 1887; Otho Conrad, March 5, 1904, and Wm. B. Ball, on January 14, 1904, conveys land to the trustees of the church, all adjoining the other, for burial and church purposes.

Prior to deeding the ground, however, it was used and occupied for a burial ground and a church was built in 1836.

The first interment was David Flynn, in 1836, and Sabrie, wife of Josiah Butler; David Scott, February 12, 1838; the latter was killed by Jeremiah Harrison in Logansport; the latter was condemned to be hung, but hung himself in jail the night before the day appointed for the execution. Elder John Scott also lies at rest here; he died in 1866. The first addition to this cemetery was platted and recorded November 27, 1894, by F. G. Warner, Jos. Rohrer and Job E. Smith, as trustees. This is one of the oldest, largest and best kept cemeteries in the county and many old pioneers lie buried here. The following soldiers are sleeping within its limits:

David Scott, killed February 28, 1838, War of 1812; John Long, War of 1812; Henry Conrad, War of 1812; Benj. Jones, died December 14, 1852, War of 1812 and in Indian wars; Jos. Sellers, War of 1812; John Hill, War of 1812; Ebenezer Bridge, died in Mexico, War of 1812; Alexander Scott, died May, 1844, Revolutionary war; John

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Ward, Revolutionary war; Samuel Chestnut, Seventy-third Indiana; Ward Bennett, Ninth Indiana; Wm. Spencer, died 1904, One Hundred and fifty-first; Christian Kreider, Second Indiana Cavalry; Robt. Sellers, One Hundred and Eighteenth; Samuel Sellers.

Bethel M. E. Church Cemetery

Nathan Julian, on November 6, 1848, conveys a part of the southwest quarter of section 16, Clay township, to the trustees of the church, to-wit: Batley White, N. Julian, L. Sutherland, P. D. Mellinger, P. J. DeMoss, John Plummer and Moses Plummer (Rec. H, page 10). The ground was later platted but never recorded. On October 11, 1894, J. W. Wimer deeds to the trustees one acre on the east of above.

The first interments: Julia A. Miller, September 27, 1844; Margaret Mellinger, September 30, 1844; Jos. Richardson, September 11, 1845.

The following comprise the list of soldiers:

Joshua LaRose, Mexican war, died 1905; Absolem Hower, Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Indiana; Henry Burns, Company H, Fifteenth Indiana; Martin Fry, Company H, Seventy-third Indiana; Edward Sutherland, lieutenant Company F, Twentieth Indiana, died May 26, 1864; Martin Enyart, Company H, Seventy-third Indiana, died July 27, 1906; Robt. Tilton, Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Indiana, killed at Dallas, Georgia, May 31, 1864; Wm. Julian, Company H, Seventy-third Indiana, died May 17, 1887; I. J. Julian, Company I, Forty-sixth Indiana, died May 25, 1862; Geo. W. Julian, captain Company K, Ninety-ninth Indiana, died June 7, 1897; Albert Barnett, Company H, One Hundred and Forty-second Indiana; Amos Mobley, lieutenant Company H, Fifty-fifth Indiana; Robt. Clary, Company E, One Hundred and Eighteenth Indiana; John Long; J. J. Murphy, Company G, Fifteenth Indiana; Chas. Davidson, Company I, Forty-sixth Indiana, died April, 1893; J. A. Irvin, Battalion F, Second Illinois, died December 20, 1866; S. Bennett, Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Indiana; Peter Rainey; Sylvester Etnire, Company H, Fifty-fifth Indiana; Wm. Etnire, Company I, Seventy-third Indiana, died of wounds March 23, 1863; A. Johnson, Company G, Seventy-third Indiana, died November 3, 1863; Chas. Michaels, Company H, Seventy-third Indiana; Wm. Laycock, Company F, Twentieth Indiana, burned to death in lime kilns.

Some old pioneers:

Tobias Julian, died 1889; Asbury Barnett, died 1883; Wm. H. Bringhurst, died 1903; Nathan Julian, died 1872; Emanuel Flory, died 1849; Noah S. LaRose, died 1886; Batley White, died 1857; P. J. DeMoss, died 1855; John Tilton, died 1877.

Wilson Family Burial Ground

On the Wilson farm north of Eel river, just outside the city, in the center of a field opposite the north end of Seventeenth street are buried Gen. Walter Wilson, March 18, 1838, age fifty-six; Gen. Walter Wilson's wife, January 6, 1865; Wm. Wilson and son Alex, and other members of his family, but the latter have lately been removed to Mt. Hope.

There is a large monument to mark the grave of General Wilson and the lot is surrounded by a hedge fence and several large trees which can be seen from Seventeenth street.

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This farm belonged to Walter Wilson and he selected a beautiful burial ground overlooking the town. He was born 1782, died 1838. He was a general in the Indian wars and fought at Tippecanoe; was a member of the first Indiana legislature in 1816; came to Cass county in 1828 and again served in the legislature in 1831-32.

Carter Private Cemetery

This little burial ground is in the southwest quarter of section 15 and now situated in the center of a field about twenty rods east of the road running north from Broad Ripple bridge and twenty rods north of the Eel river railroad. A few trees mark the place and can be plainly seen from the road. A number of grave stones are still standing and the following names are copied:

Wm. Fair, 1839; John Hamilton and wife, 1842; Nancy, wife of Thomas McBean, 1851; Hester, wife of David Flory, 1845; Members of the McGrew family who owned the farm before Mr. Carter. Ashford Carter, who owned the farm at the time of his death, April 16, 1863, was buried here, but later removed to Bethel. Several broken slabs with unintelligible letters are found lying on the ground. There was once a fence around this sacred place but it has fallen into decay. Like many a pioneer, Mr. Carter, when death appeared in his home he buried his loved ones on a knoll under the forest trees, on his farm, as no church yards were then in existence in Cass county, yet the occupants of these secluded graves, then under the forest trees but now in an open field, run over by the stock, sleep as soundly and rest as sweetly as though they occupied a vault in yonder church yard within the sounds of the bells that peal forth their sacred chimes.

Martin Family Cemetery

About a quarter of a mile above Adamsboro on the east side of the Mexico road in the northeast quarter of section 14, Clay township is a little burial place where from 1834 to 1850 members of the Martin, Pfouts, Morgan and Fisher families were buried. The last interment was a Mr. Fisher, about 1850, and since that date it has been abandoned as a burial ground. There are no monuments or markers at this time but a barbed wire fence about forty feet square encloses the ground, but the posts have rotted. The lot is grown up with bushes and small trees at the road side.

Smith Private Burial Place

On what has been known as the Samuel Horn farm, but formerly owned by Judge John Smith, situated in the northwest corner of section 20, Clay township, was a family burial ground. Judge John Smith, father of Benj. H. Smith, lived here at the time of his death and was buried on his farm, March 18, 1845. Also Charlotte, his wife, and marble slabs marked their graves for many years, but in recent years the remains have been removed to the Leroy Fitch lot in Mt. Hope, and the original old marble slab lies upon the grave, from which we copy the inscription:

"Judge John Smith, died March 18, 1845, age seventy seven."

The original graves are abandoned and given over to the plowman.

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Julian Burial Ground

This burial place is located about three-fourths of a mile east of Shady Nook schoolhouse (No. 4), and on the south side of the road in the northwest quarter of section 16, Clay township, on land now owned by Ed Douglass, but formerly owned by Geo. Julian. Here were buried from 1831 to 1850 about thirty or forty different persons. Sarah, wife of Geo. Julian; two children of John Murphy; a brother of Noah La-Rose; members of the Rush, Welch and other families.

The United Brethren erected a church here about 1850, but it was sold and removed in 1864 and when Bethel cemetery, a mile to the south, was laid out, a few of the bodies were removed to that place, but the majority were left and there is nothing to mark these sacred places, and they only exist in the minds of a few old pioneers and on this the only recorded page of their history.

Brown Individual Graves

About the year 1840 Mercer Brown owned land north of Logansport, two miles on the Michigan road and like most pioneers, when the visiting angel claimed a loved one, he interred the remains on a knoll upon his own lands. So Mercer Brown buried his son Israel in an improvised box in a secluded spot on the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 18, Clay township, about eighty rods west of the Michigan road opposite the home of Robt. Barnett, where he has slept the sleep that knows no waking for the past seventy-five years.

Cass County Infirmary Cemetery

On March 6, 1846, Henry H. Helms conveys by deed to Cass county commissioners, ninety acres of land in the southeast quarter of section 17, Clay township, consideration, $1,350. The following year a building was erected in which to care for the poor and unfortunate of the county and from that day to this the poor have been comfortably cared for, but every year many deaths have occurred and when not claimed by friends, are buried on the county farm in a burial ground about forty rods east of the county house on the west side of Flory creek.

The first person buried here, the date or the number since interred, is unknown, as no records are kept. There are no markers of any kind and the only evidence of graves is the raised ground over the fresh grave and the sunken ground over the old graves. It would seem that the county authorities should keep a careful and permanent record of all deaths at the county house and also place some simple marker at the head of each grave as is done at Long Cliff Asylum. It might be a matter of much importance to identify a person who has died here, and for common humanity's sake such records of identity should be preserved.

Biographies

The biographies of the following persons have been written in Helms' History in 1886 and are of permanent record and will not be reproduced, here but simply mention the names that they may be referred to at any time:

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Asberry Barnett, died 1883; Thomas L. Barr, John H. Burnett, B. F. Campbell, Chas. N. Cook, L. B. Custer, Wm. Delaplane; Hezekiah Fair, died 1911; Joseph G. Funk, died 1913; John W. Gerrard, Edward Johnson; Tobias Julian, died 1889; Capt. Geo. W. Julian, died 1897; John J. Julian, Reed Julian, Mrs. Susanna Kreider, Chas. T. Leach, John H. Souder, died ——; Jacob W. Morehart, died ——; Thos. Plummer, died ——; Joseph Rohrer, died 19—; John H. Rohrer, Benjamin D. Scott, Wm. A. Shackleford, Samuel D. Shilling, John H. Simpson, died ——; Thomas Stephen, Jesse M. Swigart; John W. Thomas, died 1908; Dudley H. Wells, died ——; Wm. Wilson, died 1889; John Wingfield; John H. White, died ——.

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CHAPTER XLV

CLINTON TOWNSHIP

BOUNDARIES—SOIL—FIRST SETTLERS—ORGANIZATION—FIRST MARRIAGE—FIRST BIRTH—FIRST DEATH—CLYMERS—INCIDENTS—SNAKE STORY—DEAD IN CHURCH—INDIAN CAPTIVE—LAW SUIT—POISONING—GOOSE AND PREACHER — SCHOOLS — TRUSTEES — LONGCLIFF ASYLUM — CHURCHES—CEMETERIES—PHYSICIANS—ROADS—EARLY INDUSTRIES AND OLD MILLS—BIOGRAPHIES

This township does not comprise a full congressional township, but only about twenty-four and a half square miles, and lies chiefly in township 26, north R. 1 east and 1 west. It is bounded on the north by the Wabash river, south and west by White county and on the east by Washington township. Along the banks of the river the land is quite hilly and in many places the limestone outcrops in precipitous rocky ledges, which is extensively quarried for building purposes. Back from the river, the land, to the southward becomes more level and in the southern part quite flat, with a heavy clay subsoil, and when tiled is the most fertile and productive land in the county. Originally the township was heavily timbered with oak, ash, maple, walnut, hickory, beech and elm, but this has been largely cut away and only here and there a grove of native timber is left standing. Clinton is well drained by numerous creeks that flow north and west into the Wabash river, the largest of which is Keep's creek, that flows for five miles or more through the center of the township in a westerly direction, into the Wabash river. This was quite a large stream and afforded water power for mills in the early settlement of the county.

FIRST SETTLERS

This township, lying in close proximity to Logansport, and on the Wabash river, easy of access, was the first to be occupied, and settlements were made here almost simultaneously with those at the mouth of Eel river. Probably James Burch, in 1826 or 1827, squatted, so to speak, in the forest of Clinton, on the top of the hill in the northwest quarter of Section 33, T. 27, R. 1 E. Mr. Burch was simply a squatter and acquired no title to the land, but erected the first log cabin in the township, and chiseled out of the forest a small field upon which to raise a little corn and vegetables to change the monotony of his diet, which consisted chiefly of wild game and fish, which, however, was in great abundance. About two years later Mr. Burch sold his claim to Christian Simons and left, and the future life of this, the first white man to erect a cabin in Clinton township, is shrouded in darkness. About the same time Wm. Newman purchased a part of the northeast quarter of the same section (33). Mr. Newman erected the second cabin and continued to fell the forests around it until January 4, 1831,

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when he sold to William Neff and moved to Lafayette when that town was only a village. While little is known of Mr. Newman, yet he is said to be a man of strict integrity and generous impulses, possessing habits of industry and energy, and although he was fighting the "Wabash shakes" (fever and ague) during the acclimating process, yet the amount of clearing he made in the forest proved him to be a man of thrift and energy. Christian Simons continued to improve his lands and soon had a productive farm, which he occupied for many years and until his death in recent times, an honored and respected citizen, who in later years could relate the trials and hardships of frontier life among wild Indians and wilder beasts that infested the forests. Christian Rodabaugh was probably the third white man to make a home in Clinton, locating on the northeast quarter of section 31, on the south bank of the Wabash, October 3, 1828, and cleared out a farm and continued to enjoy the fruits of his early toil until his death, a period of more than forty-five years.

In 1829 Wm. Lewis settled in the southeast quarter of section 10 N., R. 1 E., and erected a cabin and began the usual routine of pioneer life. Hugh Woods settled in the southeast quarter of section 33, T. 27 N., R. 1 east, during the year 1829, and the following year Joseph Clymer settled in the northeast quarter of section 32; Daniel Neff on fractional section 29; Jacob Neff on west half of section 34; Jonathan Neff on the northeast quarter of section 3, T. 26, R. 1 east; Andrew Young on section 3; Elias Shideler on south part of section 33; George Shideler in section 9, where his grandson, Asa Shideler, now lives; Thomas Chambers in section 9; John P. Miller in the northwest quarter of section 4; John Dodds in section 10; John Fitzer in section 1; Joseph Fitzer in section 7, and John Hynes on section 15, in west part of the township. The next three or four years the following pioneers settled in different parts of the township: William Neff, John Williams, Hiram Calvert, James Chambers, John Myers, John Shuey, William Reed, Joseph Oliver, Henry Klepinger, David Stumbaugh, William Gable, Peter and John Redd, Robert Edwards, Isaac Martin, Levi Stephens, Christian Best, Daniel Hankee, John Mummey, and Henry Wipperman. In 1835 Richard Tyner purchased land in sections 5 and 32, Henry Helm in section 6, Hewit L. Thomas in section 6, Thomas Dillard in the northwest quarter of section 4, and soon after came William Porter, James Justice and James Sax. The majority of these first settlers became permanent residents and were instrumental in felling the forests, clearing the land and making Clinton township one of the most prosperous agricultural townships in the county, and their names are familiar household words in all that region. Many of their descendants are still honored residents of the township, although the primitive settlers have all passed to their reward.

Organization

This township received its name from DeWitt Clinton of Revolutionary fame, and was organized March 4, 1834, and soon after an election was held at the cabin of John P. Miller to select township officers, with the following result: Trustee, John P. Miller; justice of the peace, Wm. Gable, and Thomas Chambers, constable.

First Marriage

The first marriage ceremony in this township united Joseph Oliver and Rachel Neff in the year 1833.

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First Birth

First child born in Clinton township was George, son of Elias Shideler, 1831. His parents and several sisters moved to Iowa and died there, but George was reared in the township that gave him birth, married Mary Clymer, daughter of Wm. Clymer, a pioneer of this township, studied mechanics, became a millwright, moved to Logansport in 1875, and died there in 1895, leaving several daughters who became high grade school teachers, three of whom, with the aged widow, now reside at 1426 North street.

First Death

Probably the first death among the pioneers of this township was Lydia, wife of Wm. Neff, who died in 1829. Soon after died Mary, wife of Isaac Martin, and in 1830 Hugh Woods, brother of Joseph Woods.

Clymers

This is the only town in Clinton township and located about six miles southwest of Logansport in the center of a good agricultural country. George Clymer started a sawmill here in 1856, about the time the Wabash Railroad was built through, and around this the town grew. George Clymer, the founder of the town, moved to Iowa, where he died, but his brother, Wm. Clymer, and his son, D. H. Clymer, and others, ran the mill for many years and until the timber in that locality was nearly all cut. David H. Clymer laid out the town May 8, 1869, Julius C. Kloenne surveyor, and October 5, 1912, Lottie A. Slagle laid out an addition to the town. About 1870 the present Vandalia Railroad passed through Clymers, crossing the Wabash Railroad at that place, and in 1908 the interurban line was extended through Clymers to Lafayette, thus giving the town unusual shipping facilities.

David Stoddard was the first merchant in the town, opening a general store early in the sixties, and about the same time a postoffice was established, which was named Montez, but later changed to the town name, Clymers, by which it has been known for many years. John R. Rea is said to have been the first postmaster. The sawmill run by the Clymers, and later by Josephus Atkinson, was the first and principal industry.

The first blacksmith shop was operated by John Salor. For many years, H. F. Laudry was the principal merchant, but he has retired at a ripe old age. At present there is a large elevator, erected in 1903 by Reed Bros. (Harry G. and Bruce Reed), and with the unexcelled shipping facilities, gives the farmers as ready a market as Logansport, which is a great convenience to them to have a good market for their products at their door. The Reed Bros. also handle coal, fencing, and other farmers' supplies. There are three general stores kept by Bruce Reed, W. H. Musselman and Holloway & Berry; the latter firm also own and operate a livery stable. Ray Whipple is the village blacksmith, Elmer Detrich is the tonsorial artist, and May Green can fit up the hobble skirt "secundum artem."

The postoffice is run by Bruce Reed, and one rural mail route carries daily mail to the surrounding farmers. A modern church (Methodist) was erected a few years ago and a substantial brick schoolhouse, with three assembly rooms, and a non-commissioned high school give ample and convenient religious and educational advantages.

The town is improving, has cement sidewalks and a population of 150.

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Incidents

John Stoddard, the first merchant in Clymers, was a jovial and even-tempered man, but possessed marked characteristics. When under the influence, however, of "red eye," he was anything but amiable in disposition, but would engage in a war of words with anyone who would listen to him and would often endeavor to execute or put his words into effect by actual physical demonstration. On one occasion, after taking on a heavy load of "tangle foot," he started to clean up the town, and believing that charity should begin at home, started in with his own family, and was going to make a mop stick of his son, but the latter objected, ran up stairs, in opposition to the parental command, but finally came down upon the promise of the father not to use him in the cleaning up process, but when the boy came down the parent forgot his promise, and started after his hopeful, but the latter gave "leg bail," with the lord of the household in pursuit, who thought to aid his running by the toe of his boot, but in attempting to do so, fell back and sat down in a mud hole that decorated the streets of the village, which somewhat cooled his ardor. It was with difficulty that he extricated himself, and while struggling in the mud, the boy called: "Father, come here and I will help you up," to the amusement of the entire town, who had by this time been attracted to the streets by the commotion in the Stoddard home. This mud bath had a permanent beneficial result, and Clymers has since recommended mud baths for diseases due to fire-water and allied affections.

Snake Story

The first settlers of Cass county had many things to contend with, among others snakes were plentiful and often a menace to the pioneers, as is illustrated by the following tale, giving Benjamin Porter's experience with a rattlesnake. He says that on the 20th of May, 1831, he and his brother were prospecting for land with a view of purchasing a home. They walked from Lockport, Carroll county, to section 4, Clinton township. "Here we began to take observations. We separated, each taking a circuit to observe the land and kind of timber on this section. We each carried a stout stick as an aid in walking and also for defense. On the borders of a prairie or open place a rattlesnake of the yellow species disputed my further passage along the route. He had given his customary signal and measured half his length in darting from his coil toward me, thrusting much too near me to insure perfect steadiness of nerves. Recovering from the sudden shock, I struck the snake with my stick, stunning him for a moment, but it soon recovered and seized the end of the stick with his teeth, making it difficult to relieve it from his grasp, leaving deep prints of his teeth on the end of the stick, showing the immense power of his jaws. I gave him several blows and supposed he was dead. I approached the reptile's carcass with a view to remove the rattles, to be retained as a trophy of my first encounter in the wilds of Clinton township. When I took hold of the rattler, although his head was in a pulp, he darted at me and coiled his almost headless body around my leg and compressed it so tightly as to almost paralyze it, and with great difficulty I disengaged myself. When this was done and the rattles removed, a mist rose up before me and I was overcome with a sick and faint feeling which lasted for half an hour. Upon recovering I hung up the snake and found he measured over five feet in length and nearly as many inches in diameter, having sixteen rattles.

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"When I found my brother waiting for me at the section corner, and related my experience, he said to me: 'Ben, if that is the kind of snakes that dwell here, we don't want this land.'" Notwithstanding the snakes, and other trials and hardships, Benjamin Porter became one of the most influential and respected pioneers of this township.

Dead Man in Church

On April 6, 1913, when the janitor of Pleasant Hill church opened the doors, he was horrified to find the body of a dead man lying on one of the benches. From indications it had been lying there for nearly two weeks, and proved to be George E. Huff, an escaped inmate of Longcliff. He evidently was religiously inclined and opened a church window and entered its sacred portals thinking it an ideal place to make his demise, and test the realities of the future life.

Indian Captive

Martha McDonald, wife of Joshua Porter, Sr., and grandmother of Wm., Jerome and Frank Justice, the latter now residents of Cass county, was captured near the Natural Bridge, Virginia, about 1785, when about eight years old. Her sister, ten years old, was also taken at the same time. Their father and a brother were killed by the Indians, and the two girls carried to northwestern Ohio and separated, each living with a different tribe, although once a year they were permitted to visit each other while in captivity. They were captives for twelve years, and were treated kindly by the Indians. After the treaty of peace they were returned to their old home in Virginia, where Martha married Joshua Porter, moved to Fayette county, Indiana, where Mr. Porter died, and she came to Clinton township to live with her daughter, Mrs. James Justice, where she died about 1848, and lies at rest in the Porter Justice graveyard, after an exciting, interesting, yet useful life.

Law Suit

Litigation that attracted more than ordinary attention, because of the well-known and influential character of the litigants and the small sum involved, was that of Joshua Porter and Charley Choen in the later seventies. The dispute arose over two pigs. The trial before the justice of the peace lasted two days, with three prominent attorneys employed on each side. Choen won the pigs and at once sold them and they were shipped to Pennsylvania.

Porter appealed the case to the circuit court and sent men east to get the pigs, which were brought back at an expense of $100 and produced in court as evidence, as they were marked and easily identified, and Porter won the suit. Choen appealed the case to the supreme court, but the decision of the trial court was sustained.

In the meantime Choen sued Porter for slander and got judgment for $500. Porter appealed the case to the supreme court, where the verdict was reversed and referred back to the lower court for rehearing, but the case was dropped and never retried. The costs and attorney fees amounted to nearly $4,000, the larger part of which Mr. Choen, the losing party, had to pay, but Mr. Porter was at great expense in hunting and bringing back his pigs and his expense was quite as much—all about two pigs, valued at about ten dollars. This proves the old Quaker adage, that "it is better to pay out, than to law out of a dispute." Both

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parties have long since appeared before the final judge, from whom no appeal can be taken.

Goose and a Preacher

About forty years ago, before Pleasant Hill church was erected, the Christians held meeting in the school house. Frank Porter, Sam Benner and John Girton were, at that time, practical jokers on Keep's creek in the west end of Clinton township, and determined to have a little fun at the expense of the preacher. They accordingly secreted a goose in the desk where the "sky-pilot" kept his Bible. While the congregation were singing, the minister opened the lid of the desk to get his Bible, and out jumped the goose with a squawk that sounded like the call, "Where's Isaac?" which became a by-word among the boys on Keep's creek. The preacher was terribly frightened, became pale, then red with anger, as did some of the elders, and Mr. Hynes at once jumped up and offered $100 for the perpetrators of this sacrilegious outrage, but he was never called on to pay the reward. There was a visible grin on the countenances of the younger members of the congregation, and a subdued smile even among many of the older.

Poisoning

Nearly twenty-five years ago a distressing case of poisoning occurred in the west end of Clinton township. While the parents were away from home, four children of Wilson Sager mistook arsenic, rat poison, for pulverized sugar and spread it upon their bread and butter, ate it, and all four died in a few hours and were buried in one grave in Pleasant Hill cemetery. The parents were heart-broken and the whole community was shocked at the awful tragedy.

Schools

Clinton, being early settled, we find the first schools, outside of Logansport, were opened in this township. The first school was taught in a round log cabin built in 1828 or 1829, on the Simons farm, in section 33. The house was not built for school purposes, but was an abandoned settler's cabin, constructed of round logs, the cracks filled with "chincks" and mud, with puncheon floor, clapboard roof and door, fire place, with stick and mud chimney, seats made of rough hewn slabs, and oil paper windows. In this primitive structure, surrounded by dense forests, infested with wild animals, chased by Indians with bow and arrow, the first school was opened by John Martin in the fall of 1830. He received the munificent sum of $8.00 per month. This was a "subscription" school with fifteen pupils. The next teacher to wield the birch in the township was Wm. Fuller. Nothing is known of the characteristics or later history of these early teachers.

About 1835 or 1836 a school was taught in a round log cabin situated on the Fitzer place in Section 7. Probably the first house constructed for school purposes was about 1836, on the east half of Section 33. This was a primitive round log building, as previously described.

The first substantial hewed log school house was erected about 1837 on the Hewit L. Thomas farm in section 6, and Mr. Thomas was the first teacher, who afterwards moved to Galveston, Indiana. About the same year a hewed log house was built, known as the George Shidler schoolhouse, on the latter's farm in section 3.

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About 1837 or 1838 a hewed log school house was constructed in section 11, known as the Hynes schoolhouse, and was used until about 1856, when it was replaced by the present No. 3 school.

In 1836 or 1837 there was a round log school house west of Clymers a half mile, where the cemetery is now located, where religious meetings were also held, and in the early forties a hewed log building replaced the old, and was used both as church and school house.

About 1846 a round log schoolhouse was built in the southeast quarter of section 15, on the county line west of the Michigan road, now the Burlington pike, and John T. Gordon was the first teacher. He later moved to Bethlehem township, where he died many years ago. When the new school law, under the revised constitution of 1852, took effect, Clinton township had four log school houses. Soon after, however, frame, brick and stone began to replace the old log houses until there were six substantial school buildings in the township. In recent years, however (1906), there has been a tendency to concentrate the schools and one house, No. 6, was abandoned and its pupils hauled to No. 3, at an expense of $2.50 per day, and is reported to be giving perfect satisfaction, giving better results with less expense. The township now has five schoolhouses: No. 1, situated on the southwest quarter of section 33; No. 2, northwest quarter of section 6; No. 3, southwest quarter of section 11; No. 5, southwest quarter of section 10, and No. 4, in the town of Clymers. The latter is a substantial brick structure with three assembly rooms, erected in 1910 to replace the old frame house that was burned down the year previous. After the new building was erected a high school was established. It is not yet commissioned, however. There are twelve high school students at this time, with a competent teacher and two other instructors in the common branches in high school building at Clymers.

Clinton township now has five substantial brick school houses, including the high school building, which has three separate rooms. The total value of school property is estimated at $25,000. Seven teachers are employed at salaries ranging from $60 to $100 per month, the latter wage being paid the professor, L. L. Fenton, of the high school. The school enumeration for 1912 was 224 pupils. This showing is quite a contrast from the first school in 1830, when John Martin taught the three R's, "Reading, Riting and Rithmetic" in the old round log cabin with its fire place and oiled paper windows.

The following is a list of trustees of Clinton township, with dates of election:

First trustee, John P. Miller, elected 1834, from this date to 1864 not reported; Andrew Young, 1865; D. H. Clymer, 1866; Chas. G. Choen, 1868; Chas. Parks, 1870; Robert R. Reed, 1876; Benjamin Porter, 1880; Jesse Adams, 1884; Geo. K. Marshall, 1888; J. Frank Porter, 1890; N. V. Martin, 1894; D. J. Mahony, 1900; Willard Briggs, 1904; Harry E. Amoss, 1908, present incumbent.

Longcliff Asylum

The Northern Hospital for the Insane is located in the northeast corner of Clinton township, and consists of a number of splendid buildings, beautifully situated on a rocky cliff overlooking the Wabash river, where the state of Indiana has expended hundreds of thousands of dollars in order to make a comfortable home where a thousand of our unfortunate people are tenderly cared for. This institution, however, is described elsewhere, and is simply mentioned here as being located in the township.

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Churches

William Neff, locating in Clinton township in 1830, brought Wesleyanism with him, and planted the seeds of Methodism on the Wabash. The first religious services in the township were held by the Methodists in 1831 at the cabin of Wm. Neff, who then lived in the northeast quarter of section 33, on the south bank of the Wabash river, a mile west of Longcliff.

Soon after the Presbyterians, under the guidance of Rev. M. M. Post, held meetings in the same neighborhood. These meetings were held at private residences at first, but later in the Shideler log school house, situated in section 3.

About 1839 or 1840, the Dunkards began to hold quarterly meetings at Kleppinger's and Geo. Shideler's residences, and the Shideler log school house.

About 1841 or 1842 the Baptists commenced a series of meetings in the schoolhouse, conducted by the Logansport church. A little later, the Christians, both the Disciples and the New Lights, held irregular services in the southwest part of the township. While religious services were thus held by various denominations at an early period, with some regularity, yet they continued to hold their meetings at private residences or school houses for many years.

Clymers Methodist Episcopal Church.

The beginning of this church dates back to the early thirties, when the itinerant preacher first held religious meetings in the cabins of the pioneers of this neighborhood, but there are no records of these early meetings and the memory of the oldest inhabitants fail to go so far back into the dim past, and all is beclouded by age.

We are, however, reliably informed that some kind of an organization was made about 1835 or 1837 on the Fitzer farm, about a mile west of Clymers, and some of the early members were Wm. and Martha Clymer, members of the Fitzer, Adams, Rea, Patterson, Wilkinson, and Amoss families. The first meetings were held in a round log house used both for school and church purposes, situated on the Atkinson farm, but then in the woods, north of the road leading west from Clymers, and less than a mile from that station.

Here, in the round log cabin, with no windows but oiled paper, no stove, but a big fireplace that extended across the whole end of the cabin, with split or hewn slabs for seats, resting on a puncheon floor, the room lighted by coon oil lamps—here were sown the seeds of Methodism by the brave, courageous Christian pioneers. This room was occupied by this little band of determined Christian workers until about 1844 to 1847, when a hewed log church was erected on the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section 7, about one mile west of Clymers. The land was donated by Joseph Fitzer. The building was used jointly for a school house and church. Although this ground was occupied for many years for school and church purposes, no deed was executed until January 15, 1855, when Joseph Fitzer conveyed one-half acre of land to the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church, to wit: Henry Smith, Joseph Fitzer, Tobias Strock, Elias Wilkinson and John Fitzer, for a church and burial ground. About 1854 or 1855 the old log church was sold and moved to the McElrath farm, now owned by Emanuel Brannaman, and converted into a dwelling and a new frame church was erected in its place. This building served the congregation as a house of worship for nearly fifty years, when in 1904 a new, modern, frame church edifice was erected in the town of Cly-

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mers and the old building abandoned except it was occasionally used as a chapel for funeral services, to accommodate the people in inclement weather; later we understand it was razed and nothing marks the site of the first church built in Clinton township except the burial ground, which the congregation maintains.

A Sunday school was organized many years ago and is still maintained, as is also a Ladies' Aid Society and Epworth League.

The present membership of the church is about seventy-five. Trustees are Levi Paul, Geo. Watson, Thomas Moore, William Amoss and Hugh M. Laudry; secretary, George Watson; treasurer, Ruth Reed; superintendent of Sunday school, Retta Knickerbocker; president of Epworth League, Charles Watson; present pastor, Rev. W. W. Clouse. Some of the early pastors were Rev. Burrows Westlake, Rev. Samuel Godfrey, Rev. Joyce.

Ebenezer English Lutheran Church.

This church society came into being largely through the untiring efforts of Rev. John L. Guard, who did missionary work in the neighborhood, and held meetings in the Yost school house and perfected an organization January 1, 1876, with a charter membership of twenty-nine, among whom were Henry P. Wipperman, Jacob Slaybaugh and wife, Michael Reed and wife, Oliver Reed and wife, Sarah E. Reed, Rachel A. Reed, Jacob Hanke and wife, and Charles W. Wipperman and wife. During the summer of 1876 a substantial brick church was erected on the northwest quarter of section 10, on land purchased of Matthew Dodds. For the sum of $50 he conveys one-half acre of ground to the trustees of the church February 12, 1876.

The congregation expended $2,200 in the construction of the building. Reverend Guard was the moving spirit in collecting the money, also in superintending the construction of the church, and acted as its pastor until 1889. Then followed Rev. G. V. Walker, 1890-1; Rev. T. A. Pattee, 1892-3; Rev. Emil Schultz, 1894.

The church was completed, and dedicated in the fall of 1876 by Rev. Joshua Crouse, assisted by Reverend Guard.

During the next few years, under the pastorate of Reverend Guard, the church prospered and the membership was increased to over one hundred, but soon after Reverend Guard left, some of the members moved away, others attached themselves to the Logansport church, the membership declined and since 1894 the church has had no regular pastor, and has been in a state of suspended animation, and the church building has been used almost exclusively for funeral services for the neighborhood, who bury their dead in the Shideler graveyard adjoining the church on the north.

A Sunday school was organized in 1877, and was prosperous during the activities of the church.

St. John's English Lutheran Church

This church was organized by Rev. John W. Guard of Camden, Indiana, in the year 1877. The congregation was composed of members from all denominations, and was known as a union church.

Some of the leading spirits in the organization were members of the Reed, Slaybaugh, Wagoner, Sauers, Tyner, Wipperman, Porter and other families.

A neat brick church was erected the same year on the northwest quarter of section 4, Clinton township, at an expenditure of $1,800. Ebenezer church contributed $300, and took title to the building and

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grounds as an English Lutheran church, and the remainder of the cost of improvement was made up by the neighborhood. The church was dedicated to the Master's service in March, 1878. The ministers acting as pastors were the same as supplied Ebenezer church. Since 1894 there has been no regular pastor, but the neighborhood has arranged for occasional services by different preachers of all denominations.

In recent years, however, the church has been mostly used for funerals, to accommodate those who make interments in the adjoining cemetery, which was the first burial ground in the township.

Pleasant Hill (Union Church)

This is a Union church, erected by the combined efforts of the Christians (New Lights), Disciples and Dunkards.

The Keeps Creek Christian (New Light) Society was organized June 5, 1858, in Keeps Creek schoolhouse (No. 3), Clinton township, by the Rev. Wm. Winegardner, with John Hynes as clerk, at which meeting the following names were attached to the charter roll: B. M. and Elizabeth Girton, John and Nancy Hynes, B. B. and Elizabeth Lesh, Catherine Porter, James and Sarah Kleppinger, B. F. and Martha Wasson, Michael and Ellen Kleppinger, Jackson Williams.

The following statement was signed by the above list of charter members on the day of organization:

State of Indiana, Cass county,
June 5, 1858.

We, the undersigned, feeling our relationship to God and to each other, agree and associate ourselves into one of the branches of the Christian church at Keeps Creek contained in the Old and New Testament for the rule of our faith and practice, and watch over each other in the spirit of the Gospel and bear each other's burdens, and so fulfill the law of Christ and have our individual names enrolled by mutual consent of each other. Done by order of the church.

John Hynes, Clerk.

After the organization, services were held in the school house until 1875, when the present brick church was erected by the combined efforts of the three organizations with the understanding that each denomination should have the privilege of occupying the church, and so arranging the time as not to conflict with each other.

James Justice donated the ground upon which the church stands, situated in the southwest quarter of section 11, and conveyed the same to three trustees, Michael Kleppinger, Jacob Eyman and James Justice, representing the three church denominations, and these three trustees managed the construction of the church building at an outlay of $3,000.

The following ministers have served the Christian (New Light) Society at different times: Rev. Wm. Winegardner, 1858; Rev. Thomas Whitman, Rev. Geo. Abbott, Reverend Culbertson, Reverend Fowler, Reverend Winebrenner, Rev. Wm. Hiflin, Rev. J. R. Kobb, Rev. S. Mostiller, Reverend McCallahan, Reverend Faucet, Reverend Winters, Rev. Kendall West, Rev. C. E. McCoy, Rev. S. McNeely, Rev. M. M. Wiles, 1911-13.

The Disciples, so far as we could learn, never had any permanent organization, yet a few of the faithful of that denomination have held services at intervals from 1875 to 1890, and occasionally since the latter date. Rev. David Lilly, Dr. H. Z. Leonard, Rev. John Cantner, Rev.

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erend Lowe and others have conducted services for the Disciples at Pleasant Hill church.

Dunkard Church

We have failed to secure any knowledge of the Dunkard church organization at Keeps Creek, but learn that Jacob Eyman was a trustee representing the Dunkards in the erection of the church edifice in 1875, and that Mat Furrow and Reverend Million were interested in the Dunkards in 1912, and that they hold occasional services.

Cemeteries

In early times there were no churches and no established burial grounds, yet the deadly malaria and other diseases of pioneer life carried many a loved one over the dark river. When death entered the pioneer cabin, one could not, as now, notify the undertaker, but had to act in that capacity himself and bury his dead on some knoll under the shade of a giant forest tree, near his cabin door. Hence we find burial places dotted all over Clinton township, to the number of twelve, each of which will be briefly mentioned

St. John's Church Cemetery

This is known as the old Shideler cemetery. Elias Shideler, in December, 1847, deeded one-fourth acre of the southwest quarter of section 33 to the commissioners of Cass county for a burial ground.

February 10, 1877, W. A. Wagner conveyed 4.30 acres adjoining the above to D. H. Clymer, Nicholas Reed and D. D. Neff, trustees of the old Shideler burial ground; consideration, $300. February 24, 1877, the trustees above named plat this ground and record the same.

It is said the first interment in this old Shideler burial ground was Lydia Neff, wife of Wm. Neff, in 1829 or 1830. Other early burials were Polly, wife of Jacob Neff, in 1834, and Catharine, wife of John Griffin, December 4, 1837. A church was erected near this cemetery in 1877. This is the oldest burial ground in the county outside of Logansport.

On June 3, 1889, Robert R. Reed, trustee of the Shideler's burial ground, deeds a large lot 40x60 feet, adjoining the above cemetery, to trustees, who convey the same to Clinton township for the benefit of old soldiers who fought in the defense of their country.

List of soldiers buried here:

Emanuel Lerch, d. 1874, Co. H, 128th Indiana.
Absolom Grace, 128th Indiana.
John Stumbaugh, killed, Co. H, 128th Indiana.
Edward Johnston, d. 1898, Co. H, 73d Indiana.
Thomas Chambers, 9th Illinois Cavalry.
James Chambers, d. 1907, 9th Illinois Cavalry.
Isaac Corey, d. 1907, Co. G, 73d Indiana.
Harry Corey, Co. M, 160th Indiana.
M. Choen, killed at Stone river, 1862, Co. K, 9th Indiana.
James Miller, Co. K, 9th Indiana.
Samuel Hinman, d. 1903, Co. K, 9th Indiana.
Chas. Wright, Co. A, 9th Indiana.
John Miller, Pennsylvania Regiment.
John Latch, United States Marines.

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Chas. Ward.
Wm. R. Neff, Co. H, 55th Indiana.
J. Henry Smith, Co. D, 46th Indiana.
Andrew Johnston, d. 1862, Co. I, 46th Indiana.
A. J. White, 2nd Colorado.
Wade Blackburn, 128th Indiana.
Wm. Atwood, Black Hawk War.
—— Hammond, War of 1812.

Young Private Burial Ground

This private burial place is located near the center of section 34, Clinton township, on the farm originally owned by A. J. Young, but now the property of the state of Indiana, on which Longcliff Asylum is built. About 100 feet west of the west ward building of Longcliff may be found marble slabs marking the graves of the Young family, the oldest marked being that of Virginia Young, died March 9, 1837. The monument of Andrew Young, who died June 11, 1866, is a square granite marker twelve feet high. The last burial is that of the wife of Andrew Young, May 12, 1879. There were verbal reservations of this burial ground, but no mention of it is made in the deeds to the state in 1885, and the state suffers the graves to remain undisturbed and keeps the lawn in fine shape. Andrew Young purchased this land from the government in 1833, and it remained in the possession of him or his heirs until bought by the state in 1885.

Tyner Private Burial Place

Before the days of public cemeteries, during the early settlement of the county, the pioneers were accustomed to bury their dead on their own land. Richard Tyner, who owned and resided on the northwest quarter of section 5, about 1836 and the years following, buried four children northwest of his house on a beautiful knoll, and they peacefully slumber in their quiet and secluded graves, where they were so tenderly laid seventy-five years ago, with no stone to mark the spot.

Longcliff Cemetery

The Northern Hospital for the Insane at Longcliff was opened July 1, 1888. Until the present anatomy law was enacted, patients dying at this institution whose bodies were unclaimed by friends were buried in Longcliff cemetery, located about the center of the west line of the grounds in Section 34. In 1891 this cemetery was abandoned on account of the difficulty in digging graves, as the rock coming so near the surface made it difficult to dig graves, and the cemetery was located several hundred yards to the north, near the Wabash river. The first person buried at Longcliff was Jacob Long, of Posey county, September 3, 1888. The old cemetery contains fifty graves, the new 252 (1907). The state provides a cast-iron marker upon which is painted the name and number of the patient, thus a complete historical record of the occupant of each grave can be traced by referring to the books of the hospital.

Neff Family Burial Ground

Jacob Neff, about 1831, settled on the northwest quarter of section 34, just west of the insane asylum grounds, and here, on the south bank of the Wabash river and north of the wagon road a short distance west

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of the asylum grounds, were buried in an early day, several members of the Neff family and a few others. About 1827 or 1828 three children of a family who were passing through here on their way west, died of smallpox and were interred at this place. Dennis Uhl, when county commissioner, removed the Neffs to St. John's cemetery and changed the road to the north a little, when it was graveled, so that this burial place lies in the center of the road, and has lost its identity except in the fading memory of a few old pioneers, and automobilists swiftly pass over these pioneer graves, ignorant of the fact. At one time the burial ground was enclosed by a picket fence and marble slabs marked the graves, but all are gone.

Thomas Private Burial Ground

Hewit L. Thomas, who was associate judge in 1845, came to Clinton township about 1835 and settled on the north half of section 6, land afterwards owned by John Myers and Isaac Myers. Here, about 1840, just back of his log cabin he buried an infant daughter. Robert R. Reed, still living, dug the grave. Here also were buried the wife of Henry Helm and a few others in the later thirties and early forties. Stone slabs marked the graves. Mrs. Helm's was removed, but the others were not, and all vestige of this sacred place has disappeared and only a few of the oldest residents remember the place or the circumstances.

Clymers Cemetery

Joseph Fitzer, for a consideration of $10.00, deeds one-half acre of land on the southeast corner of the southwest quarter, section 7, Clinton township, to the trustees of the M. E. church for church and burial purposes, January 15, 1855, and on January 27, 1905, Hugh Fitzer conveys one-quarter acre adjoining the above tract to the trustees of Ebenezer M. E. church and on January 28, 1905, the trustees of Ebenezer church deeds both the above tracts to the trustees of Clymers Cemetery Association, to wit: T. L. Moore, William Nicholson, J. B. Rice and Harry Amoss. The old church building that formerly stood at this place, has been removed and a new church in Clymers erected in 1904, a half mile to the east.

The first interment, as appears on the markers, was Albert Rea, 1852. The first soldier buried here was Isaac Wilkinson, Company A, Seventy-second Indiana, who died at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, April 7, 1863.

List of soldiers buried here:

Jasper Cohen, d. 1901, Co. K, 9th Indiana.
Charles G. Cohen, Co. F, 116th Indiana.
Taylor Cohen, Co. K, 138th Indiana.
Kelly Stumbaugh, Co. H, 128th Indiana.
Isaac Wilkinson, Co. A, 72d Indiana.
Charles Calvert, d. 1865, Co. A, 86th Indiana.
Jesse Lesenbe, d. 1900, Co. H, 8th Indiana.
Isaac Urick, d. 1906, Co. A, 93d Pennsylvania.
H. D. Parish, d. 1907, Co. A, 150th Indiana.
Bruce Porter, d. 1904, Co. G, 21st United States.
Patrick Tucker, d. 1898.

Fitzer Private Cemetery

Is located on the Fitzer farm on the west side of southwest quarter of section 7, just south of Keeps Creek, on a beautiful elevated

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tract of woodland pasture field, unenclosed, except for a fence around the entire field. The Fitzer family have always owned the surrounding farm. This burial ground contains several dozens of graves of different families, some have markers, more have none. Joseph Fitzer, who originally entered the land, has a large monument. He died in 1885 aged eighty-seven. We copy some names from marble slabs that have fallen down: William, son of J. and S. Woods, died 1839, and four other children from 1839 to 1846. Members of the Johnson, Stumbaugh, Palmer, Creekbaum and other families from 1840 to 1866. Hugh Woods died January 2, 1854, aged ninety-four years. The only soldier, David Stumbaugh, died 1850, Mexican war.

Rodabaugh Family Burial Ground

Is situated on the northeast corner of the northeast quarter of fractional section 31, in the corner of a field on the south side of the south bank of the Wabash river, four miles west of Logansport, on the old Rodabaugh farm. Here are buried members of the Rodabaugh and possibly other families. The graves are sunken, the marble headstones have fallen and are crumbling, only one of which could be read, viz.: Anna Rodabaugh, died September 23, 1846, age 46. This, like scores of other pioneer burial places has long since been abandoned as such.

Porter-Justice Burial Ground

This is a neighborhood cemetery that received interments in pioneer days, but it was not until June 27, 1881, that Benjamin Porter deeded a tract of land, ten and one-half by eleven and one-half rods, situated on the northwest corner of the northwest quarter of section 14, to James, Frank, John, Oliver, Joshua and Benjamin Porter, Daniel and Jane Rohrer, Andrew Philips, Justice Porter, Will McLaughlin, Mary Klepinger, Mary J. Rohrer, Esom B. Gustin, James Lesh, Nancy Dickerson, and their heirs, for a burial ground and for no other purpose except that a church may be erected thereon.

The first interment is said to be Nancy Gilaspie, 1840, but we copy from markers as follows: Martha, daughter of J. and M. Justice, died 1838; Susan, daughter of H. and M. Klepinger, 1840. There are members of all the above named families buried here from 1840 to 1874, but none in recent years. The families interested meet every year and clean the grounds which are fenced and neatly kept and are beautifully situated in a corner where the roads meet.

Abraham Shideler Cemetery

On December 11, 1876, Abraham Shideler laid out a cemetery on the south end of his farm in the southwest quarter of section 3, Clinton township, on land originally entered by his father, George Shideler. Mr. Shideler sold lots to parties desiring, and since his death in 1910, his son Asa, manages the grounds.

The first burial was that of George Shideler, December 25, 1875.

Soldiers buried here: Cicero Jackson, Co. D, 46th Indiana; Isaiah Storer, Co. K, 9th Indiana.

Ebenezer English Lutheran church stands across the road on the south but is not connected officially with this cemetery.

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Pleasant Hill Cemetery

James Justice conveys three-quarters of an acre of ground, situated in the southwest one-quarter, section 11, to Michael Klepinger, Price Shortridge and James Klepinger, trustees, for a burial ground, January 1, 1873, and on January 3, 1876, deeded an additional quarter acre to the trustees of Pleasant Hill church, and a church was erected on this ground in 1876. The first interments, as appear upon the monuments, were Harriet, daughter of James and M. Justice, 1864; and others are James Justice, Sr., 1893, and John Hynes, 1890, both pioneers who helped to develop Clinton township. It is reliably reported, however, that the first burial in this graveyard was Samuel Alder, in 1863.

Soldier: Abram Stager, Co. K, 9th Indiana.

Pleasant Hill, as its name implies, is beautifully situated and is an ideal burial place in the western part of Clinton township.

Physicians

The history of a township is not complete without mention of the doctors. Of all occupations the physician is usually the best known in a community and probably has more to do in making history than any other class, and if the popular idea gains favor he has a good deal to do in filling cemeteries, although the writer did not have such thoughts, it is a coincidence that the write up of the doctors should follow so closely that of the cemeteries.

Dr. H. D. Parish was identified with Clinton township longer than any other physician. He was born in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, in 1842, educated in the public schools, studied medicine, but it is doubtful if he ever graduated from a medical college. He practiced at Bringhurst, Flora and Cutler, and in 1878 moved to Clymers. He is registered in 1882 as an "Eclectic Practitioner." He practiced and kept a store at Clymers and was postmaster for many years. He was married in Tippecanoe county to Elizabeth Coffin, by whom he had five daughters and one son. The doctor died in 1907, and sleeps his last sleep in Clymers cemetery. His widow and children are respected residents of Cass county.

Dr. Nicholas Barnesdale was born and raised in Clinton township. He was an educated man and graduated from a medical college. Before he was regularly located in practice he was called to a difficult confinement case, requiring instrumental interference. Assistance was called but chloroform was not used in those days and the patient screamed and hollered so that the young saw-bones was so distracted and unnerved that he never opened an office, quit the profession before he began, taught school and engaged in farming, and is now a respected citizen of Clinton township, and often speaks of his first and last case in the practice of medicine.

Dr. Hillis. During the years from 1875 to 1880, a Dr. Hillis opened an office in Clymers, but his success in the rhubarb and ipecac line was not of the character that most young disciples of Aesculapius dream about, and he packed his grip and moved on to greener pastures.

Dr. Reuben T. Griffin, a licentiate of the Fort Wayne Medical College, 1892, was born in Ohio, February 6, 1845, practiced in Legro, Indiana, and August 13, 1909, opened an office in the capitol of Clinton township, but some time since writing the above the doctor has moved—to where the writer knoweth not. He was married in 1871 to Miss Addie Fife, and of this union five children were born. He served during the Civil war in Company K, 88th Ohio.

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Dr. Andrew Blake was born in Miami county, Indiana, 1849, and graduated from the Physio-Medical College, of Marion, Indiana, in 1897, practiced in Miami and Marshall counties, and in December, 1907, opened an office in Clymers where he continued until 1909, when he moved to Logansport and retired. He is married and has two daughters.

Roads

Clinton township farmers appreciate the value of good roads and have made wonderful progress since the first pioneer entered the township over an Indian trail. We of today can hardly realize the condition of the primitive roads, cut through the forests, where ox teams had to weave in and around stumps, through mud and over corduroy. But all this has changed. The first gravel road was a toll road built by a company down on the south bank of the Wabash about 1880. Since then four gravel roads have been constructed, extending east and west through nearly the entire length of the township with all the principal cross roads graveled. Within the past few years, stone roads are being constructed, and the entire county line road on the south with several other connecting lines have been macadamized until automobiles and carriages can reach any part of the township over solid, smooth roads, a great contrast with the pioneer corduroy.

Early Industries and Old Mills

Clinton township being a heavily timbered country there was no lack of building material but there were no mills and we find the early settlers soon erecting sawmills on the small creeks, harnessing the water and making it do their bidding. Probably the first mill in the township was erected on Keeps creek in 1835 by Mr. Ellsworth, near where the creek flows into the Wabash in the western part of the township. He and others operated this saw mill until about 1859.

William Neff built a sawmill on a creek that runs through the State Asylum's grounds which sawed lumber for that neighborhood about 1837.

About 1837, George Clymers erected a sawmill on Keeps creek, above the Ellsworth mill. Later Daniel Benner bought the property and built a new mill eighty rods east of the Clymer mill, in 1838, with a corn-cracker attachment. This mill was operated for twenty years or more by Samuel Gassaway. George Clymer, at this mill, sawed the lumber for the old covered bridge across the Wabash at Biddle Island, the first bridge erected in the county in 1837-8.

Elias Shideler, uncle of Abraham and Isaac Shideler, about 1839 built a sawmill on a creek three and a half miles west of Logansport, on the south side of the Wabash, and operated it for some years.

All of these mills were run by the old fashioned undershot or overshot water wheels. The creeks were small, and the water was not of sufficient volume to run the mills constantly but only part of the day, except in the rainy season. As the country has been drained, the water runs off rapidly and these same creeks would today afford no water-power whatever, except a few days after a heavy rain, but in the first settlement of the township they were a great boon to the pioneer. After roads were opened and railroads constructed steam sawmills appeared in several localities and did an extensive lumber business, shipping to various points but the timber is nearly all cut, and the sawmills have disappeared with the timber. George Clymer, William Clymer, D. H. Clymer and Josephus Atkinson and possibly others were the operators

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of steam sawmills at different times in and around Clymers. The timber, the mills, and the operators have all passed away and we record the facts as worthy of preservation in the pages of history.

Reference Biographies

The history of a community is made up largely by the lives of its people and a biographical sketch of the leading citizens is necessary to complete the history of Clinton township but where these sketches have been written and made of permanent record we will, as a rule, not reproduce them here but refer the reader to them in other works in order not to repeat and make this work too voluminous. The biographies of the following persons, former residents of Clinton township, may be found in Helm's History of Cass County, published in 1886, the majority of whom have gone to their reward: Andrew Dodds, died 1907; Hugh Fitzer, d. 1906; John Hynes, d. ——; Samuel Hynes, d. 1902; John H. Marshall; George K. Marshall, still living; Alfred B. Myers, still living; Mrs. Sallie Neff, d. ——; Washington Neff, still living; Daniel K. Neff, d. 1895; James E. Patterson, d. ——; Oliver H. Porter, d. 1897; Richard Tyner, d. 1893.

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CHAPTER XLVI

DEER CREEK TOWNSHIP

LOCATION—CREEKS—SOIL—EARLY HISTORY AND SETTLEMENT—ORGANIZATION—INDUSTRIES—ROADS—CHURCHES—CEMETERIES—PHYSICIANS—SCHOOLS—TRUSTEES—TOWNS—LODGES AND ORDERS—MISCELLANOUS INCIDENTS—BIOGRAPHIES.

Deer Creek township is located in the extreme south part of the county, and comprises thirty-six square miles, situated in Congressional township No. 25, Ranges 1 and 2 East. It is bounded on the north by Washington and Tipton townships, on the east by Jackson township, on the south by Howard and on the west by Carroll county. It received its name from "Deer creek," the principal water course, running through the township. The latter derived its name from the fact that in early times, vast herds of wild deer frequented the banks of this creek. This is a good-sized creek, rising almost to the dignity of a river, which runs from east to west through the entire township near its center, flowing on through Carroll county into the Wabash river. Little Deer creek is a smaller stream running through the extreme southern part of the township, and Jordan's Run is a small creek between the two former.

Numerous other small branches emptying into Deer creek thoroughly drain the township and afford abundant stock water, and Deer creek furnished water power to run numerous mills that lined its banks in the early days. Along the banks of the creeks the surface is undulating and hilly, but back from the water courses the land is quite level, and originally covered with dense forest of heavy timber, the leading varieties being oak, ash, poplar, walnut, beech, maple and elm. The land along the creeks abounds in a black loam, which for fertility is not surpassed by any other part of the county.

EARLY HISTORY AND SETTLEMENT

This township was included within the great Miami Indian reservation, which was not purchased from the Indians for many years after other portions of the county were settled, hence it was not opened to settlement until about 1839, when Noah Fouts built the first cabin in the township on Section 19, and became one of the leading citizens of the community, where he continued to reside until his death, leaving descendants who still occupy the first improved farm in Deer creek.

The same year, Joseph Neff, who came from Wayne county, settled just east of Mr. Fouts, in section 20. He also became a permanent resident and his sons, J. H. Neff, Drs. J. N. and Jacob Neff, are prominent citizens of Logansport.

The next settlers were probably Johnson Reagan, who located on Section 19; Samuel Etter, brother-in-law of Fouts, in Section 13; Joshua Coshow, in the southwest quarter of Section 36, and Wm. Bu-

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chanan, in the same section. In 1841 Wm. Dunkin located on Section 25, where he resided until his death a few years ago. Daniel and Jacob Shelly, great hunters, located in Section 14, in 1841.

John McIlwain and his brother, Oliver, settled on Section 23 in 1841 or 1842. In 1843 a number of pioneers came, locating in different parts of the township; John N. Poundstone in Section 31; Robert Coat in Section 30, on land since owned by the notorious William and Amer Green; James Roach in Section 32; Alexander Murphy in Section 34; A. F. Coin in Section 31; Daniel and Lewis Hyman, south of Deer creek; David Lee in Section 17; George W. and Jackson Harness in Sections 33 and 34; Barrett Wilson near Young America, and J. W. Burrows in Section 15.

The next two or three years many permanent settlers located in various sections of the township, who became well known and influential citizens, among whom were John Payton, James Logan, James Smith, Wm. Hall, Wm. Holland, Benjamin Hoover, Thomas Vaughn, David and Isaac Pemberton, James Stanley, Benjamin Dunkin, Henry Jones, Samuel Wallace, Lewis Isley, John Davis, Wm. Smith, George Wilson, John Jones, Benjamin Jones, Joseph Cornell, ——Simmons, S. B. Morrow, Simeon Wilsee, Henry Doran, Robert Campbell, Jacob Elder, George Campbell, Elijah Burnett, Geo. Mowdy, John Hampshire, John E. Miller, Geo. Ewing, Peter Sence and Robert Miller.

Organization

The township was organized July 26, 1842, and derived its name from Deer Creek, which flows through it. The first election was held at the cabin of William Holland. John McIlwain was elected township trustee and John Grist, justice of the peace.

Industries

This is pre-eminently an agricultural district, and nowhere in the county or state can more fertile or better agricultural lands be found, yet in clearing the forests, numerous mills were built, and the water power of its creeks was harnessed to saw the timber and grind the grain of the pioneer. The first mill in the township was erected by David Fisher in 1844. It stood on Deer creek in Section 21. It was a sawmill, with an old-fashioned undershot water wheel, did a big business, and was a great convenience to the early settlers, because of the long distance from Logansport and the impassable condition of the roads at that time. In 1854 John Studebaker purchased this mill. In 1865 Geiser and Clay bought it and later fell into the hands of Joseph Bowman, who ran it until 1878, when it was abandoned.

Soon after the erection of the saw mill, a flouring mill was built adjoining it. This was a three-story frame structure, and supplied the farmers with flour and meal, in all that region for many years, but, as the country became drained, the water ran off quickly, the power was not constant, this, with the newer processes and centralization of effort, made possible also by improved roads, caused all the little water power mills to be abandoned.

A distillery was built in a round log cabin on Deer creek about 1844, consisting of one small copper coil, and operated by James Roach. It turned out a fair article of "red eye," which was eagerly sought by some of the pioneers, but the demand was not great, and Mr. Roach soon turned his attention to other pursuits, more profitable as well as more respectable.

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In 1850 a Mr. Wallace started a small distillery about a mile south of the Studebaker mill, but the demand for "tangle foot" was not great, and he soon closed up his still house.

About this time Johnson Reagan started a tannery near Young America to make leather for the pioneers, and did a fair business for a few years, but finally ceased operations and all vestiges of this industry has long since disappeared.

After roads were improved and railroads constructed, steam saw mills made their appearance in different parts of the township. The largest of these was that of John Sprinkle, in Section 2, which was operated for many years and until the timber was about all gone, when the saw mills were closed for want of material.

Perhaps the first steam saw mill in the township was erected at Young America by Thomas Henry, in 1855, and there has been a steam saw mill at this place ever since, operated by different parties.

The first tile factory in the township was built by Lewis Turner in the seventies. Robert Burket and James Umbarger were also engaged in the manufacture of tile many years ago, but have all ceased operations.

Roads

Deer Creek is the only township in the county through which a railroad does not extend. Probably this fact had something to do with the improving of the wagon roads to give an outlet for the products of the farm to the railroads. The first regularly established road through the township was the Delphi and Marion, which was surveyed before the land was opened to settlement, in the early 'forties. It passes through the center of the township from east to west just south of Deer creek. It was in the early settlement of the country an important thoroughfare, and is still quite extensively traveled. From the old Indian trail, along which the pioneers gained access to Deer creek, to the modern graveled and stone road, there is quite a contrast.

Then you wound your way around trees, through marshes, and across bridgeless creeks and rivers, in mud and water. Today there is a highway on nearly every section line, with three lines of gravel roads extending both north and south, and east and west, through the township, and a stone road along the entire north line, with many other minor cross roads graveled. The hills and bluffs along the creek contain an abundant supply of gravel, easy of access, with which to improve the roads, and as the township has no railroads, gravel largely supplants stone as a road material. Walton, Lincoln and Galveston on the east are the nearest railroad stations, which, however, give a convenient and ready market to the large yield of all kinds of agricultural products. Over these smooth, solid roads the automobile or carriage can travel at a rapid gait every day in the year.

A drive over the graveled or stone roads of Deer Creek township, one sees today the finest improved farms, large modern houses and barns, neatly painted, instead of round log buildings of pioneer days. The smooth, well cultivated fields enclosed with woven wire fence and cement posts in contrast with fields covered with beech stumps and old rail fence of seventy-five years ago. The farmer of today harnesses the wind to do his work, or a gasoline engine pumps his water, churns his butter and performs many other laborious duties, in salient contrast with the methods of the early settlers of Deer Creek township.

Again, the farmer of today can sit in his home, ten miles from town, telephone to the city for a doctor, or order goods from grocer or other merchant, and have it delivered at his door the next day by parcel

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post and free rural mail delivery, instead of spending a whole day to make the trip over mud and corduroy roads of eighty years ago.

Churches

The first religious meeting in the township was held by a Cumberland Presbyterian preacher, Rev. John Hay, at the cabin of Noah Fouts in the year 1840. The following year the Baptists conducted services at private houses, but neither of the above-named churches perfected organizations, at least not for many years, and the Methodists were the first to form a society.

Salem M. E. Church

This is the oldest religious society in the township, and was organized in 1845 at the cabin of John Elmore. Some of the charter members were: Dr. John Reeder and wife, Henry Doran and wife, John Elmore and wife, David Reeder and wife, Jonathan Reeder and wife, Elijah Bunnell and wife, George Campbell and wife. The beginnings of this church had its origin in the efforts of Sisters Anna, Elmore and Phebe A. Reed, who held prayer meetings at different cabins in the neighborhood, awakened an interest that soon culminated in the organization of a class. Meetings were held at private residences for several years, conducted by these earnest women, and an occasional itinerant preacher, that wandered out into the wilderness, until about 1851 or 1852, when a log church was erected in the center of Section 10, on land donated by George Campbell. A burial ground was started here, and Ada M., wife of Daniel Dale, was buried December 7, 1851. This old Salem log church, the first church built in Deer Creek township, was occupied for many years, but finally abandoned and torn down about 1875, and the ground reverted to the adjoining farm, according to the provisions of the deed. The society held meetings in the Babb school house, northwest corner of Section 11, for a short time, when in 1876 a new frame church edifice was erected on the southwest corner of Section 4, a mile to the northwest of the old log church. The new church is a commodious building, constructed at a cost of $1,600.

In 1910 this frame structure was replaced by the present modern brick house of worship, with an outlay of $9,000. The church is heated by a furnace, has a basement fitted up with kitchen, etc.

Present trustees—W. S. Munson, E. R. Munson, O. A. Ward, T. M. Elkins, Marian Babb, A. O. De Haven.

Some of the early pastors were Reverends Skillman, Crotham, Newton, Finnimore, Reed, Black, Waymire, Thos. J. Elkins, A. J. Carey, Wm. Peek, O. D. Watkins, A. M. Patterson, J. S. McElwee.

Upper Deer Creek Christian Church

This congregation was organized at the residence of Mr. Turley in November, 1848, by Elders Shoemaker and Hubbard. Some of the early members were: James Roach and wife, Mr. Bowman and wife. Meetings were held in the cabins of the members and later in the school house, until about 1852 or 1853, when a reorganization was had, and a hewed-log church was built in Section 34, Deer Creek township, on land donated by Alex Murphy. The following names appear on the charter roll, and the date of reorganization, as reported, was July 5, 1855; Isaac and Ellen Goldsberry, Enos and Lucinda Scott, S. B. and Anna Morrow, Margaret Simmons, Elizabeth Turley, Louisa, Evaline

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and Drusilla Harness, Margaret and Rebecca Quinn, Geo. W. Harness, Andrew J. and Susan Forgy, Benjamin and Rachel Crites.

The congregation occupied the log church until 1863, when it was abandoned, and a new frame house of worship was built on the southwest corner of Section 35, just across the road from the Howard county line. This building was replaced in 1890 by the present handsome brick edifice, at an expenditure of $2,000. A Sunday school was organized in 1867, and has been successfully maintained ever since. The church is prosperous and has an active membership of over eighty. The following preachers have sustained pastoral relations with the church from time to time: Elders Shoemaker, Isaac Johnson, ——— Cook, Geo. Hubbard, Thomas Hubbard, Jonathan Dipboye, S. T. Van Ness, John R. Kob, D. S. Boswell, John L. Puckett, B. Anderson, 1886, and Mrs. Anderson, W. G. Parker, Elder Simmons, Wm. Heflin, Bruce Monnecy, R. H. Gott, Silas Mostetler, W. P. Newhouse, Joseph W Dipboye, D. A. Cook.

Honey Creek Church (Quakers or Friends)

About 1848 or 1849 a society of Friends or Quakers was organized in the neighborhood of Young America, with the following charter members: Robert Coat and family, Henry Jones and family, John Jones and family, David Pemberton and family, Smead Thomas, Enos George and Jonathan Hayworth. On July 5, 1851, Isaac Pemberton deeds to Smead Thomas, Enos George, and Jonathan Hayworth, trustees of Honey Creek Church of Friends, 14x17 rods in the southwest corner of the south half of the southeast quarter of section 20, a half mile north of Young America. The same year a log church was erected on this lot. Prior to the building of this house of worship "Quaker meetings" were held in private residences. The first and only expounder of the gospel was John Jones. This organization was maintained for a number of years, but death and removals thinned their ranks and the church was finally disbanded. A few of the remaining members joined a society at Poplar Grove, Howard county, where an organization was kept up a few years longer, but finally disbanded, since which time there has been no Quaker society in Cass county.

Upper Deer Creek Church of the Brethren, German Baptists or Dunkards

This church was organized September 1, 1854, by David Wise and Henry Metzger, in the barn of Jacob Smith, in Deer Creek township, with the following charter members: Jacob Smith and Lydia, his wife; John Mummert and Mary, his wife; Isaac Cripe and Sarah, his wife; Samuel Cripe and wife; Geo. Countreyman, John Studebaker and wife. Services were held in private residences, barns and school houses until 1870, when the congregation erected a frame church 40x60 feet on the southeast quarter section 21, Deer Creek township, and at that time the largest public building in the township. Prior to 1854 the members of this church belonged to the Lower Deer Creek church, in Carroll county. In the year 1892 the old church edifice was replaced by the present commodious temple of worship, at a cost of over $1,400. The building is a frame structure of modern design.

A Sunday school and aid society have been maintained since 1876. This is the largest and most prosperous church of this denomination in the county, with a membership of over eighty.

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Prior to 1908 this denomination was known by the name of "German Baptist Brethren." At the national conference at Des Moines, Iowa, in 1908, the name was changed to "Church of the Brethren." The appellation of "Dunkard" that is often applied to this denomination is only a nick-name.

Ministers who have served this congregation are: John S. Studebaker, 1854; Isaac Cripe, 1855-8; Abram Rinehart, 1859-70; Daniel Cripe, 1870-2; David Cripe, 1872; Jacob Cripe, 1872; W. S. Tony, 1875, died 1911; Boyd Bechtelheimer, 1906-9; Jacob Cripe, elder in charge, 1911. This congregation now controls the Hoover cemetery, on the north bank of Deer creek.

Pleasant Valley Universalist Church

Through the efforts of Rev. W. S. Pope, Pleasant Valley church was organized in school house No. 3, Deer Creek township, in the year 1891, with the following charter members: A. A. Seagraves and wife, Samuel Downham and wife, A. F. Bird, Alice Bird, Daniel, Polly and Mary Lybrook. Meetings were held in the school house until 1893, when the present brick church was erected on the southwest quarter, Section 6, with an expenditure of over $2,500. Daniel Lybrook donated the ground on which the church was built, conveying the same to the trustees of the church August 10, 1893. A Sunday school was instituted at the time of the church organization, and has been successfully conducted ever since. There was, however, a union Sunday school in operation, in the school house, some years before the organization of the Universalist Sunday school, and it was merged into the latter.

The Ladies' Aid Society is also maintained by the women of the church.

The following ministers have had pastoral charge of the church: Rev. M. L. Pope, 1891-4; Rev. D. A. Patrick, 1894-9; Rev. ——— Ballard, 1899-1901; Rev. Thomas Guthrie, 1901-2; Rev. George Crum, 1902-3; Rev. D. A. Patrick, 1903-5; Rev. H. C. Becket, 1905-13, the present pastor, resides at Galveston, and has charge of the church at that place. The present membership is about fifty.

Young America Christian (Disciple) Church

This is the oldest religious organization in Young America, and was organized September 15, 1863, by the Rev. Wm. S. Winfield, in a school house on Little Deer creek, with the following seventeen charter members: David Brown and wife, Wm. Butcher and wife, Washington Ewing and wife, Rebecca Custer, Fred Fouts, John Hampshire and wife, Rosanna McManama, John and Martha Roush, Joseph and Martha Tucker, Mary Thatcher.

Irregular meetings were held in the school house for a year or more, but in 1864 a commodious frame house of worship, 30x40 feet, was erected in the town of Young America, representing an outlay of $1,400. In 1893 this building was replaced with a handsome brick veneered church, completed in 1894. Over $2,500 was expended in its construction. The society is doing a good work in the Master's cause, and has an active membership of 48. The pastors of the church at different times have been: Elders W. S. Winfield, 1886-93; Wm. Griggsby, ——Wickard, David Hudson, Wm. Ireland, ——Britton, Simon Rohrer, L. C. Warren, W. R. Lowe, E. R. Edmonson, O. P. McCracken, the present pastor, 1912.

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Young America Christian (New Light) Church

This church was organized in Young America, December, 1870, through the efforts of Elders George Hubbard, Jonathan Dipboye and A. C. Williams, with the following charter members: Hannah Dunkin, Lucinda Laid, Mary Ewing, Mary Fisher, Elizabeth Roach, Ezra Kahl, Rebecca Lewis, Mary A. Johnson, Clarissa Johnson, Nathaniel Y. Buck, Elizabeth Buck, Andrew J. Forgy, Susan Forgy, Julia Wilson, Sarah C. Wilson, Krilla Wilson, Julia Harness, Margaret Harrison, Alonzo McGriff, Phebe McGriff.

The congregation held their meetings in the Disciples church until 1886, when they erected a house of worship of their own. This is a brick structure, 36x54 feet, and represents a capital of $2,800.

A union Sunday school with other denominations was maintained from 1870 to 1886; when the congregation built their church, they organized an independent Sunday school, occupying their new church edifice, and it has been in active operation since that time. A Ladies' Aid and Christian Endeavor Societies are also maintained and greatly advance the influence of the church. The active membership of the church is 103.

The following is a list of the pastors: Elders A. C. Williams, 1870-1; Jonathan Dipboye, 1871-5; George Abbott, 1876; George H. Hubbard, 1876-7; John L. Pucket, 1877-8; Wm. Heflin, 1879-81; D. W. Fowler, 1881-2; W. G. Parker, 1882-4; W. H. McClurg, 1884-6; John Puckett, 1886-8; Kendall West, 1888-93; Samuel McNeely, 1893-7; Geo. E. Hicks, 1899-1900; C. V. Strickland, 1900-02; M. M. Wiles, 1902-03; Silas Mosteller, 1903-05; I. J. Bicknell, 1905-06; C. B. Kershner, 1906-10; John T. Agama, 1910-13.

Missionary Baptist Church of Young America

A society of Missionary Baptists was organized at Young America, February 18, 1882, by the Rev. H. R. Todd, with the following charter members: Daniel C. and Susanna Rife; Michael and Elsie Beekner, Mary A. and Sarah E. Beekner, John E., Elizabeth and Ada H. Hopkins, Sarah E. McCrackin, Harriet Biggs, Mary E. Henry, Rebecca Dillman, Delilah Kerr, Luella Gilman, Hettie E. Marshall, Nancy Poundstone, Virginia Barnett. This society was an offshoot of the Sharon church in Carroll county. The society occupied the schoolhouse and occasionally the Disciple church for several years. In 1887 steps were taken to build a church, and on May 18 of that year Wm. Hollingworth deeded lot No. 15 in the town of Young America to the trustees, and early in the following year a handsome brick church was completed. This building was enlarged and rebuilt in 1904, of the same material, at an expenditure of $5,500.

A Sunday school was organized October 6, 1888, and has been continuously in operation since that date, also a Ladies' Aid Society and B. Y. P. Union.

The church is in a flourishing condition and has a membership of 152.

Preachers who have administered to the congregation, with dates of service, are: Rev. H. R. Todd, 1883; Rev. B. R. Ward, 1884-1890; Rev. ——Carson, 1891-93.; Rev. J. B. Morgan, 1893-1905; Rev. —— Rake, 1906; Rev. W. P. Tedford, 1906-09; Rev. —— Reese, 1909-10; Rev. J. H. Mitchell, 1910-13.

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United Brethren Church

Center United Brethren church was organized in Center school house, Deer Creek township, August 23, 1885, by the Rev. T. J. Keesey, and the following names appear on the charter roll: Wm. Hubler, Geo. Butts and wife, C. F. Butts and wife, J. G. Gish and wife, Asberry Ridenouse and wife, G. E. Beck and wife, John Burrows and wife, Sarah Henry, Richard Wills and wife, Mary (Blue) McClosky, Josie (Plank) Hess, Percilla Cripe, Newton Ridenour, Chas. Logan, Amos Studebaker and wife, Perry Bern and wife, Nancy Plank, Chas. Butts and wife, Geo. Beck and wife, Griffith Gish and wife, Ellen Bowman, Florence Hyatt.

The same year a commodious frame church edifice, 33x47 feet in dimensions, was erected on the northeast corner of the southwest quarter, section 19, Deer Creek township, representing a capital of $2,000. The ground was donated by Mr. Fouts and Lewis Hyman.

A Sunday school was organized in 1888, which with the Ladies' Aid Society and Young People's Christian Union, are maintained and have proven great aids to the prosperity of the church, which has a membership of 140. The following pastors have administered to the spiritual wants of the congregation: Rev. T. J. Keesey, 1885-7; Rev. H. Clark, 1887-91; Rev. H. Butler, 1891-3; Rev. M. V. Hibbs, 1893-4; Rev. F. P. Overmeyer, 1894-8; Rev. I. W. Kimbrough, 1898-1900; Rev. H. W. Brown, 1900-01; Rev. O. F. Landis, 1901-05; Rev. W. H. Fetro, 1905-06; Rev. C. A. Sickafoose, 1906-10; Rev. S. O. Goodrich, 1910-12; Rev. D. W. Zartman, 1912-13.

Bethel M. E. Church

Bethel M. E. class, an offshoot of Salem church, was organized at the Thomas school house, Deer Creek township, in 1880, with a charter roll of twelve members. Geo. Shelly was class leader and Rev. J. S. McElwee pastor for some years.

Meetings continued to be held in the schoool house at regular intervals until in the 'nineties, when a new school house was erected a quarter of a mile to the north, and the congregation bought the old school house, remodeled it, and converted it into a house of worship.

Bethel congregation was never large, but were a determined band of earnest Christian workers. Bethel belonged to the Walton charge, composed of Walton, Lincoln and Salem, and the same minister supplied the several pulpits. The congregation prospered for a season, but deaths, removals and other causes thinned their ranks, and they finally disbanded about 1909, and E. R. Munson was appointed to dispose of the church property and the members scattered, going to the surrounding churches.

Missionary Baptist Church

A society of Missionary Baptists was organized in the Thomas school about 1879, and assumed the name of "Antioch Church." It was a branch of the Judson church in Howard county, and had a charter membership of about fifteen. Prior to the organization of this congregation there had been a union Sunday school successfully managed under the superintendency of Geo. W. Shelly, and Antioch church affiliated with Bethel in the same school house in Sunday school work. Rev. Price Odell was the pastor of the faithful little flock for many years, and until it finally disbanded some years ago, and the members associated with the Young America church.

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Rev. Price Odell was an upright citizen, a devout Christian and a faithful minister of the gospel of Christ. He was born in Carroll county, Indiana, 1822, moved to Deer Creek township in 1847, settling in the midst of the forest, and was largely instrumental in developing both the material and spiritual growth of the township where he resided until his death in 1913, at the advanced age of ninety-one, fifty-four years of which was spent in the ministry. He believed in works as well as faith, and with his own hands, aided in getting out the timber and constructing the Old Deer Creek Baptist church in 1852, and first became a member of that church.

Reverend Odell was united in marriage to Eliza Cline of Carroll county, in 1847, and was blessed with six children.

Cemeteries

Fouts, now known as the U. B. Church cemetery, is the oldest burial ground in the township, and was used for burial purposes long before any deeds were executed. November 4, 1856, Solomon Fouts deeded one acre of land in section 19 to the trustee of Deer Creek township, as a burial ground, but the land was donated and laid out by Noah Fouts many years before.

On July 20, 1886, H. N. Miller, as trustee of Deer Creek township, conveyed the above described grounds to the trustees of the United Brethren church. July 6, 1901, Jasper Fouts deeded to the trustees of the United Brethren church 27 feet by 39 rods adjoining the old Fouts burial ground, for a consideration of $100. July 16, 1901, Lewis Hyman deeded to the trustees of the Center United Brethren church a strip of ground 27 feet by 39 rods, adjoining the above, for a consideration of $75.

October 18, 1904, Noah Fouts, of the Indian Territory, conveyed a piece of land 80x344 feet, adjoining the old Fouts cemetery, in section 19, to the trustees of the United Brethren church, viz.: Wm. Hubler, Chas. H. Butts, W. R. Wills, John Burrows and C. L. Logan.

September 20, 1886, John Burrows, A. Ridenour, I. G. Gish, O. L. Logan and Lewis Hyman, as trustees, made a plat of the new part of this cemetery, and recorded the same. About this time a church was erected adjoining this burial ground. This is a large cemetery. The new part is well laid out and fairly well kept. The first interment in the old Fouts graveyard was Zadock Reagan, November 15, 1840, aged fifty-one. John Grist and his wife. Other early burials were Nancy Reagan, 1842; Noah Fouts, March 1, 1845, and his wife, 1846.

Soldiers—Benj. F. Carmin, Company B, 46th Indiana, died July 4, 1863; Samuel R. Coin, Company K, 128th Indiana, d. February 2, 1894; Christian Kries, Company H, 59th Indiana, d. September 19, 1906.

Hoover Cemetery

On April 11, 1868, Benjamin Hoover deeded one acre of land in the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter, section 20, to Deer Creek township, for a public burial ground, and to build a union meeting house. The meeting house, however, was never built. This burial ground is still in the name of Deer Creek township, but joins the Dunkard cemetery, and is controlled by that church. This is an old burial ground, finely located on the north bank of Deer creek, and interments were made here many years before deeds were executed. We copy some of the earliest burials from the grave markers: Samuel Miller, died October 11, 1845; Jacob, son of B. and M. Hoover, 1846.

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It is reported earlier burials were made, but if so the graves are unmarked.

Enoch Brumbaugh, murdered by Bill Green in 1885, is buried here, also Daniel and George Studebaker, who committed suicide some years ago.

Soldiers: Ephraim M. Parkins, died 1880; Elihu See, Company B, 46th Indiana, d. at Lexington, Kentucky, 1865; Jacob See, d. 1895; John K. Hoover, Company K, 9th Indiana, d. 1862; Levi Hoover, 46th Indiana, d. 1862; Daniel Tolen, Company D, 46th Indiana, d. 1906.

German Baptist or Dunkard Cemetery

William Snyder, Sr., on March 26, 1886, deeded one acre of land in the northwest quarter of section 20, to Deer Creek township, for a burial ground and when it ceases to be used for that purpose it reverts to the adjoining farm. May 11, 1889, H. N. Miller, as trustee, deeded the above tract of land to the German Baptist cemetery of Cass county. This burial ground is located on the west side of the Hoover cemetery and only separated from it by a driveway and hitch rack. It is beautifully situated, and nicely laid out, with lot markers.

The first burials as indicated by dates on the markers are: Franklin, son of A. and J. Smith, August 11, 1875; William Burrows, April 15, 1866; Amos Smith, February 28, 1879.

No soldiers are buried here at this date. The Hoover cemetery joining this on the east is also controlled by the German Baptist church, which is about two miles to the southeast on the south side of Deer creek.

Miller Cemetery

John E. Miller, father of H. N. Miller, laid out a burial ground on his farm in the southwest quarter, section 5, Deer creek, township about 1853. It was managed by Mr. Miller until his death, and since by his son, H. N. Miller. In 1862 the ground was platted and managed as a private cemetery, but on January 10, 1905, H. N. Miller deeded 2.25 acres, including the cemetery, to three trustees, viz: D. C. Kitchell, L. F. Bird and Irwin Gard, for cemetery purposes. This cemetery is well located, on a beautiful knoll or elevation that rises out of the level farm land by which it is surrounded, and is an ideal burial place. It rises out of the level field like a New Mexico mesa, or like an elevation of the Mound Builders. It is surrounded by a row of trees with just enough evergreen trees within to make it attractive. It is quite a large cemetery, with some handsome monuments. It is about forty rods west of the wagon road, running south through Deacon, with a driveway leading to it. There is a chapel house surrounded by a large hitch rack to accommodate friends.

The first burial was Catherine, daughter of D. and N. Miller, April 3, 1853; Margaret, wife of George Boyer, 1854; Samuel Dickey, 1854; Alfred Guy, 1815-1892.

Soldiers: Charles B. Faucett, 46th Indiana; J. M. Armstrong Company E, 155th Indiana; Josiah Dickey, Company D, 46th Indiana; R. R. Davidson, lieutenant, Company C, 35th Ohio; William M. Vernon, lieutenant, Company K, 118th Indiana; Wesley Cornell, Company D, 39th Indiana; D. D. Lennon, Company B, 46th Indiana; Daniel Hale, War of 1812, died age 83; William H. Campbell, 128th Indiana; J. N. Munson, Company C, 36th Ohio; Lewis Addington, Company B, 9th Indiana.

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Harness Cemetery

This is a neat little burial ground, enclosed with a wire fence and fairly well kept, with a few good monuments. George W. Harness, Sr., donated the ground more than fifty years ago but never executed a deed of record until May 2, 1906, when George W. Harness, Sr., of Howard county, Indiana, deeded a piece of ground 108x147 feet on the north line of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter, section 34, Deer Creek township, and west of the schoolhouse lot, to his sons, George W. Harness, Jr., and Russel Harness and their heirs, to be maintained as a burial place for the dead now interred or to be hereafter interred therein. This conveyance was made with the restriction that no part of it shall be used for any other purpose than a burial ground.

First interment was Harriat Harness, April 3, 1855; Ida Florence Harness, 1859; infant of George W. Habne, 1853.

John Davis Private Burial Place

This burial ground is located on the old John Davis farm in the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter, section 4, just east of Deacon. On this ground was buried a number of persons in the forties and fifties, some of whom were afterwards removed, others were left in their original resting places and the ground is now farmed over and all vestiges of a burial ground has disappeared, but the occupants of those unmarked graves rest as peacefully as though they had flaming monuments at their head or lay within the sound of great cathedral church bells.

Among those buried here were: Benjamin Moon, about 1850; Jane Davis, daughter of John Davis, about 1850; Hamilton Dorn, about 1851; Matilda Cornell, about 1852; infant of Mr. Etter, about 1853.

Salem Log Church Cemetery

Salem Log church was the first meeting house built in the township, about 1852, on the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of section 10. Beside this primitive church a number of burials were made. The church was removed nearly forty years ago, but here in the corner of a field the writer, in 1907, found two marble slabs; one had the following inscription: Ada, wife of D. Hale, died December 7, 1851, age 48. On the other stone only the word "Infant" could be deciphered, the remainder of the inscription was defaced by the ravages of time and the elements. The spirits, however, the eternal and indestructible, that once inhabited these shells of clay, are shining brighter and brighter as time progresses, unconscious, unmindful and not disturbed by the smoldering shell or the crumbling marker of their secluded and forgotten graves, covered over with weeds and rubbish. There were also a few other unmarked graves at this place.

Daniel Dale sold this tract of land to James Campbell and the latter on October 5, 1859, deeded the same to John D. De Haven and excepted or reserved a lot 8x15 rods, including the site of this burial ground and the old log Salem church, as long as used for such purposes, otherwise to revert to the adjoining farm.

Many a pioneer's grave's unmarked, as you can plainly see,
But little he cares for worldly show, when out on the unknown sea.
To the brave pioneer of long ago, we bow with reverent head,
All hail to you that were so true, while living but now are dead.

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Masonic Cemetery at Young America

March 19, 1887, the Masonic Lodge of Young America, for the sum of $200, purchased 2.67 acres of land from Samuel J. Beck, situated about a quarter of a mile south of Young America, in the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter, section 31. August 2, 1888, Samuel Beck and W. E. Lybrook, as trustees, file a plat of the above grounds.

This cemetery is finely located on raised ground and well laid out. It is a new cemetery, and has but few interments, but is neatly kept.

First burials were: Charles D. Parker, 1889, and Metella V. Rice, 1889; William H., son of J. G. and M. P. Johnson, May 7, 1864, was evidently a removal; James Becker, suicidal, 1907. Soldiers buried here are: Calvin McCracken, Company I, 118th Indiana, died 1903; James Becker, 1907.

Physicians

Doctors are, as a rule, better and more widely known than any class of our people, and have helped to make history, at least they have to do with the beginning and end of man here below, and history would not be complete without reference to the physicians, and we will make brief mention of them in alphabetical order:

Dr. Albright lived and practiced medicine in Young America during the sixties, and in 1869 moved to Galveston and entered into a partnership with Dr. J. C. Loop, but in the following year left, and has been lost to our informant.

Dr. N. Brown was located in practice at Young America for some time, about 1885-6. He moved to Flora, Indiana, where it is reported he still lives.

Dr. Z. W. Bryant was a resident of Young America for a few years in times past, but his whereabouts is now unknown.

Dr. John Cooper was the first physician to locate in Young America in 1867. He erected a business house on Main street and opened the first drugstore. He was a licentiate of the Cincinnati Eclectic Institute, 1867. In 1872 or 1873 he moved to Des Moines, Iowa, and later to Dakota. He married Laodiska Daggett, of Galveston, Indiana, and had one son, Butler.

Dr. I. A. Cooper practiced in Young America for a time prior to 1878. He moved to Kokomo and died there. He was married to Mary Jane Dunkin of Cass county, and had two children, Asa and Albert.

Dr. Wm. Cooper was a graduate of the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College, 1867, practiced medicine in Young America, during the seventies, and moved to Kokomo, where it is reported he still lives (1910).

Dr. Andrew J. Gray, born in Cass county, in 1854, educated at Valparaiso Normal School, and graduated from the Indiana Medical College, 1897. Practiced at North Grove, Indiana, and in 1890 located in Young America, where he is now engaged in active practice. He served as trustee of Deer Creek township, 1900-04, and as county commissioner, 1909-12. He has been twice married.

Dr. Wm. Johnson lived and practiced medicine in Young America from about 1873 to 1876. He moved to Missouri, and died there some years ago.

Dr. Wm. E. Lybrook, born in Union county, Indiana, February 15, 1850, came with his parents to Cass county in 1854, where he has continued to reside to the present time. He graduated from the Kentucky School of Medicine in 1879 and at once began the practice of his chosen profession at Young America, where he is still in active practice, having recently formed a partnership with his son.

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Dr. Daniel E. Lybrook was born in Young America in 1885, graduated from the Indiana Medical College in 1910, and at once engaged in practice with his father. Dr. Wm. E. Lybrook served as township trustee, and was postmaster under Cleveland's first administration, 1885.

Dr. Geo. D. Marshall is a native of Cass county, where he was born, 1872. He graduated from the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, Indianapolis, 1904, and at once located in Young America, but in 1908, desiring a wider field, he moved to Kokomo, where he is now engaged in practice.

Dr. Wm. Newlin practiced in Young America for a time during the 'seventies, then moved, and it is reported that he is now at New London, Indiana.

Dr. Charles D. Parks was born in Carroll county, Indiana, December 28, 1856, attended Hall's Business College in Logansport, and the Northern Indiana Normal School, read medicine with Dr. Powell, of Rockfield, Indiana, graduated from Rush Medical College, 1880, and practiced at Young America for many years. He is now dead. He was married to Sarah A. Henry, of Cass county, and left several children.

Dr. Eli Rice was engaged in practice at Young America for a time, many years ago. He moved to Chenoa, Kansas, where he now resides.

Dr. Wm. Scholes was engaged in practice in Young America for several years during the 'eighties. He moved to Canada, where he is still engaged in professional work.

Dr. T. C. Tucker was located in Young America from about 1880 to 1885. He moved to Douglass, Kansas, where he died many years ago. He was married and had several children.

The following physicians have practiced at different times in Young America, showing that that town has great attractions for the doctors: Drs. Cyrus Pickett, John J. Pickett, Mac Burns, D. C. Barnett, Allen B. Strode and a Dr. Price.

Schools

Deer Creek was not opened up for settlement for ten years after some of the townships, and the schools were correspondingly late in being established. The first school house in this township was a primitive affair that stood in section 19, on what was known as the Hyman farm. This was the usual type of round log house, the cracks filled up with chinks and mud, clapboard roof, puncheon floor, and heated with a fireplace, with stick and mud chimney. This pioneer temple of learning was erected in the fall of 1840, and the first teacher therein was Josiah Brown, but of his characteristics we are unable to give any information, but no doubt he was master of the three Rs, "Reading," "Riting" and "Rithmetic," which constituted the curriculum of the primitive schools in all the townships. The second teacher was Milton Jarrett.

The second school building was more pretentious. It was made of hewed logs and stood in section 23, or near the edge of section 22, on the Holland place. This school house was occupied for many years, before it gave way to a modern building. While the schools of this township were late in opening, because the township was not thrown open to settlement, yet it very rapidly developed and schools were soon started in different neighborhoods to accommodate the rapidly increasing population and when the new constitution of 1852 became effective, and under it, the public schools were fully established there were six schools in the township, and in later years there were ten schools, but in 1906

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one school was abandoned. No. 8, situated on the southwest corner of section 28, and its pupils are hauled to No. 7, at a daily cost of $2.20 per day, and the results are reported to be eminently satisfactory, being both better and cheaper. There are now nine school buildings in the township, including the high school at Young America, all built of brick. No. 1, located on the northwest corner of section 11, was erected in 1903; No. 2, built in 1885, at Deacon; No. 3, built in 1876, near Pleasant Valley Universalist church, in section 6; No. 4, situated on the southwest corner of section 18, erected in 1890; No. 5, or Center school, built in 1898 on the northwest corner of section 21; No. 6, erected in 1878, on the southwest corner of section 14; the Harness school house, No. 7, built in 1888, on the northeast corner of section 34, and the Young America school, erected in 1879, consisting of six assembly rooms, including the high school, which was established many years ago, where at this time 43 students are taking the high school course, taught by A. E. Bond as principal, with two assistants. The Young America high school building is crowded, and to accommodate the increasing numbers they are arranging to erect a new high school next year to cost $30,000. The present value of school property in Deer Creek township is about $26,000. Number of pupils, 349; number of teachers, fourteen.

Deer Creek is thus provided with a complete system of public schools, including all grades from the primary up to and through the high school. While the high school is not commissioned, yet the character of their work is equal to any commissioned school in the county, is a great convenience to the people, to have a high school near home, and Deer Creek citizens may feel justly proud of their excellent schools of today, in contrast with the first round log school house of seventy-three years ago.

Trustees

The following is a list of township trustees from 1865 to 1913: George W. Lenon, 1865; Poindexter Toney, 1871; W. S. Toney, 1876; Samuel Gray, 1878; Thomas Henry, 1882; Wm. E. Lybrook, 1884; H. N. Miller, 1886; W. E. Lybrook, 1890; Thomas Flynn, 1894; A. J. Gray, 1900; James W. Cree, 1904; Samuel Hursh, 1908 to 1914.

Towns and Postoffices

Before the coming of the white man, there was an Indian village on Deer creek in the eastern part of the township. It was an ideal place for the rendezvous of the red man. The creek affording an abundant water supply; the dense forest, covering the land, gave protection to deer and other game and Deer creek was in reality a happy hunting ground of the Indian. There was also an Indian camping ground near Young America.

Crittenden

was simply a postoffice, established over thirty years ago, at the Christian church in the southeast corner of the township on the Howard county line, but was discontinued many years since.

Deacon

This is a small village, never regularly laid out, consisting of a dozen residences, and a school house, a general store, blacksmith shop, etc., located in the northern part of the township. It received its name

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from William R. Deacon, its oldest and most prominent resident, who was its first postmaster and merchant, but now retired. There was a postoffice here for many years, but the free rural mail service has replaced the country postoffice in recent times.

Young America

This is an enterprising town, located in the southwest corner of the township, within half a mile of the Howard county line and thirteen miles nearly due south of Logansport.

It had its beginning about 1855, when Thomas Henry came to this location, then a dense forest, cleared out a space of two acres on which to erect a saw mill. With log wagons and ox-teams, he hauled, from Logansport, an engine and boiler, over mud and corduroy roads, and set up the first steam saw mill south of Deer creek. It was a novelty to see a steam boiler in these dense woods, and some one in a spirit of a joke, with a piece of chalk, wrote on the boiler: "Young America," indicating enterprise, and Mr. Henry named the place "Young America." Around this saw mill grew up a settlement which developed into the present beautiful village. The first settlers on the town site were Thomas Henry, Laben Thomas, Randolph Coin, Robert Hunter, Dr. Johnson and James Roach. A plat of the town was first made by Laben Thomas, December 30, 1863, when he laid out ten lots and made an addition November 9, 1867. Other additions were platted as follows:

Lewis Hyman, June 13, 1873; Solomon Fouts, June 10, 1876; Theodore E. Brumbaugh, September 8, 1888; S. J. Beek, March 15, 1889, and John W. Cost addition in the '90s.

After the platting of the towns, James Ginn was the first to erect a house on Main street and J. H. Whitesides on the corner.

The first business man was S. R. Coin, who erected a store building on lot 2, original plat, in which he kept a general stock of goods for many years. He was succeeded by Cyrus Neff, who subsequently entered into a partnership with Laben Thomas which lasted for some years, when George W. Hunter bought them out, and continued the business until about 1867. The second business house was erected on lot 3, Main street, by James G. Johnson, about 1865, who continued in business for many years, and is still an honored citizen of the town, but retired from active duties, being now over eighty years of age. When the postoffice was first established at Young America, about 1870, Mr. Johnson was appointed its first postmaster and served in that capacity for many years.

In 1870 Hiram Pickett erected the first hotel, a substantial brick structure, which is still standing.

Thomas Roush erected a two-story building on the corner of Main and Roush streets and J. G. Johnson erected the second two-story brick building on the opposite corner.

The first mechanics in the town were: Robert Hunter, carpenter, John Etter and Edward Marshall, blacksmiths, and Edward Montgomery, shoemaker. The first doctor and druggist was John Cooper. The first saw mill was operated by Thomas Henry before the town was laid out. The first steam grist-mill was opened in 1874, by B. F. Rhodes and Leander Bernard.

Today Young America is represented by all kinds of mercantile business, to-wit:

Adis Wirick and David A. Staly, general stores; Robert Hunter, harness and buggies; Jud Wernick, postmaster and deals in notions; Reid Weikle, livery stable; John W. Cost, druggist and notions; Shank-

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lin Brothers, hardware and agricultural implements; Reid Thurman, restaurant; Cell. Williams, hotel keeper; Soren Jacobson, flour mill; John H. Bridge, saw and planing mill; John Zook, meat market; Jacob Heinmiller, undertaker, with barber shops, blacksmith and repair shops and all the necessary business interests of a city.

Drs. Andrew J. Gray, William E. Lybrook and his son, D. E. Lybrook, look after the health of the town. Its educational, spiritual and fraternal interests are conserved by a commodious high school, three churches and several lodges, all of which are noticed elsewhere. Young America has a population of about three hundred and fifty, and is the only town of any size in the county to which a railroad or interurban does not extend, and the only town not on a railroad that has a postoffice, all the other offices have been superseded by rural mail delivery, and the mail to this office comes from Galveston, nine miles distant, by the rural mail carrier. It is to be hoped that in the near future, this prosperous little town, with its paved streets, cement sidewalks, in the midst of the finest farming district in the county, will be connected with the county seat by an interurban line. It has, however, a telephone exchange instituted about ten years ago, through which it can reach the outside world and by the numerous automobiles, time and space can be annihilated, so to speak.

This enterprising little village is not lagging behind and a company is now organized and arrangements are being made to erect a large canning factory this summer to put up and preserve the prolific crop of vegetables that grow on the fertile fields around the town.

Lodges and Orders

Young America Free Mason Lodge No. 534 was organized March 4, 1876, with ten charter members. The first officers were: John L. Pickett, W. M.; Levi Campbell, S. M.; George W. Cantor, J. W.; William Kemp, secretary; E. J. Marshall, treasurer; S. J. Beck, S. D.; Samuel G. Butcher, J. D.; Martin McCrackin, G. The present membership is one hundred and three. The chief officers at this time are: George Ulerich, W. M.; Edward Lybrook, S. W.; and J. W. Beek, secretary.

Young America Chapter No. 191, Eastern Star, was organized in 1895, with twenty charter members. The chief officers at that time were: S. J. Beek, patron, and Mrs. May Gard, matron. Today the chief officers are: John M. Beek, W. P.; Many Hunter, W. M.; and May Gard, secretary. Present membership seventy-four.

Knights of Pythias

Helmet Lodge, No. 346, K. of P., was instituted June 8, 1892, with twenty-four charter members. The first chief officers were: Ross A. Montgomery, C. C.; Carl Zook, V. C. C.; and C. E. Mummert, K. R. & S. The present membership is one hundred and eighty-five.

There is also a lodge of Pythian Sisters, organized several years ago.

Odd Fellows

Young America Lodge, No. 243, I. O. O. F., was instituted August 25, 1865, and worked under a dispensation until March 20, 1873, at which time a charter was granted and the lodge fully organized with John Cooper, B. M. Dunkin, D. M. Butcher, W. H. Kessler, and F. Dagget as charter members.

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The chief officers at present are: Ora Mack, N. G.; William Barber, V. G.; and William Hubler, secretary and treasurer. Present membership seventy-five.

Friendship Rebekah Lodge No. 504

was instituted in February, 1890. The present chief officers are: Mrs. Flora Williamson, N. G.; Eva McMannama, V. G.; and Edna McClosky, F. & R. secretary.

Ancient Order of Gleaners

Young America Arbor, No. 119, Ancient Order of Gleaners, was organized June 12, 1906.

Halls and Lodge Rooms

The Odd Fellows erected a commodious hall in 1872, which they still occupy.

The Masonic Hall, a substantial two-story brick structure, was built in 1895, the upper story of which is occupied as a lodge room.

The K. of P. erected in 1900, a two-story brick building, representing a capital of over $3,000, the second story of which forms the Pythian Castle.

Farmers' Grange

Grange Banner Lodge, No. 964, Patrons of Husbandry, was organized in a schoolhouse in the northern part of the township, February 4, 1874. We understand that a hall was erected at Deacon about 1886, and that meetings were regularly held to advance the interests of the rural population and for social intercourse. The order has long since suspended operations.

Miscellaneous Incidents

First white child born in Deer Creek township was a daughter to Z. Reagan and wife, in 1841, and about the same time was born Josiah Neff, son of Joseph Neff and wife.

The first death which occurred was that of Z. Reagan in 1840, and interment was made in the Fouts graveyard.

Deer Creek has witnessed some exciting incidents in the shape of murders and attempted murders. In 1877 Abraham Johnson, while on business a short distance from Young America, his home, was accosted on the road by three men, who struck and knocked him down, and thinking he was dead concealed his body in a hollow log. When he regained consciousness, several hours thereafter, he extricated himself and crawled to a nearby house and was cared for and taken home, where he hovered between life and death for some time, but finally recovered. The culprits were evidently bent on robbery. They were never apprehended, and the mystery has remained unsolved.

During the year 1880, Young America was thrown into a state of intense excitement by the murder of Enos Brumbaugh by William Green. There was no cause for the murder, except intoxicating liquors, which filled the murderer and made an otherwise peaceable man a foul criminal, who pursued his victim and shot him down. Green fled and was in hiding for several years. His brother, Amer Green, when under the influence of liquor, told Luella Mabbit, a young woman living

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over in Carroll county, where William Green was living. When sober he regretted his exposure of his brother's whereabouts, and brutally murdered the Mabbit girl, lest she should give the knowledge of his brother's abode to the officers.

He fled to his brother in Texas. Buck Stanley gained a knowledge of their hiding place in Texas, arrested them and brought them back to Delphi, where William Green was taken out of the jail and hung by a mob, and Amer was tried, convicted and sent to prison for life, but in 1912, being in failing health, Governor Marshall pardoned him out, and he is now living a quiet and better life, it is said, free from the blighting influence of liquor.

Reference Biographies

The biographical sketches of the following well known and representative citizens of Deer Creek, who helped to develop and make the history of the township, many of whom have passed over the dark river, may be found in Helm's history, published in 1886, and will not be reproduced here, but simply a reference made where these sketches can be found:

Andrew Caldwell, Theodore E. Brumbaugh, Samuel R. Coin, Joseph B. Cornell, John W. Cost, Nic. M. Davis, Benjamin M. Dunkin, John Garver, Samuel Garver, George W. Harness, Thomas Henry, Robert Hunter, David D. Lennon, Dr. W. E. Lybrook, John H. Bridge, Joseph Burrows, Daniel Clingenpeel, Benj. D. Cornell, Jacob Cripe, William Dunkin, Malinda A. Farlow, William Garver, John Hampshire, John Hendrixson, George W. Hubler, Ezra Kahl, Daniel Lybrook, Newton J. Martin, H. N. Miller, Frank Plank, George W. Poundstone, Dr. L. A. Simmon, Peter Tolan, Dr. Charles D. Parks, John N. Poundstone, Joseph Shanks, John Sprinkle, William S. Toney.

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CHAPTER XLVII

HARRISON TOWNSHIP

BOUNDARIES — SOIL — CREEKS — FIRST SETTLERS — ORGANIZATION — INDUSTRIES — MILLS — ROADS — RAILROADS — TELEPHONES — POST OFFICES — SCHOOLS — CHURCHES — CEMETERIES — DOCTORS — TOWNS—JACK-TOWN—LUCERNE—MISCELLANEOUS INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS—BIOGRAPHIES.

Harrison comprises the entire congressional township 28, north range 1, east of the government survey and takes its name from the illustrious soldier president, General William Henry Harrison. It lies in the north part of the county and is bounded on the north by Fulton county, on the east by Bethlehem, south by Clay and west by Boone township. The physical and topographical features of the township are similar to the surrounding divisions, the surface of the country being generally level. The soil is generally a black loam of great fertility. The land originally was covered with heavy timber, which has been mostly cut off, and much of it ruthlessly burned up and destroyed in preparing the ground for cultivation in the early settlement of the township. The leading varieties of timber were walnut, ash, oak, poplar, maple, beech, elm, and hickory. Only small groves of native timber are now to be found within the limits of Harrison.

This township has no large creeks or water courses, Big Indian Creek being the largest, but it is only a small stream extending east and west through the northern part of the township and into which small tributaries empty, giving drainage to the larger portion of the township, which ultimately flows into the Tippecanoe river. A small section of the south and southwest parts of the township drain into Crooked creek and the Wabash river.

Harrison is pre-eminently a farming district and produces all the agricultural products indigenous to this climate and but few factories or other industries have been established within its borders, but on every side may be seen broad acres of the finest farm land, commodious barns and elegant residences, enclosed with wire fences, and well provided with the best breeds of live stock, and all modern agricultural implements.

FIRST SETTLERS

The first white man to locate in Harrison township was John Fletcher who settled on the west part of section 25, later known as the Skinner farm.

This was considered an exceptionally good tract of land and several men were seeking it. Mr. Fletcher hastened to Laporte, where the government land office was then located, ahead of the others. He had to go on foot however, but succeeded in filing his claim first, and secured the land. Thus elated, he celebrated his victory by indulgence in "fire

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water," and his trip homeward was made more leisurely, and the weather being intensely cold, and being debilitated in body and mind by liquor, laid out one night and his feet were frozen, and had to be amputated—making him a cripple for life—proving the truth of the adage: "The way of the transgressor is hard." Later Mr. Fletcher sold this tract of land and moved to Fulton county, on the north bank of Fletchers lake, which was named after him. Here he lived for many years, carried the mail, and was often seen on the streets of Logansport, "stumping it" around on his knees, but this sad lesson never broke him of this most injurious and senseless habit, "drink." Robert Barnett was the second pioneer to seek a home in this township who settled just east of Mr. Fletcher on what was known as the Shideler farm. Robert Barnett came from Kentucky and had a large family, some of whom became influential citizens of Cass county, viz: Moses, the eldest, lived in Logansport, then in Tipton township, and was county commissioner; he moved to Warren county, where he died. He was grandfather of Judge Lairy. Harrison Barnett, grandfather of Mrs. A. H. Douglass died in this township; Thompson, father of Robert, David and Isaac Barnett, died in Logansport; Henry moved to Marshall county, and died there, and William died in Rochester; Asberry Barnett was trustee of Clay township and died in that township in 1883; James, Robert and Jesse died in Illinois and a daughter, Mrs. Eliza Clary, in Clay township.

During the year 1833, James Blackburn settled in section 26; Harrison Barnett in section 25; Lewis Crane in section 36; Richard Howard in section 33; Mr. Ross in section 35; Joseph Dunham in section 26. In the years 1834-35, numerous settlements were made, to-wit: William Kline on southwest quarter, section 15; James Piercy in section 30; James Corbitt, section 35; Peter Michaels, section 23; William Grant, section 32; James Gates, section 30; John Calvin, section 32; William Michaels, section 22; Richard Brown, section 21; Samuel Sharp, section 28. About the same time came others and located in different parts of the township, viz.: James Sharp, Charles Riley, James Montgomery, Noah Castle, Tobias Castle, John Overlesse, George and Daniel Foglesong, Abraham Skinner, Mercer Brown, Benjamin Powell, Leander Dixon, James Denning, Stebbins Powell, Isaac Smith, A. A. Mehaffie, J. R. Johnson, Richard Brown, George Allhands, John Callahan, Henry Estebrook. Among the arrivals in 1836 were James B. Rogers who settled in section 22; James Stevens, Michener Tucker, Michael Burk, James Butler, Daniel Morrison, David Pinkerton, Christopher Long, William Hammerly, Owen Hart, James Noland, William Noland, Henry Garrett, William Donovan, Jesse Kilgore and Joseph Gibson. The next two or three years came Edward Whalen, Jacob Remley, Daniel Remley, William Whalen, Newton Clary, Morris Landrigan, Reuben Bachelor, John Callahan, Samuel Crawford, John Barrett, John McCauley, Rev. Robert Rankin, Martin McGowan, John Clary, Patrick Martin, Hiram Knowles, Reuben St. Clair, Henry Barnett, James Butler, Andrew Michaels, Joshua Binney, John Pierce and William Mitchell.

Organization

The township was organized March 7, 1836, at the cabin of Benjamin Powell. The first justice of the peace was James Scott; the first trustees were James M. Stevens, John A. Calvin and J. B. Rogers; the first constable was James Corbitt. David Pinkerton and Michener Tucker became justices of the peace at a subsequent election.

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Industries—Mills—Factories

The first industry in Harrison township was a sawmill built by Christian Long on a branch of Big Indian creek in the northern part of the township, about 1837 or 8. Robert McMillen of Noble township did the mechanical work. This was a primitive mill run by an old fashioned undershot water wheel that could only be operated in times of high water. It was not a great success and in a few years was abandoned.

The second mill erected was also a primitive affair. It was constructed by James N. Stevens on section 16, and was operated by neither water or steam power but by a yoke of oxen. Mr. Stevens successfully managed this little mill for some time manufacturing much lumber for the settlers in that neighborhood. He had the misfortune to be crushed to death in the machinery after which the mill fell into other hands and finally gave way to better mills of later years.

About 1851, Abraham Coppick built a steam sawmill on section 23, and did a large business for a number of years; Wilson and Matthews operated it for a time, but it finally fell into disuse and was abandoned.

About 1852, J. R. Johnson engaged in the sawmill business, in section 22, where the town of Lucerne is located. This was a large steam mill and was conducted on an extensive scale. Judge Dyer B. McConnell operated this mill for a time just prior to the Civil war.

In the later 'fifties or early 'sixties, a steam sawmill was built in section 28, and operated by Thrush and Pearson, and later by Samuel Metsker.

A large steam sawmill was built about 1865 to 70, in section 2, by Daniel Foglesong and was operated on an extensive scale. The mill was last conducted by John P. Foglesong and John Reeder, but like all its predecessors, ceased operations for want of material as the timber was nearly all cut off.

About 1846 David Pinkerton established a factory to manufacture caustic potash, on his farm located in section 20, now owned by Mr. Blackburn. He carried on quite a lucrative business for some years.

Roads—Railroads—Telephones

When pioneers first entered the territory now comprising Harrison township, Indian trails were the only means of ingress. Probably the first wagon road into the township was along one of these Indian trails and was known as the Laporte road extending from Logansport to Laporte. It angled through the country regardless of section lines; has been changed at different times until about 1878, when this old road was straightened and placed on a due north and south line from Logansport, extending entirely through this township, and since known as the Pleasant Grove or Kewanna pike. This was the first gravel road built in the township, at first by a private company, but about twenty years ago the county made a free road of it, with all the other toll roads. Since that time roads have been straightened and placed on section lines and improved until today the township line road on the east and south, also the road running through the center of the township east and west have been macadamized with crushed stone and all the principal roads have been graveled until every section of the township can be reached by stone or gravel roads, quite a contrast with the old Indian trail, mud and corduroy roads of pioneer days. Originally, there was much low, flat and marshy land in Harrison, but ditching and tiling has drained this, which greatly improved the condition of the roads as well as reclaimed this marsh land, converting it into the most productive farm land in the township.

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The Vandalia Railroad

Extends from north to south through the township, with a flag station, Verona, in the southern part, and the town of Lucerne near the center of the township, thus affording convenient transportation facilities for the residents of Harrison. This road was opened up for traffic in August, 1883.

Telephone

The Home Telephone Company of Logansport opened a telephone exchange at Lucerne in 1904 and now has one hundred and sixty-five subscribers in and around that town so that the majority of the farmers of Harrison township can communicate with each other and with any subscriber in Logansport or throughout the county, and by long distance, toll lines can reach any part of the state or even nation.

Postoffices—Mail Service

The first postoffice established in the township was "Fitch," about 1849, and its first postmaster was Michener Tucker who kept the office at his house, then situated in section 14, on what was later known as the Jacob Yantis farm. The old Laporte road ran by his residence and the star route came out from Logansport and north to Maxenkuckee and was carried by John Carroll. This office was established through the influence of Dr. G. N. Fitch who was then congressman from this district. Later the office was moved south nearly a mile to "Leases Corner" and J. C. Thompson was postmaster until his death, October 8, 1863, when William Allhands was appointed postmaster and continued as such until the office was abolished about 1865. About this time "Big Indian" postoffice was established and George Herd was the first postmaster and later John Long and Frank Threewits. The office was abolished about 1888.

Nebo postoffice was established at the present town of Lucerne soon after the railroad was built and the town laid out in 1883. The town was at first called Altoner, but the postoffice department could not give the office that name owing to conflict with other offices of similar name and adopted the name "Nebo." The postoffice having a different name from the town caused much confusion and about 1890 the name of the office and town were both changed to "Lucerne" by which name it has since been known.

The first postmaster at this place was Amos Sweigart. The present postmaster is Joseph E. Todd. Three rural mail routes, Nos. 23, 24, 25, were established in 1903, which carry daily mails to every farm house in the township and with the parcels post established in 1913 brings the farmers in close touch with the cities and outside world and is a great advance over the monthly or weekly star route service of sixty-five years ago, when Fitch postoffice was first established.

Schools

While the pioneers of Harrison township were not college bred men, as a rule, yet they appreciated the value of education and as soon as a sufficient number had settled in a neighborhood we find them gathering their children together, not in great gilded halls, but in primitive log cabins, to instruct them in the rudiments of an English education. The first school house in this township was built in 1834 or 1835, in the northeast corner of section 26 and William Mitchell was the first teacher.

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This was the usual pioneer, round log cabin, with roof, floor and door made of clapboards or puncheon, fire place for heating, and a log cut out the whole length of the building, and paper pasted over it for a window. Under this window was a shelf made of a hewn slab, laid upon pins that were driven into holes bored into the logs; this was their writing desk. Benches for seats, were made of the same material, without any backs. But the character of the building in which students are instructed does not necessarily indicate the character or the future greatness of those studying therein, and we find in Cass county, as in other places, men brought up in the cabin and graduated from the log school house, have risen to distinction. Sarah Worstell, now living at 1831 North street, was a student in this first school taught in Harrison township seventy-eight years ago.

William Mitchell, the first teacher was an educated, refined Christian gentleman, who taught school for many years in different townships of this county and in Logansport, where he lived in later years, and died about 1870. He was a strict Presbyterian and a rigid disciplinarian, gave each of his three sons and three daughters a liberal education, all of whom became teachers, for a season at least. The oldest drifted into journalism and for many years published the Duluth, Minnesota, *Times*. He died there in 1907. Joshua became a distinguished Presbyterian minister. All the members of his family are now dead except William, who is a railway postal clerk on the Vandalia Railroad.

Benjamin Powell, who was the chief promoter of this first temple of learning, was possessed of more than ordinary intellectual activity. He was a great mathematician, and a good surveyor. He was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1785; married to Sarah Carroll, at Steubenville, Ohio; moved to Harrison township in 1834; died in Logansport in 1868. His children who grew to adult life were William P. Stebbins, Lycurgus, John, Josiah and Sarah, all of whom are dead, except Josiah, now living in Missouri, and Mrs. Sarah Worstell, of Logansport. Benjamin had a brother, Josiah, who was an influential pioneer of Bethlehem township.

The first school house was replaced by a hewed log structure erected on the northeast corner of section 35; this again gave way to a frame, and in 1895 the present brick building was erected, known as District No. 7. About 1836 a second log school house was built on the northeast corner of section 11, which went through the changing process until in 1902 the handsome brick school house was erected now known as district No. 1. Probably the third school in the township was opened in a log house about 1838, near Leases Corner, in section 23. The hewed log house that occupied this site was partially caved in by mischievous boys, of whom Jim Thompson was the leader, in 1862, and stood for some years unused, and was facetiously called the "Flat Roof Seminary." In the meantime, school was held in the Universalist church or cabins in the neighborhood, until a frame school house was built in 1869, which served its purpose until 1903, when it was replaced by the present brick building, heated by a furnace, quite different from the old log house erected in 1868. In early times schools were held in vacated cabins or in the cabins of the pioneers in various parts of the township until suitable school houses could be built. The schools were chiefly private and subscription schools, and were seldom continued longer than two to three months. The teachers were usually some pioneers who taught in the winter for diversion and to make a few dollars. No examinations or licenses were required. Each district built its own school house and hired the teacher. The simple studies of reading, writing and arithmetic were all that were taught in the pioneer day. There were but

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few textbooks. The Bible was the reader, an old elementary Maguffie's spelling book and an arithmetic constituted the text books for all grades.

After the new constitution of 1852 the schools began to be better organized and have progressed rapidly until Harrison township had nine school districts, systematically arranged throughout the township. No. 1, No. 6 and No. 7 have been mentioned. All of the nine buildings are substantial brick structures. No. 2, located on the northwest corner of section 10, was erected in 1905; No. 3, built in 1898, on the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section 5; No. 4, situated on the northwest corner of section 20, built in 1899; No. 5, Lucerne high school, built in 1907; No. 8, on the southeast corner of section 28, erected in 1892, and No. 9, on the north side of section 32, erected in 1901, to replace a frame house that stood a half mile to the south, that was burned down the year previous. These nine buildings represent a capital of over $30,000. Districts No. 3, No. 4 and No. 8 have within the past few years been vacated and the schools consolidated with the Lucerne high school. One wagon is employed for each district to haul the pupils to the central school at a cost of $2.50 per day for each wagon and the trustee, Mr. Tucker, makes favorable reports that the consolidated school system is eminently satisfactory, both from an economic and educational standpoint.

The Lucerne high school building is a handsome brick structure, two stories in height, with basement, containing four assembly rooms and necessary cloak rooms with all modern improvements. The high school was commissioned in 1911 and now ranks with the best schools in the state, where about thirty-five farmers' sons and daughters are receiving high school instruction, at the same time have parental care, all of which is greatly to be desired. Five teachers are employed in this central building and one each in the six districts, making a corps of eleven teachers in the township. The total enumeration in the township in 1912 was three hundred and thirty-five. This is said to be a progressive age and certainly there is nothing that demonstrates that fact more clearly than to compare the first pioneer round log cabin schoolhouse, with Harrison township's present magnificent high school building, with its modern conveniences, and the primitive textbooks, where the three R's, reading, riting and rithmetic, were taught, compare these with our variety of textbooks and extensive high school curriculum of today, equal to a college course of eighty years ago.

What a progressive age is this,
'Tis hard for us to go
In memory, back, to early days,
When things moved on so slow.

List of Township Trustees From 1865 to 1913.

John Hall, 1865; John H. Long, 1866; Michael Burk, 1868; Joel C. Wickard, 1869; Samuel Black, 1870-76; Charles Troutman, 1877; John Herd, 1879; Edward Hall, 1881; Richard Winn, 1885; John W. Watts, 1888; John Conn, 1890, died in office; W. L. Burton, 1892; Philip Woolford, 1894; Matthew Maroney, 1900; J. W. Winn, 1904; Melvin Tuncker, 1908-14.

Churches

The pioneers of Harrison township were a God-fearing people, and as a consequence, religious training was not neglected in the early days, and we find the itinerant preacher carrying the Gospel of Christ into the wilderness, long before the organization of the township, Mr. Helms,

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in his history, says that the first religious services held in the township was conducted by Rev. Burrows Westlake at the home of Robert Barnett in the year 1833, followed soon after by Rev. Burnes, another Methodist preacher. Since the first settlement of the township, there have been ten different church organizations within its boundaries, three of which have disbanded, leaving seven active churches at this time.

Zion M. E. Church

This church was organized in 1837 by the Rev. Jacob Colclazer, with the following charter membership: George Allhands and wife, William Allhands, Michener Tucker and wife, J. R. Johnson and wife and Mrs. Peter Michael. For a year or two following the organization, meetings were held in private residences. The first house of worship was a hewed log building, erected about 1839 or 1840, on ground donated by George Allhands, in the northeast quarter of section 23, but deeds were not made until May 28, 1849, when William Allhands conveyed the land on which the church stood to the trustees, to wit: James Black, Michener Tucker, Noah Castle, George and Daniel Foglesong, J. R. Johnson, John G. Castle, William Reder and William Allhands. The old log church was replaced in 1850 by a commodious frame edifice which accommodated the congregation until 1887, when it was rebuilt at a cost of $5,000. This is a handsome modern church and large enough to accommodate the congregation which now numbers one hundred and twenty-five, together with a large number of patrons not members. A Sunday school was organized in 1840 and has been in operation ever since with more or less regularity. A cemetery adjoins the church controlled by the congregation.

The following ministers have served the congregation: Rev. Jacob Colclazer, 1837-38; Revs. William Reder, Cozat, Hatfield, Leach, Fairchild, Calvert, White, Conner, Vencil, Stallard, Brindle, 1867-68; Hays, Wood, Harmon, Wright, Vaught, Cox, Cramer, Handley, McKinsey, McCloud, Hagenbrock, Simonson, Philips, Beebe, and Wm. Davis, 1912.

Indian Creek Presbyterian Church

At an early day the Presbyterians held religious meetings in the northern part of the township at the cabin of Christian Long, which culminated in the organization of the Indian Creek church, about 1837, Rev. John Wright, father of Williamson and Judge Wright, officiating. Some of the early members were Joseph Gibson and wife, Robert Montgomery and wife, David Pinkerton and wife, Daniel Morrison and wife, J. B. Rogers and wife, Samuel Sharp and wife. A hewed log church was erected in 1838 on the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 9 on land donated by Christian Long, he conveying the same to the trustees of the church, viz.: Benjamin R. Adair, Samuel H. Sharp and Christian Long. The deed bears date of June 12, 1839. Some years later this log building was replaced by a frame structure, which continued to be occupied by the congregation until about 1865 or 1866, when the organization was disbanded and the building was used only at funerals and some years later was torn down and only the adjoining grave yard marks the place where once stood this flourishing little church, the first erected in the township.

A division occurred in the congregation and many of the members withdrew and organized Concord church in the southern part of the township, this, with deaths and removals, so weakened the congregation that disintegration naturally ensued. Among the pastors who admin-

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istered to the spiritual wants of this congregation were: Rev. John Wright, 1836-40; Rev. M. M. Post, Rev. James Buchanan, 1840-42; Rev. Robert Rankin, Rev. Robert Irvin, 1862-63; and Rev. McKnight Williamson.

Concord Presbyterian Church

In the early forties the Presbyterian Church of America became divided into what was known as the New and the Old School Church. This division extended to the Indian Creek Church in Harrison township, which resulted in the New School members (progressives) withdrawing from the parent church and the organization of Concord church, June 1, 1843.

The organization was conducted by the Rev. M. M. Post and the meeting was held in the Indian Creek church. The following names appear on the charter roll: Samuel McConnell and Martha, his wife; Robert Montgomery and Margaret, his wife; David Pinkerton and Maria, his wife; James B. Rogers and Jane E., his wife; Jonathan Palmer, Rebecca Palmer, Elizabeth Easton, Sallie Douglas and Jane Stansbury. Meetings were held during the summer in the barn of Samuel Wilson, and in 1844 a frame church was erected on land donated by Samuel Wilson. The records show that on March 26, 1844, Samuel Wilson deeds a lot of ground situated in the N. W. quarter of section 34, Harrison township, to the trustees of the church, David Pinkerton, Robert Montgomery, and Samuel Wilson. The congregation prospered for many years, but finally became weak in number, the building needed repairs and they being left without a shepherd or fold, resolved to disband in the year 1873.

Some strayed to Royal Center, some to West Union, near Fletchers Lake in Fulton county, and some to Logansport, Concord church thus remaining in a state of suspended animation until 1879, when through the efforts of Rev. R. O. Post, Rev. A. L. Adams and Rev. L. M. Schoefield, the scattered remnants of this little flock were brought together and rejuvenated, the old church remodeled and repaired and a complete re-organization perfected, with the following names, to wit: G. G. Thomas, A. A. Mehaffie, James Coulter, Mrs. Mary Carter, Mrs. S. Tilton, Mrs. Maria Van Emon, Mrs. Anna Fergus, Miss A. A. Van Emon, Ira J. Stoughton, John Brown and wife, John A. Anderson, Salina Tilton, D. B. Sharp and wife, Daniel and Anna Morrison, Thomas Dill, Sarah Kilgore, Elihu Hanna and wife. From this time forward the congregation took on renewed life and gradually increased in numbers and influence until in 1908 the old building became too small to accommodate the congregation and it was replaced by the present handsome and commodious brick house of worship costing $8,000. The new church was completed and dedicated to the service of the triune God on the first Sunday in December, 1908. The dedicatory service was conducted by Rev. George Knox, synodical superintendent of missions of Indiana, assisted by the pastor, Rev. J. M. Bolton.

The present membership is about seventy-five. A Sunday school was organized in 1843 and has been successfully conducted from that time to the present, except during the temporary suspension of the church from 1873 to 1879. Ladies Aid and Home Missionary Societies are also doing good work in the Master's cause.

The following is a list of the pastors: Rev. M. M. Post, 1844; Rev. James Carnehan, 1844-54-55; Rev. Thomas S. Milligan, 1845-46-50; Rev. J. M. Todd, 1849; Rev. J. A. Veal, 1856-61; Rev. A. D. Jack, 1862; Rev. — Long, 1865; Rev. H. Little, D. D., 1869; Rev. J. Branch, 1871-73; Rev. D. Rice, D. D., 1873. Disbanded 1873 to 1879. Rev. R. L. Adams, 1879-81; Rev. J. L. McNutt, 1882; Rev. E. S. Scott, 1883-92;

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Rev. J. E. Todd, 1892-94; Rev. J. Simpson, 1894-95; Rev. Thomas E. Hughes, 1895-1904; Rev. Henry E. Thompson, 1904-1907; Rev. John M. Bolton, 1908-11; Rev. Hardy Deland Trickey, 1912, present pastor.

Crooked Creek Baptist Church

This church was organized in November, 1836, by a council consisting of Rev. William Reese and Benjamin Martin, of Delphi, and David Patrick, of Logansport, in the house of William Dixon. The following charter members were present: Andrew Veal and Doshe, his wife; Vincent Calvin and Rachel, his wife; William Driscoll and Martha, his wife; Henry Garrett and Mary, his wife; Naomi Calvin and Leonidas Dixon. Rev. Reese delivered a sermon and administered the Lord's Supper. William Dixon was elected the first clerk. Services were held monthly in private houses. January 1, 1848, brothers Fuller and Robinson were appointed to locate a site on which to erect a meeting house. On April 7, 1848, they reported the present site, situated on the N. W. quarter of section 32, Harrison township, and William Robinson, Leander Dixon and J. A. Calvin were appointed a building committee to superintend the erection of a meeting house and soon after the church was completed, but the records show that the deed to the ground was not made until December 20, 1856, when John A. Calvin and William Grant deeded three acres of ground to the trustees of the church: William Robinson, David Clinger and Leander Dixon.

On December 2, 1871, as Reverend Delp was taking his seat in the pulpit, the church was discovered to be on fire, and despite all efforts it was completely destroyed. Steps were at once taken to erect a new church and Benjamin Binney, John A. Gehr and Wm. H. Dill were appointed a building committee. In the meantime the congregation continued their regular service in the school house near by.

During the summer of 1872 a handsome new frame temple of worship was erected at a cost of $1,413.01, and dedicated on January 3, 1873, by Elders Bishop and Delp. In 1901 this old building was renovated and greatly improved. The first record of a Sunday school dates back to 1853, since which time it has been quite regularly maintained, and has proven a great feeder to the church membership.

The officers as reported in 1907 were: Trustees, Joseph A. Watts, Samuel Deboo and William Eikleburner; deacon, Stephen Watts; clerk, Mrs. Effie Eikleburner.

This is one of the oldest church organizations in the county, and has wielded a great influence for good in all that section of the county.

A cemetery is maintained by the congregation adjoining the church.

The following preachers have had pastoral charge: Revs. Wm. Riese, 1836; E. Burns, 1841-46; Richmond, 1847-8; Barnett, 1850-1; Lane, 1852; John Dunham, 1854-6; J. B. Allyn, 1857; L. Cool, 1858; J. R. Babcock, 1860-4; S. Marsh, 1865; E. M. McGraw, 1866-8; Mead, 1869; E. J. Delp, 1870-2; O. Delp, 1873; Wm. Cool, 1874; A. H. Dooley, 1877; B. A. Nelson, 1882; W. R. Ward, 1883; H. F. McDonald, 1885; J. B. Baire, 1887; Ira Morgan, 1892; C. T. Roberts, 1893; C. F. Dame, 1895; Sanford Morgan, 1902; J. F. Rake, 1904; Wm. McCorkle, 1907-12.

Indian Creek Christian (Disciple) Church

About the year 1852, Ephraim Dukes, one of the pioneers of the Restoration movement, gathered together in the community of Indian Creek Disciples to the number of eleven, whose names were: Leonard and Emma Burton, John Burton, Susan and Sarah J. Burton, Wm. B.

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and Mary M. and Phebe J. Grant, Levi Burton, Hezekiah Cast, Christine Newbraugh. This little band of earnest Christian workers, under the guidance of Reverend Dukes, held meetings in private houses and the school house for several years, without any regular organization. In 1859 Rev. Geo. Campbell came to look after the spiritual wants of the community, and perfected an organization, and in the meantime steps were taken to erect a meeting house, and on January 16, 1857, Richard Batty conveyed 13x16 poles of land in the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 17, Harrison township, to Leonard and John Burton, trustees of the church, for church and burial purposes. About this time the congregation erected a neat little frame church, which they occupied until 1888, when it became too small to accommodate the increasing congregation and it was replaced by the present house of worship.

They also increased the church yard by purchasing of Wm. Herd one acre of ground adjoining the above, the deed bearing date of February 15, 1888.

The first church edifice cost between $300 and $400, the present building between $3,000 and $4,000, and was dedicated the third Sunday in December, 1888, by Rev. S. M. Hathorne of Kewanna.

A Sunday school was instituted in 1859 and has been regularly conducted since that date. A Ladies' Aid Society and a "Golden Rule Band" are working successfully. The present active membership is eighty. The following pastors have served the congregation, with the approximate time of service: Rev. Ephraim Dukes, 1852-3; Rev. Reuben Wilson, 1855; Rev. Benj. F. Wharton, 1856; Elder Mullis, 1858; Rev. Geo. Campbell, 1859; Rev. Wm. Griggsby, 1866-67; Rev. Wm. Winfield, 1864-68-69-75; Rev. Robert Edmonson, 1865-81-88; Rev. Joseph Wickard,1870-71; Rev. M. B. McKinsey, 1872-3-4-87-8; Rev. J. J. Dale, 1874; Rev. John Wintgen, 1882-86; Rev. S. M. Hathorne, 1889-91; Rev. J. H. Mavity, 1892; Rev. E. S. Faunce, 1893-4; Rev. E. E. Rogers, 1895-96-98-99-1900; Rev. M. F. Rickoff, 1895-99; Rev. W. T. Smith, 1896; Rev. M. W. Nethercutt, 1897; Rev. —— Lowe, 1897; Rev. C. R. Taylor, 1901; Rev. F. A. Coyle, 1903-05; Rev. Geo. E. Hicks, 1906; Rev. O. M. Eaton, 1907; Rev. H. W. Gehrish, 1908; Rev. L. M. Nesmith, 1909; Rev. R. R. Bulgin, 1911-12.

Lucerne Presbyterian Church

The first sermon preached in Lucerne by a minister of the Presbyterian faith was by Rev. F. M. Elliott, on December 2, 1889, and the following February a permanent organization was effected by Rev. N. S. Dickey. This organization meeting was held in the West Union Presbyterian church, near Fletcher's Lake, in Fulton county. The following names were enrolled as charter members: James D. and Elizabeth Callahan, Miss Anna Callahan, Wm. and Mina Morrison, David Morrison, Dr. Noah J. Larose and Anna Larose, Mrs. Julia A. Freshour, Wm. A. Freshour, Mrs. Alice Freshour, Alfred and James K. Gray, Miss Eva A. Estabrook, Caroline Estabrook, Virgil and Anna E., and Martha Pinkerton, Lavina Clary, Samuel and Margaret Clem, S. J. and Harriet Pitman. The congregation at once took steps to erect a house of worship on a lot donated by Edward Freshour, he having previously announced that he would give a lot to the first religious society that would erect a church, and the Presbyterians were the first to accept the proposition. The contract for the erection of the church was let for $1,850.50, in the summer of 1889, and the building completed and dedicated to the Lord February 2, 1890. It is a substantial frame structure and meets every

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want of the congregation. A handsome two-story parsonage is just being completed on a vacant lot adjoining the church on the east, where the pastor will reside, who also has charge of Bethlehem and Concord Presbyterian churches. A Sunday school was organized in 1890 which is doing efficient work for the Master, as is also the Ladies' Aid Society. The church has a membership of sixty and has bright prospects for the future.

Ministers who have had pastoral charge are: Francis M. Elliott, 1889-90; F. M. Baldwin, 1891; W. S. Peters, 1892; J. E. Todd, 1892-4; J. S. Simpson, 1894-5; T. E. Hughes, 1895-1904; H. E. Thompson, 1904-08; J. M. Bolton, 1908-10; Hardy Deland Trickey, 1911-13.

The present officers are: Elders, Wm. Morrison, C. A. Estabrook, John McCaughey; trustees, J. W. Kerns, David Witters, E. E. Ely.

Lucerne Christian (Disciple) Church

The first minister of this denomination to deliver a sermon in Lucerne was the Rev. F. A. Coyle, of the Indian Creek church. This was on Friday night, June 19, 1903, and the meeting was held in the Evangelical church (which church organization was then disbanded). This sermon was the sowing of seed that grew into the organization of this church two years later, which was formally organized in Kistler's hall in September, 1905. Rev. F. J. Coyle and T. J. Legg officiated at the organization, when the following persons signed the charter roll: Rev. Frank J. Coyle and wife, Mrs. John W. Winn, John Martin, Chas. Hall, Cora Burton, Gertie King, Henry Rhodes and wife, Thomas Hicks and wife, Mrs. Frank Lidgard, Mrs. Lizzie Hall, Wm. Paul and wife, Mrs. Daisy Foglesong, Mrs. Ethel Baker, Mrs. Emma Long, Miss Lou Long, Arthur Koons, Mrs. Samuel Mellinger, Pearl Arthurholtz, Florence Remley, Mrs. Mary Reed, Mrs. Wm. Ingram.

Meetings were held regularly in the hall, school house and Evangelical church until 1907, when the congregation purchased the old school house and the lot on which it stood for $540 (the old school house was abandoned for school purposes when the new high school was erected). This building was altered and repaired and converted into a church, which served the congregation until 1912, when it gave way to the present commodious temple of worship, which was dedicated to the triune God on February 2, 1913, by the Rev. Geo. L. Snively of Lewiston, Illinois. A Sunday school was instituted April 26, 1903, which with the Dorcas Circle are successfully maintained. The present membership is seventy-five. Present officers are: Elders, John W. Hall, John R. Backus, Dr. S. E. Jones; deacons, Luye Clary, Chas. Hall, Herd Burton.

Pastors in charge have been: F. A. Coyle, 1903-06; Geo. E. Hicks, 1906; O. M. Eaton, 1907; M. F. Rickoff, 1908; L. M. Nesmith, 1909-10; R. Bulgin, 1911; O. A. Newton, 1913.

St. Ann's Catholic Church

About 1857, Rev. Geo. H. Hamilton brought together the Catholic families of Harrison township, and organized St. Ann's church, and through his efforts a parish church was erected in the northeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 27, about two miles south of Lucerne. On January 11, 1859, John Newbraugh deeded one acre of ground on which this church was built to Right Rev. John Henry Luers, Bishop of Ft. Wayne, for the use and benefit of the Catholic population of Harrison township. There is a burial ground adjoining the church. A neat little frame church edifice was erected and dedicated in 1863 by Bishop

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Luers. Services were held here at intervals until November 12, 1905, when it was abandoned as a church. At this time Rev. Edward J. Houllihan, the parish priest, bought the abandoned Evangelical church in Lucerne, which was altered and converted into a very creditable parish church at an outlay of about $2,500. The following priests have administered to the spiritual wants of the parish, but have generally resided at Grass Creek or Kewanna: G. A. Hamilton, 1857-68; Chas. J. Monigan, 1868-70; James O'Brian, 1870-1; John Dempsey, 1873-77; Thos. M. Cahill, 1878; P. J. Crosson, 1878-80; M. Joy, 1880-84; M. F. Kelly, 1884-6; D. J. Mulcahy, 1886-91; F. C. Wickman, 1891-2; F. W. Schafer, 1893; G. M. Kelly, 1893-4; John Cook, 1894-6; D. J. Haggarty, 1896; G. A. Zern, 1896-8; E. J. Boscard, 1898-1900; John Blum, 1900-01; M. J. Ford, 1902-04; Edward J. Houllihan, 1905-8; Edmond Ley, 1911.

Universalist Church

About 1855, under the leadership of Dr. Edwards, a Universalist society was organized in Harrison township. Some of the early members were Wm. M. Little and wife, Dr. Edwards and wife, Wm. P. Powell and wife, Mr. Hendrickson and wife. Reverend Kidder officiated at the organization and acted as the pastor for some years thereafter. The records show that on July 29, 1857, Wm. M. Little of Cincinnati, Ohio, deeded 4x6 rods of ground situated on the east side of the Laporte road in the northeast quarter of section 14, Harrison township, to the Universalist society of said township. The same year a small frame church was erected, costing $500. The membership of this society was not large, but they were earnest Christian workers and prospered for a season, until Dr. Edwards and Mr. Little moved away, and the congregation became reduced in numbers and finally ceased to exist as an organization. About 1878 the church building was sold to Philip Allhands, who moved it about a mile southward to Lease's Corners, and converted it into a dwelling, and nothing remains to mark the place except one or two marble grave stones which are crumbling to decay on the graves of a few that were buried here, and now may be found in the corner of a field, and not on the main road, as the Laporte road has been changed when roads were improved and graveled.

Lucerne Evangelical Church

The Calvary Evangelical Society of Lucerne was organized by Rev. J. Wales in Williams hall in Lucerne, in the year 1890, with the following list of members: J. Wales, Adam and Nancy Umbenhour, Silas Umbenhour, wife and children, James and Ann Umbenhour, W. W. Williams and wife, John Dunkle and family, George Ely and wife, S. Newman and wife, William Witters. The following year a neat little frame church was erected in Lucerne at a total outlay of $1,550. A Sunday school was organized at the time of the church society, and the church prospered for a few years, but various causes operated to reduce the membership, and in 1905 the society disbanded, and sold the church property to the Catholics. Pastors who ministered to the society were: J. Wales, S. S. Albert, J. M. Smith, D. D. Spangler and H. Steininger.

Cemeteries

We know our bodies are only clay,
And we never can bring them back;
God calls a friend, he's taken away,

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And the body is buried, alack.
Although his body has returned to dust,
And by the breezes wafted away,
And nothing remains but the coffin's rust,
Yet sacred is the place where he lay.

The subject of cemeteries may be a dead issue, yet it is a subject that interests us all, for it is only a question of time when we will all have to yield to its sure and certain hold upon us. Harrison township has eight burial grounds, three large and five smaller ones, each of which will be briefly mentioned.

Zion M. E. Church Cemetery

This is perhaps the oldest public burial ground in the township. A church was erected here on ground donated by George Allhands about 1840 (see church history). February 17, 1887, Joshua Tucker deeded to the trustees of the church 6½ by 25 rods of ground adjoining the church property, for a hitch yard.

The first burials were the wife of Michener Tucker, in 1837. George Freshour cleared off a small lot of ground that was then covered with timber and dug this first grave. David, son of Benjamin Powell, 1840; Ira, son of Benjamin Powell, 1842, and probably earlier interments in unmarked graves.

The following is a list of soldiers buried here: Joseph Hammerly, War of 1812; Wm. Hammerly, Mexican War, Company G, 73d Indiana. James Butler, Mexican War; Andrew Mehaffie, Mexican War; Philip L. Allhands, Company B, 46th Indiana; Otis Worstell, Company H, 1st Ohio, moved to Mt. Hope; L. C. Stevens, Company B, 46th Indiana, died November 19, 1863; John Lyons, War of 1812; Jonas Carroll, Company F, 116th Indiana; John Brown, 1st Ohio, died December 24, 1888; Jonah Powell, Company E, 37th Indiana, died 1906; David Needham, Company K, 153d Ohio, died 1896; John B. Needham, Company K, 153d Ohio, died 1907.

Crooked Creek Baptist Cemetery

Like nearly all the early burial grounds, this cemetery was used many years before any deeds were executed. Ground was secured for church and burial purposes, of John A. Calvin and Wm. Grant, in 1856, and additions to the original tract have been added in 1872 and 1882.

This is a large and beautifully located cemetery, in reality two cemeteries, the old and the new, the latter across a ravine sometimes called the Hanna burial ground, which is enclosed by a separate fence, has a few native and evergreen trees. Samuel Hanna and wife were interred here in 1871 and 1894, respectively, and other members of his family as early as 1843. Earliest inscriptions on monuments are: Loretta, daughter of G. and P. Harwood, 1846; infant son of A. A. Mehaffie, 1848.

Soldiers: Joseph Specie, Company B, 46th Indiana; Riley Martin, Company G, 155th Indiana; Wm. Laycock, Company F, 151st Indiana, d. 1893; Samuel Hanna; Jacob W. Walters; Isaac Grant, Company B, 46th Indiana, d. 1907.

Indian Creek Presbyterian Cemetery

This is a finely located cemetery on ground donated by Christian Long, who on June 12, 1839, deeded to the trustees of the Indian Creek

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Presbyterian church a lot of ground in the northeast corner of southwest quarter, section 9, Harrison township. Deed acknowledged before David Pinkerton, J. P. August 5, 1855, John Long conveyed to the trustees an addition to the above. A church was erected here, but is now abandoned and torn down. November 2, 1889, there was a plat made of this cemetery by the Indian Creek Burial Association, Wm. Morrison, president, E. S. Estebrook, secretary, who now manage the grounds. Some of the first interments were: Reuben, son of H. and E. Conn, 1840; son of James Sharp, 1841. Probably there are some earlier unmarked graves.

Soldiers: David Conn, Company K, 99th Indiana, d. 1863; John Conn, 73rd Indiana, d. 1892; John Jamison, Company B, 46th Indiana, d. 1862; Thomas Jamison, Company B, 46th Indiana, d. 1901; Daniel W. Callahan, Company E, 29th Indiana, d. 1862; Thomas Brown, d. 1887; Robert Murray, War of 1812, d. 1872; Samuel McConnell, War of 1812, removed to Mt. Hope; James McGaughey, Company E, 20th Indiana, d. 1862; James Black, Company B, 46th Indiana, d. 1863; John Mehaffie, Company F, 73rd Indiana, d. 1863; Wm. E. Rogers, 85th Indiana, d. 1863; Thos. Hollenback, Company E, 156th Illinois, d. 1875; Christian Long, d. 1882; Dr. Barzilla Gray, surgeon 4th Ohio, d. 1882; Samuel Dodds, Company B, 128th Indiana; Alex Work, Company I, 2nd Ohio; James McCauley, Company E, 20th Indiana, d. 1862.

Concord Cemetery

This is a small burial ground in the church yard of the Concord Presbyterian church, and well located, but few interments have been made here, and we are informed none for the past twenty years. The older cemeteries being used because the families in this section first interred their dead in them, and family ties attract the present generation to the burial grounds of their progenitors. On March 26, 1844, Samuel Wilson conveyed the ground to trustees of the church, and the deed acknowledged before William Mitchell, J. P. A church was erected soon after. The first burials: Mary Kerns, March 24, 1847; Dennie M. Pinkerton, 1849; Daniel Pinkerton, 1850. Probably not a dozen other graves are located here.

Indian Creek Christian Church Cemetery

This is a neat little churchyard and burial ground, situated in one corner of the cross roads with a few good monuments. The church owns and controls the grounds (for data see church history).

First burials: Mrs. Irvin, 1857, in unmarked grave. The earliest inscriptions on markers which were probably removals, are: Joseph St. Clair, April 10, 1840; Edmon Cast, 1860. The only soldier at this time (1907) is Robert Backus, Company A, 3rd New York Cavalry.

Universalist Cemetery

This abandoned, neglected and almost forgotten burial ground is situated in the corner of a field not fenced but uncultivated. It lies in the northeast quarter of section 14, Harrison township, about a mile northwest of Leases Corners. The ground, 4x6 rods, was deeded by Wm. M. Little to the Universalist Society of Harrison township in 1857, and in 1867 Charles Troutman, in deeding the adjoining farm to Richard Winn, excepts this burial ground, and the title so far as we have searched records, still remains in the name of the society. A church was

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erected here, but has long since been removed, and nothing remains to mark the place except three or four sunken graves and as many broken marble slabs lying near by. Upon one an inscription: "—— Hendrickson, died 1859, aged twenty-five years." The other stones are so broken the letters cannot be read.

There were about a half dozen interments made here from 1857 to 1867, but in a few years more they will likely be farmed over and forgotten unless this record may keep this once hallowed place before the eyes of a curious few who may peruse its pages.

The dead, however, are beyond the power of man to injure or reward, to please or displease, and it matters not to the dead what becomes of this mortal body, when the earthly tabernacle is dissolved and he "has put on immortality" and gone to the "house of God." A "house not made with hands eternal in the heavens," yet there is a sentiment indwelling in the breast of the lowliest, that respects the last resting place of the dead. This body is only a shell, to be sure, like a last year's bird's nest, when the spirit has gone there is only dross that must moulder to dust, yet it is all we can see, and know, of the departed and we hold it in sacred remembrance.

St. Elizabeth's Catholic Cemetery

On January 11, 1859, John Newbraugh conveyed one acre of land in Section 27, Harrison township, to the Catholic church for burial and church purposes. A church building was erected here soon after, but it was torn down when the church was moved to Lucerne a few years ago, but the cemetery is still controlled by the congregation. This is a small burial ground to accommodate the Catholic population of the neighborhood. The first burial was Elizabeth, wife of John Newbraugh, March 18, 1859. We note the following early inscriptions: Nancy, wife of M. Landrigan, June 29, 1845; Dennis Gorman, 1856; Edward Gorman, 1858.

Physicians

The history of any locality is not complete without a notice of the doctors, and those who have resided within the confines of Harrison township will be mentioned here in alphabetical order:

Dr. John J. Burton, son of John Burton, a pioneer of Harrison township, where the doctor was born in 1850; educated in the Logansport high school, graduated from the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Institute, 1876; practiced in Logansport, Royal Center, where he was postmaster, and in 1889 located in Lucerne, where he is still in active practice and also keeps a drug store. He was married to Miss Mary Lumbert of Cass county in 1877. The doctor is widely and favorably known throughout the county and has materially aided the writer in compiling the history of Harrison township.

Dr. Daniel Hess Eckert was born in Ohio, 1828, attended the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College, 1856, and the same year located at Leases Corners in this township, where he has since resided engaged in the practice of his chosen profession until in recent years he has been compelled to retire from active practice, owing to the infirmities of age. He was married and has two sons and one daughter. Dr. Eckert is a typical country doctor and is known to every one in Harrison township, where he has resided for half a century.

Dr. Edwards was an educated physician who came from Cincinnati, Ohio, about 1853, and located about two miles northeast of Lucerne, where he built up quite a practice. He was instrumental in the organi-

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zation and building the Universalist church in that locality. About 1860 he moved west and has been lost to our informant. He was married and raised an adopted daughter.

Dr. Brazilla Gray moved from Ohio about 1874 and located on a farm about a mile or more northeast of Lucerne, where he continued to reside until his death in 1882, aged sixty-six years. He did not engage in regular practice. He was a surgeon in the Fourth Ohio Regiment. He was married and had several children. His remains repose in the Indian Creek Presbyterian cemetery.

Dr. Wilson M. Heward, son of Benj. Heward, a pioneer of Tipton township, where the doctor was born in 1859, attended the public schools and Danville, Indiana, Normal School, and graduated from the University of Louisville in 1892, and at once located in Lucerne, where he engaged in active practice for the next two years, and then moved to Grass Creek, Fulton county, where he built up a lucrative practice and held the confidence of the community until his death in 1910. In 1892 he was united in marriage to Alice E. Hammond and had two children.

Dr. Samuel E. Jones is a native of Montgomery county, Indiana, where he was born about 1872, graduated from the Indiana Medical College, 1906, and moved to Lucerne in 1910, where he has ingratiated himself into the confidence and esteem of the community as a Christian gentleman, and has bright professional prospects. He has a family of several children.

Dr. Noah J. Larose, the first doctor to locate in the town of Lucerne, about 1885, where he continued in active practice until 1901, when he moved to Greenfield, Indiana, and in 1903 he renounced his profession and joined the Alexander Dowie host at Zion City, Illinois, where he now holds an official position in that erratic religious sect.

Dr. Larose is the son of Joshua Larose, a pioneer of Clay township, where the doctor was born in 1851, educated in the Logansport high school, Akron, Ohio, College, and the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College, from which he graduated in 1885. His wife was Miss Rebecca Martin, to whom he was married in 1886, and they have four children. Dr. Larose was seriously injured in one leg by a reaping machine when a boy, and rendered a cripple for life, which was manifest in his limping gait.

Dr. Wm. N. Townsend during the later fifties moved from Royal Center to Leases Corners, and occupied the old steep roof house just south of the corners. About 1860 he moved to Indianapolis, where he has since died. His wife was a Veal, and they had several children.

Dr. D. K. Zartman lived and practiced medicine at Jacktown, or Big Indian, Harrison township, from 1880 to 1882, when he quit the practice and moved to Logansport, where he now lives, engaged in painting and paper-hanging. He is a native of Ohio, where he was born in 1859, came with his parents to Carroll county, Indiana, when a boy, educated in the public schools and at the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College, 1871. He has been twice married. His present wife was Naomi Grauel of Fulton county, to whom he was married in 1880, and they have three children.

Dr. F. C. Kane practiced in Lucerne from about 1897 to 1899, when he moved to Logansport and later to Michigan.

Dr. Harry Shultz of Logansport opened an office in Lucerne, a few years ago and remained for some time.

Towns and Villages

Harrison township is a farming district and is not noted for its great cities, yet it had three village or cross roads stores. Probably the

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most ancient of these was known by the euphonious and high-sounding (or rather low) name of Hell's Half Acre, located on the northeast corner of section 23. This, however, was only a local name and it was known on the Bourse in Paris! as Fitch, and later Leases Corners. "Fitch" postoffice was established here about 1850, but was discontinued about 1865, and George Lease about this time located here and kept a store for many years. He died in Missouri twenty years ago, and there has been a country store kept at this point ever since, Willard Jones being the present merchant. Formerly there was a cooper shop and blacksmith shop. At present Dr. Eckert, retired, lives in the village. A school house and Zion church just west of the corners and a half dozen houses constitute the village.

Jack Town, or Big Indian

located in the northwest part of the township on Indian Creek, in the later sixties, and for twenty-five years thereafter, had a postoffice, a store and a blacksmith shop, and cooper shop, but all have disappeared since the railroad was built through the township and Lucerne began to develop.

Lucerne

This is regarded as the capital of Harrison. It is a flourishing little town of 270 souls, situated near the center of the township on the Vandalia Railroad, nine miles north of Logansport. The town was originally called "Altoner," in honor of Mr. Al. Toner, who was instrumental in building the railroad. The postoffice established soon after was called "Nebo." This caused confusion and about 1891 both the town and postoffice were named Lucerne, by which latter term it is now known, and the former names are almost forgotten.

The original plat of Altoner was laid out by Edward Freshour, September 29, 1883, the railroad being completed the month previous. This plat consisted of twenty-four lots, situated on the south edge of section 15 and north part of section 22, with Freshour, the main street, running east and west, and Hill and Fitch street paralleling it, and Osmer street running north and south. Since then additions have been made by Julia Freshour, Rosa Backus, Wm. Backus and Wm. W. Stevens, the last March 21, 1892.

The first merchant and postmaster was Amos Sweigart, who originally came from Nebraska and settled in Lucerne, then called Altoner, in October, 1883, soon after the town was platted. He remained several years then moved to Halifax, Pennsylvania, where he now resides, we suppose retired and living on the fortune amassed as Lucerne's first merchant. Samuel Sweigart, a brother, came at the same time and was the first carpenter who erected the first buildings in the town in the fall of 1883. He is still a resident of the town. Wm. Kirtland was the first blacksmith. He is now following his trade in New Mexico.

The present business interests are represented by three general stores, kept by Sher & Ordman, Mr. Helmie and J. E. Todd; hardware and agricultural implements, by Addis A. Freshour; hotel conducted by Mr. Helmie; livery stable by Guy Thompson, and two restaurants by Hilkert & Sheets. James Huff is the tonsorial artist and Bernard Clemens and Sam. Mellinger operate blacksmith and repair shops, the latter having been in business for over twenty years. E. E. Ely operates a large sawmill and rip saw, and is doing a good business, buying timber from a wide territory around Lucerne, and ships hardwood products of his mill all over the United States. This mill has been three times

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burned down in the last twenty-two years that Mr. Ely has operated it, but each time he builded greater.

There was a handle factory operated for several years by George Jamison and later by Frank Reese, but it was burned down in 1911 and was never rebuilt. The elevator and depot was also burned and each of these structures have been replaced by handsome and commodious buildings. The elevator is owned and operated by O. Gandy & Co., and furnishes a first-class market for all kinds of grain, and ships over 175,000 bushels annually.

The Lucerne Bank was opened for business August 13, 1912, with a capital stock of $25,000. The officers are: President, Willard Winn; vice president, S. M. Grable; cashier, Everett Gragg. The deposits at this time amount to $55,000. The stock is held by local men. A company has recently been organized to establish a canning factory, which they expect to have in operation at the opening of the canning industry. Morris Winn is president and Everett Gragg, secretary of the company. A telephone exchange enables the farmers of the township to communicate with each other and with any section of the county. A magnificent high school building and three churches provide for the intellectual and spiritual needs of the town and two physicians look after the health of the community. Joseph E. Todd is the postmaster and daily sends out mail by three rural carriers to every farm house in the township. Thus this prosperous little village of Lucerne supplies every want of the town and country, a ready market for all farm products, and stocks of all classes of necessary goods of the household, and is a great convenience to the entire township and is a great advancement over pioneer days, when a farmer would have to travel all day over mud roads to market his grain or to purchase the most trivial article or to summon a doctor.

Lodges and Societies

Lucerne Lodge No. 680, I. O. O. F. was instituted in 1891 with five charter members. The first officers were: W. P. Baker, N. G.; G. N. Brush, V. G.; E. E. Ely, sec'y. The present officers are: Charles Hall, N. G.; Dr. S. C. Jones, V. G.; Everett Gragg, sec'y. The lodge purchased an old building which they occupied as a lodge room until 1911, when a commodious two story frame building was erected and fitted up. Hope Rebekah Lodge No. 589 was organized in 1901, with Mary Needham, N. G., and Mrs. Etta Backus, sec'y.

Knights of Maccabees

Lucerne Lodge No. 75, K. O. T. M. was organized April, 1894, and the Ladies of the Maccabees in June, 1900.

Grand Army of the Republic

Lucerne Post No. 591 G. A. R. was organized in 1893, with fourteen charter members and held regular meetings for some years but, the majority of the members have answered the last tattoo and gone to their reward and not enough of the old soldiers are left in this neighborhood to officer the lodge and this G. A. R. post has disbanded.

Good Templars

In the summer of 1868 a lodge of Good Templars was instituted at Zion church east of Lucerne, and for a time flourished and did a noble work in that community but it finally disbanded.

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Abraham Skinner School Fund

Abraham Skinner an influential pioneer who settled in sections 25 and 26, about 1836, willed eighty acres of his farm to Harrison township as a permanent fund, the interest on which should be used to aid and maintain the schools of the township. The township trustee is the custodian of this fund and gives bond for the faithful performance of the trust. It is known as the Skinner fund. The land was sold many years ago and the proceeds invested permanently and now amounts to about $2,500. Mr. Skinner was a leading spirit in all educational enterprises. It is related that at a school meeting in an early day when they were contemplating building a new schoolhouse that one man stated that he would give as much as any other person present. Mr. Skinner arose and offered to give $50 and a week's work. At that time this was considered as a very large offering, beyond all expectation and the party making the first proposal skulked out and left the meeting. Mr. Skinner was an ardent Democrat and had a brother living in Ohio that was as strong a Republican, and each were positive men of strong convictions, bordering on obstinacy; that on one occasion, his brother visited him, driving through in a buggy, while out unhitching the horse the two brothers became involved in a heated controversy about politics and each became so embittered that the visiting brother hitched up his horse, and drove away, never even going into the house, and the brothers never met thereafter.

Accidents

Ira Powell, son of Benjamin Powell, a lad five years old, was accidentally cut in the thigh by a scythe in the hands of an older boy, and bled to death within an hour, before medical aid could be summoned. This was in 1842.

Robert Wilson, a young man, brother of Mrs. Thomas Jamison, while out in the woods cutting timber, March 5, 1889, had the sad misfortune to be instantly killed by a limb of a falling tree.

Harrison township has been a peace loving community and has been remarkably free from any serious infractions of the law, never having had a murder committed within its borders. Her early settlers were imbued with the Christian spirit and not only did they establish and maintain churches, but were accustomed to hold great revival camp meetings in the Foglesong neighborhood, in the northern part of the township. In 1845 there was a great camp meeting held on the William Jamison farm, then owned by William Mitchell, in section 35, at which Henry Ward Beecher was the principal speaker, and unusually large crowds were in attendance.

Major S. L. McFaddin was brought up in the northwest corner of Harrison township, and it was here that he saw his first ground-hog. Here it was that by diligently watching the ground-hog's hole year after year he discovered the habits of the woodchuck. If the ground-hog saw his shadow on February 2nd, he would return to his hole and winter would last six weeks longer, but if it was cloudy and the ground-hog saw not his shadow, then the winter was over. Wils Berry, the local artist, has immortalized this anecdote by painting the Major in his lonely vigil sitting beside a ground-hog hole dozing, while his ground-hogship emerges and escapes into the forest.

The Major relates many amusing incidents of pioneer life; the early singing master with his tuning fork beating time; Charles McGowan was one of these pioneer singing teachers, and had marked peculiarities, which cannot be related here; how he would make comical gestures and

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flourishes as he beat time to the singing of the old buck-wheat notes from the old "Missouri Harmony." After the Major's return from the Mexican war he often referred to the field of Buena-Vista as the field of bis-cuits.

There was an Indian village on Indian creek in the northwestern part of Harrison township until their final removal west in 1838. They were generally peaceable, but would occasionally make a raid on a settler's hen roost, or suddenly open a cabin door and utter an unearthly war "whoop" to frighten the women and keep them indoors, while they helped themselves to chickens or other articles desired.

Reference Biographies

Biographical sketches of the following pioneers and citizens of Harrison township have been written and may be found in Helms' history of Cass county, published in 1886 and will not be reproduced here:

Thomas Backus, born 1832, died about 1889; George W. Blackburn, d. 1911; Dr. F. G. Buck, b. 1849; Levi Burton, b. 1826, d. about 1905; Hezekiah Cast, b. 1825; d. about 1880; John G. Castle, b. 1807; d. about 1890; William Donovan, b. 1826, d. 1899; Daniel Foglesong, b. 1823, d. 1909; Isaac Grant, b. 1828, d. 1907; John Herd, b. 1838, d. 1912; Isaac King, b. 1817, d. 1904; Frederick Kling, b. 1830, d. about 1880; John Morphet, b. 1831, d. 1900; William Morrison, b. 1826, still living; Robert Murray, b. 1826, d. about 1892; Hiram Seward, b. 1841, still living; William Shadinger, b. 1835; William Stevens, b. 1838, still living; John T. Walker, b. 1841, d. 1912; John H. Weyand, b. 1836, d. 1903; Ed. Whitefield, b. 1849, d. 1904; Joel C. Wickard, b. 1832, d. 1900; Thomas Wilson, b. 1838, d. about 1890; William Winn, b. 1835, d. 1905; Richard Winn, b. 1836, still living; Jacob Yantis, b. 1817, d. 1899.

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CHAPTER XLVIII

JACKSON TOWNSHIP

LOCATION—AREA—TOPOGRAPHY—FIRST SETTLERS—RICHARD HOWARD—ORGANIZATION — MILLS — SCHOOLS — TRUSTEES — CHURCHES—CEMETERIES — PHYSICIANS — ROADS — GALVESTON — LODGES — LINCOLN—INCIDENTS AND FATALITIES—BIOGRAPHIES.

Jackson township is situated in the southeastern corner of the county, is six miles long and five miles in width, embracing an area of thirty square miles, or nineteen thousand, two hundred acres; the greater part of which lies in congressional township 25 north, range 3 east. The township is watered and drained by Deer creek, which flows from east to west through its entire width, with the south branch extending from near the southeast corner and emptying into the main stream west of the center of the township. These are creeks of considerable size and in an early day afforded water power to run mills. Jackson township is marked by no striking topographical features, the general surface being level except in the southern portion it is somewhat undulating and along the water courses. Originally it was covered with a growth of heavy timber consisting of black walnut, poplar, oak, ash, beech, maple, elm, etc., and a dense undergrowth of small bushes and vines along the creeks, all of which has yielded to the woodman's ax, and only here and there are left a grove of native timber. Where, seventy five years ago, all was an impenetratable forest, the only occupants being wild animals, reptiles, and Indians, today is occupied by as fine and well improved farms as can be seen under the sun, which produce luxuriant crops of all agricultural products adapted to a temperate climate, with herds of the finest stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs.

FIRST SETTLERS

Jackson, like the townships to the west, formed a part of the great Miami Indian reservation and was not thrown open to settlement until other parts of the country were occupied and improved. The first white man to settle in Jackson township was James Dixon, in April, 1841. He located in the southeast quarter of Section 13, on what has since been known as the Sprinkle farm, on the north side of Deer creek.

The following November, Richard Gaiter Howard, who had previously lived in Noble and Harrison townships, settled is Section 16. Howard was a great hunter and as the deep forests were advantageous to his calling he hesitated not to sell his claims in the older townships and settle in the new.

Probably Mr. Howard was the greatest hunter and trapper Cass county ever produced. He was an energetic and thrifty man and purchased three of the best farms in Jackson township and paid for the same by furs and peltries, which he caught in the wilds of Jackson and sur-

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rounding country. Although a rough backwoods hunter, yet he was a devoted Christian, being at first associated with the Christian or Disciples church but later with the Universalists. The first religious meeting in the township was held at the house of Mr. Howard. He lived to a ripe old age and died at the home of his son, Nelson, east of Lincoln in 1882. He was the son of John and Margaret (Gaiter) Howard, and was born in Kentucky in 1803; moved with his parents to Ohio where they died, when in 1831, Richard located in Cass county and became the Daniel Boone of this county. He was married in Ohio November 7, 1824, to Mary Charles, a daughter of James and Ann Charles, who came from Ireland. He was the father of the following children: Nelson Fisher, born 1825, died 1883; Andrew Charles, born 1828, died 1899; John Tipton, 1830-1888; Margaret Jane and Marie Ann, twins, born 1813, the former, the wife of Henry A. Bickell, now a resident of Jackson township, and the latter living in Kansas; and Jerusha, born 1838, died 1874.

During the year 1842 the following pioneers were added to the colony in the forests of Jackson: Israel Bickell, who settled in section 21; David Flynn, in section 20; Jacob Myers in section 28; David Kemp, John Flynn, David Bickell, Henry Bickell and William Frush in different parts of the township. In 1843, David McCauley located on the present site of Galveston; Elza Garrett, also William Stanley, Isaac Windom, James Bell, William Dale, in section 28; Daniel Fickle in section 32; Christian Howdyshell, Wm. Murphy and James Wind in other sections.

The year 1844 and following years witnessed a large influx of settlers, to wit: Absalom Boring, Daniel Bell, John Kemp, Abraham Widener, Charles Townsend, James Hayworth, David Fickle, the Gray family, Samuel B. Sprinkle, David Griffith, William Tracy, Robert McWilliams, James Graves, Joseph Graves, N. Jump, I. V. Canine, Dr. J. C. Loop, Dr. T. Baldwin, R. S. McWilliams, Joshua Barnett, Charles Jump, Franklin Griffith, Wm. McGaughey, John Lee, John Emery, David Kemp, John Campbell, Simeon Spurgeon, John Dorson, Samuel McDaniel, Albert Dow, A. J. Rodabaugh, Henry Foy, William Morgan, H. Beal, James Stanley, Hezekiah Frush, Geo. E. Douglass, Noah Weaver, Anthony Enasley, Thomas Mallaby, Anderson Mabbit, George Sprinkle, Wm. F. Speece, Richard Irwin, Joseph McCarthy, Philip Yakey, Franklin Griffith, Wm. H. Sprinkle, Henry Fitzpatrick, John Thomas.

Settlers began to locate in this township several years before it was formally opened to settlement and the land placed upon the market by the government, which was not until the year 1847. The following are some of the earliest land entries in 1847: Isaiah Nail in section 3; James Stanley in section 5; N. S. Moon in section 10; N. Jump, section 18; Christopher Howdyshell and Henry Newman, section 19; Wm. F. Speece, Israel Bickell and R. S. McWilliams in section 21; Joseph Graves, section 22; Wm. H. Sprinkle, section 30; George Gwinn, section 32; J. Rodabaugh, section 33. In 1848 the following entries, to wit: Samuel Dollarhide, section 6; Thomas Logan, section 7; Hezekiah Frush, section 8; Isaac Flynn, section 8; Levi Bickell, James Bell in section 10; A. A. Emsley, Wm. Frush, Nelson F. Howard, section 17; Chas. Jump, section 18; Geo. Sprinkle and A. J. Forgy, section 20; I. V. Canine, section 21; Daniel Terflinger, section 28; Caleb Hyatt and Daniel Kemp, section 20.

Organization

The township was laid out by the commissioners on March 5, 1845, but not formally organized until June 6, 1847, and soon after an election was held at the cabin of Peter Frush at which a Mr. Thomas acted as inspector. The first trustee was Richard Howard and the first justice of the peace was Daniel Kemp. (See Com. Rec. 2, page 490.)

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Industries — Mills

The first industry was a sawmill erected about 1845 on Deer creek by Caleb Hyatt. It was run by an old-fashioned water wheel and while only a small affair yet did quite a business and manufactured lumber for the neighborhood for a number of years. About 1846 John Sprinkle built a sawmill northwest of Galveston on the south branch of Deer creek. He operated it for several years and sold out to other parties. Hiram Price ran the mill for a time; John Hicks purchased the mill and added a corn cracker attachment and ground corn meal. The mill was operated until about 1866 when it was closed down.

A steam sawmill was built by Jacob Hite about 1860 on the southeast corner of section 25, three miles west of Galveston and locally known as saw town.

Schools

The pioneers of Jackson township were not unmindful of the value of education and long before the township was organized they took measures to instruct their children in the rudiments of an education. The first schoolhouse was built about 1844, on the farm of Wm. Stanley. This was the usual type of the pioneer round log cabin, everything made of wood and not a nail or other metal article, or even glass was used in its construction. There was, however, a stone fireplace with stick and mud chimney and oiled paper windows. John M. Jackson was the first teacher in this primitive temple of learning and well did he wield the birch, for in those days a teacher's efficiency was estimated by the number of scholars he whipped each week.

The second schoolhouse was a hewed log building erected near the site of Galveston about 1845 and Samuel Lambert and Daniel Kemp were the early teachers. There were only three schoolhouses reported in the township when the new law became operative in 1852. In 1854, four schools were reported and the following year eight.. These were all hewed log buildings.

Prior to the adoption of the new constitution in 1852, and even for some years after, there was but little or no public school fund and each district or neighborhood erected its own school buildings, hired their teachers and paid them by subscriptions, but gradually the school system was evolved until in the seventies the trustees assumed entire control of the township schools and placed the schoolhouses at equal distances throughout the township. In 1877 Jackson township had eleven schoolhouses: No. 1 at Galveston; No. 2 located in the S. E. ¼ Sec. 29; No. 3 on the S. E. corner of N. W. ¼ Sec. 36; No. 4 on the S. E. corner of the N. E. ¼ Sec. 13; No. 5 on the S. E. ¼ Sec. 19; No. 6 on the west side of Sec. 22; No. 7 in the center of Sec. 10; No. 8 near the center of Sec. 6; No. 9 near Lincoln; No. 10 in the S. E. ¼ Sec. 24; and No. 11 in the N. E. ¼ Sec. 5. These schools had been located by the neighborhoods to please individuals of influence and the trustees took steps to arrange them systematically and at the same time to recognize the growing importance of Galveston and Lincoln as educational centers; and in 1900 there were only seven schools, four having been abandoned, being Nos. 2, 4, 5 and 6 as enumerated above. No. 3 was moved north one-half mile to southeast corner of Sec. 25; No. 10 moved east one-half mile to the southwest corner of Sec. 18; No. 8 to the southwest corner of Sec. 6; No. 7 to the northeast corner of Sec. 9 and No. 11 was not changed. Since the improvement of roads, making travel easy, the schools have been still more consolidated and today there are but three schools outside of Lincoln and Galveston, they being Nos. 3, 8 and 7; all the others are aban

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doned, and four wagons are employed by the township to haul the scholars to the central schools at a cost of $2.50 per wagon per day, and the trustee reports the consolidation of the schools as eminently satisfactory from every viewpoint. The school buildings are all substantial brick structures; the one in Lincoln consists of two rooms and was erected in 1889. There are five teachers employed outside of Galveston and an enumeration of 335 pupils of school age. Galveston employs eight teachers and 160 pupils reside within the town limits, making 485 in the entire township with a corps of 13 teachers.

Galveston Schools

The first school in Galveston was taught in an old log house that had been used as a residence, located southeast of the town, on the Ramsey or Lewis farm, by William McGaughey, about 1845. Some of the other early teachers were: Daniel Kemp, Jacob Fox, Henry Bruner, Mannington Fickle, Dr. Alford, Iren Eaton, Miss Hathaway and Henry Kirkpat-

Galveston High School

rick. About 1865 a new frame schoolhouse was erected at a cost of $2,500 and George Gates was the first teacher in the new building. He was an excellent teacher, with long experience. He still lives in Galveston and in 1907 his old pupils of fifty years ago organized a society and hold annual reunions at the home of Mr. Gates, now an octogenarian yet as bright as when he wielded the birch sixty years ago. In 1883 a new brick schoolhouse was erected by Mahlon Bell as trustee at an expenditure of $6,000 and one of the first teachers in the new building was Moses Lairy now judge of the state appellate court. In 1911 this building was superseded by the present commodious two-story brick structure, fitted up with all modern improvements and representing an expenditure of $27,000.

The school board as now constituted consists of F. H. Thomas, president; W. S. Sines, secretary, and Dr. J. F. Cornell, treasurer. Galveston has a complete system of graded schools up to and through a four-year course in the high school. The latter is a commissioned high school, and the past year had an attendance of nearly 100, with an enrollment of 258 in all the grades. Prof. I. S. Hahn heads the school and is ably assisted

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by seven other teachers and Galveston and Jackson may take just pride in her system of public schools which have been gradually evolved from the first round log cabin schoolhouse of seventy years ago, with a term of two or three months where only the three branches were taught, up to the present high school building with a graded course and a nine months' term of school where the student can, at his home, receive an education equal to a college course of fifty years ago.

The following is a list of the township trustees from 1865 to 1913, with the date of elections or service: M. B. Knowlton, 1865; Thomas Morgan, 1868; Samuel L. Stauffer, 1869; H. A. Wooley, 1871; Mahlon Bell, 1880; F. H. Thomas, 1884; Dr. J. B. Wills, 1886; John W. Smith, 1888; David Darling, 1890; John M. Wilson, 1894; W. W. Connor, 1900; O. M. Shirley, 1904; W. B. Lake, 1908-14.

Churches

The pioneers of Jackson township were devout Christians and we find them holding religious meetings in their cabins as soon as two or three could be gathered together in one meeting place.

It is reported that the first religious meeting in the township was held in 1842 in the cabin of Richard G. Howard, the great hunter, and Elder George Smith of the Christian church officiated. In the following year, Rev. Doolittle of the United Brethren denomination held meetings in private houses in the midst of the almost impenetrable forests. The Methodists, however, were the first to form an organization, in the later forties.

Sprinkle Chapel (Methodist)

This was the first church organization in the township, the exact date, however, and the charter members are not obtainable. A log church was erected about 1849, on land donated by George Sprinkle, but the deed was not executed until June 3, 1857, when he conveyed one acre of ground situated in the northwest corner of the southwest ¼ Sec. 20 to John Kemp and James Atwood, trustees of the church. About this time the old log church was replaced by a frame house of worship which continued to be occupied until Lincoln and Galveston grew and erected churches—when it was abandoned and finally torn down about 1886 and nothing remains to mark the spot where the first church in Jackson township stood, except the cemetery which is still maintained and is known as the Sprinkle graveyard.

Galveston United Brethren Church

This is the oldest religious society in Galveston and was organized in 1856 by Revs. Fletcher Thomas and Eli Hoover with the following charter members: Daniel Myers, Allen Crissler, Crole Crissler, Noah Ault, James Cooper, Wm. Ault, Jesse Ault, Elizabeth Christler, Jane Christler, Jacob Emerick, Elizabeth Emerick, Mary McCree, Geo. Weaver, Richard Swank, Jane Swank, Mrs. Geo. Weaver, Katharine Myer, Delilah Cooper, Simeon Bunger, David and Lewis Davidson and families. Meetings were held in the schoolhouse until 1857 when a commodious frame church 40x50 feet was erected in the western part of the village at a cost of $900. This old frame building was replaced in 1901 by the present handsome brick church with an expenditure of $5,000.

A Sunday school was instituted in 1858 which has been maintained to the present time and has been a great aid in building up the church. A Ladies' Aid Society and Young People's Christian Union are also in

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successful operation. The church has made a steady growth and is wielding a mighty influence for good in the community. The present membership is 151.

The following list of ministers have served the congregation in a pastoral capacity: Fletcher Thomas, 1856-7; Eli Hoover, 1858; J. Simmons, 1859; Joseph Terrill, 1859-62; Noah Surface, 1863-4; H. A. Schnepp, 1864-6; Aaron Cummings, 1866-8; Joseph Bartimus, 1869; J. P. Wells, 1869-71; D. M. B. Patton, 1872; Joseph Myers, 1873; Reuben Lung, 1875; Robert Cummin, 1876; John Brown, 1876; John Surran, 1877-8; Elliott Martin, 1879-80; J. F. Keisey, 1881-2; Q. S. Cleaver, 1883; J. N. Martin, 1884; W. H. York, 1876; J. A. Farmer, 1877-91; H. E. Butler, 1891-3; F. P. Overmeyer, 1894-7; J. W. Hindbaugh, 1898-9; Rev. Brown, 1899-1900; O. F. Landis, 1901-04; W. H. Fetro, 1905; C. A. Sicafoose, 1906-09; S. O. Goodrich, 1910-12; G. H. Trinkle, 1913.

Otterbine United Brethren Church

This organization was first known as the Walton class but the name was changed in 1887 to "Otterbine," commonly known in the neighborhood as "Seven Foot" church. The organization was perfected in the spring of 1881 in what is known as Simpson schoolhouse, the Rev. Evans officiating, with the following seventeen charter members: Adam and Sarah Surface, John Bechdol, sister Bechdol, J. E. and Sarah Farley, J. S. Paulina and Lulu Simpson, W. H. H. Simpson, A. J. Tritt, Paulina Tritt, Curtis Martin, Mollie Martin, H. M. Gatrel.

Meetings were held in the schoolhouse until 1887 when a neat frame house of worship was erected on the northwest corner of the south half of the northwest ¼ Sec. 4, Jackson township. The original cost of the building was $800.

A Sunday school was instituted at the time of the church organization and later a Ladies' Aid Society, both of which are doing noble work in the Master's cause. The active church membership in 1912 was 65.

The following pastors have had charge of the congregation: Alton Cunningham, 1881; M. Lowe, 1882; D. M. B. Patton, 1883; W. M. Adaffer, 1884; H. Clark, 1885; W. H. York, 1887; J. A. Farmer, 1888; H. E. Butler, 1891; F. P. Overmeyer, 1892-6; J. W. Hindbraugh, 1897; H. W. Brown, 1898; O. F. Landis, 1900; H. Fetro, 1904; C. A. Sickafoose, 1905; S. O. Goodrich, 1909; G. H. Trinkle, 1912-13. Superintendent of the Sunday school at present is Wallace House.

Galveston Methodist Episcopal Church

The existence of Methodism in Galveston has been coeval with the town itself. It came with the first settlers and has shared the joys and sorrows, the successes and reverses of the people.

Rev. Burns was probably the earliest Methodist missionary in this vicinity, long before Galveston was laid out. The first meeting of Methodists was held in the Kemp cabin, two miles west of Galveston, on the creek in 1845 and Rev. A. B. Rule first held meetings here when Jackson township was an unbroken wilderness.

From this humble beginning the work was carried on by the ever faithful and irrepressible itinerant Methodist preacher, who often proclaimed the riches of the gospel to the tune of the woodman's ax. Irregular meetings were held in the settlers' cabins until about 1853 to 1855 when a Methodist class was organized by Nathan Shackleford. The charter and early members of this class were Benj. F. Binney and wife, W. H. Harbert and wife, Mrs. Marie Strock, Jacob Fox and wife, Mrs.

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Ramsey, Mrs. Anna Radabaugh, Mrs. Scott, A. B. Rule, Geo. W. Davis and wife. Meetings were held at private residences, in the old log schoolhouse and later in the frame schoolhouse, and after the United Brethren built their church in 1857 or 1858, the Methodists often occupied that church, until 1874 when the congregation became strong enough to erect a temple of worship of their own. This was a brick structure, 36x54 feet, with a lofty spire and represented a capital of $4,345, with a seating capacity of 350. The society rapidly increased in numbers and influence. The church walls have echoed with those old-time revival songs that inspired many a devout Christian to shout to the world His message of good tidings of great joy.

The material progress of the church was such that in 1889 it was made a station and has the undivided service of a pastor, and in 1899 the church building was remodeled and modernized and the church took on renewed energy and was working in perfect harmony when on August 8, 1901, a disastrous fire completely destroyed their handsome and commodious house of worship.

No disaster, however, could chill their ardor, but from the ashes and debris of the former structure has arisen a new edifice far eclipsing the old in beauty of design. The cornerstone of the new church was laid September 29, 1901, by Rev. L. J. Naftger, of Kokomo, and was dedicated to the triune God, February 9, 1902, by Rev. W. D. Parr, D.D., assisted by Rev. T. J. Johnson and the pastor, Rev. Arthur Cates.

The present new church is constructed of stone and brick with an auditorium 38x55 feet and a lecture room 22x30 feet, connected with the auditorium by a rolling door, giving a combined seating capacity of 500. The cost of the new church complete was $9,500. The church is prosperous and has a membership of 175.

A Sunday school has been in successful operation since 1871. Ladies' Aid and allied societies are also maintained. The officers of the church during the rebuilding were: Class leaders, G. W. Davis and H. R. Bean; trustees, Z. U. Loop, J. I. Davidson, Samuel Meeks, A. H. Thomas and H. C. Streetor.

Pastors who have served the congregation are: N. D. Shackleford, 1853; J. C. Layton, W. K. Hobach, James Black, C. E. Disbro, M. Wayman, Chas. Martindale, J. S. Ramsey, W. H. Smith, A. J. Lewellen, J. H. McMahan, Thos. J. Elkins, H. C. Clingle, A. J. Carey, W. M. Van Slyke, A. D. Atkinson, E. S. Preston; J. B. Cook, 1877; —— Cooper, 1879; J. W. Scurry, 1880; S. J. Naftger, 1882; J. H. Jackson, 1884-7; J. D. Belt, 1888-90; C. H. Wilkinson, 1889; A. A. Pittinger, 1890; J. W. Paschall, 1891; Edward Trippen, 1897; G. W. Green, 1898; R. S. Semens, 1899; Arthur Cates, 1901; J. W. Bowen, 1902; S. C. Poor, 1904; Herbert Boase, 1907-11; J. B. O'Conner, 1912-13.

First Baptist Church of Galveston

Prior to the year 1865, the Baptists never held any meetings in Galveston. In that year Father Hewit L. Thomas and his two sons, Meredith H. and William H. Thomas with their families located in the town and soon after united with the Deer Creek Baptist church, but in the spring of 1866 through the efforts of Father Thomas, a few of the faithful began to hold meetings in the schoolhouse of the village with Rev. B. R. Ward as their minister. In November, 1867, Rev. Ward and family moved to Galveston after which meetings were held regularly until July 12, 1868, an organization was perfected; Elder Ward acting as moderator; Wm. Thomas, clerk; John Emery and M. H. Thomas, deacons, with the following charter members, in addition to the above: Catherine

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Emery, John and Mattie J. Cook, Pauline Morgan, Annie Hensley, Nancy Speece, Sarah and Susan Frush, Ann Thomas, Harriet A. Thomas, H. L. Thomas, Charlotte Thomas, Sallie B. Boring, B. R. Ward, Rebecca Ward, Kate M. Eisenbrey, Mollie Cook, M. J. Eisenbrey, Mollie A. Lytle, Phoebe Weigle, Sampson L. Ward, Geo. Silvers, Nancy Silvers, James Read and Nancy Read. On August 29, 1868, a council composed of delegates from the churches at Bunker Hill, Deer Creek, Logansport, Sharon, Antioch and Alto formally recognized the new church. Steps were at once taken to erect a house of worship and a building committee was appointed with Hewit L. Thomas as its leader. During the summer of 1869 a substantial brick church was built costing, including furniture, $4,503.75. The church was dedicated on the first Sunday in January, 1870, by the Rev. Harry Smith, of Indianapolis, assisted by the pastor, B. R. Ward. The church has prospered and the congregation has gradually increased in numbers, requiring a larger building, and in 1903-4, the old church was replaced by the present handsome brick and stone house of worship at an outlay of about $14,000. The dedicatory sermon was delivered by Rev. Myron W. Haynes, of Chicago.

A Sunday school was organized in November, 1867, with M. H. Thomas as superintendent.

A Woman's Missionary and Ladies' Aid Societies were formed many years ago and have been actively maintained. The church has a membership at present of 147 and is a potent factor for good in the town and surrounding country. Of the original charter members but two remain, Mrs. Harriet Thomas and Pauline Morgan (1911).

The following ministers have had pastoral charge: B. R. Ward, 1867-71; Philip McDade, E. J. Delp, H. R. Todd, Wm. Debolt, John R. Raridon, Allen Hill, E. J. Shouse, C. S. Davisson, C. W. Alexander, W. G. Markland, J. B. Albert, G. H. Jayne, John Chandler, G. W. Tupper, T. C. Probert, L. F. Taylor, S. H. Bayless. E. B. De Vault, present pastor, 1912.

Galveston Universalist Church

The Universalists of Galveston and vicinity held occasional meetings in schoolhouses and halls for some years but in 1894 an organization was perfected, the meeting being held in the furniture store of John Thomas and Rev. J. Frosher, officiated. The following persons signed the charter roll: John Thomas, Alvin Hill and wife, Elias Young, Alvin Laird, John Betts, John McIlwain, John Bigger, Joseph Walker. From this small beginning the church prospered and in 1896 the present neat little brick church was erected at a cost of nearly $10,000. The congregation has steadily grown and now numbers 90.

A Sunday school was organized January 1, 1896, and is maintained with a Ladies Aid Society and Young People's Union.

The following pastors have administered to the spiritual wants of the congregation: Rev. J. B. Frosher, 1894; Rev. D. A. Patrick, 1895-05; Rev. H. C. Beckett, 1905-1912.

Lincoln Methodist Episcopal Church

This church is an outgrowth of, or rather the successor to, Sprinkle chapel, the latter having been built a mile and a half to the southwest of Lincoln long before that town was laid out. After Lincoln began to grow, school and other interests located there on the railroad, steps were taken to organize a class and erect a church. Some of the early members were James Baker, C. H. Sprinkle, Mrs. Catherine Stauffer and hus-

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band, Michael Bell. The records show that on May 1, 1858, A. Howard deeded lots Nos. 67 and 68 in the town of Lincoln to the trustees of the church but the church building was not erected for some years later; probably the later sixties or early seventies, a neat little frame church edifice was built and Sprinkle chapel was abandoned and torn down. The Lincoln class prospered and in 1906 a larger building became necessary and the present handsome church made of cement blocks was erected at a total cost of $6,500 and dedicated December 23, 1906, by Rev. Wm. Amoss.

The pastors of the Walton church also serve this congregation and Rev. Wm. Amoss is the present pastor. The trustees at this time are: Michael Bell, Jacob Pearey and Charles Peck.

Cemeteries

Jackson township was heavily timbered and a long distance from Logansport and the early settlers suffered great hardship, especially when sickness and death entered the pioneer cabin, and he had to be content to bury his dead in rude boxes in the virgin soil under the dense forest trees that covered that township in 1841.

Old Galveston, Hansberry or Lewis Cemetery

This is said to be the oldest burial ground in Jackson township. It is situated about one-half mile southeast of Galveston in the northwest ¼ Sec. 34.

Daniel C. Flynn entered this land in 1848 and Thos. H. Hansberry bought it October 27, 1848. On May 12, 1853, Hansberry sells to Wm. Ramsey and in the deed reserved one-half acre as a burial ground —and in all subsequent deeds this reservation has been made, but this burial ground has never been conveyed to any individual, trustee or corporation. It was used as a burial ground years before the land was entered.

This graveyard is located on a knoll on the east side of the road but prior to 1849 the interments were made on the west side of the wagon road and the first burial was the body of Jacob Myers in the winter of 1843. He was a hunter and lived just west of Galveston on the old Fickle farm. This was a heavy wooded country and abounded in bears, wolves, deer, mink and other wild animals. Mr. Myers went south to Wild Cat creek on a hunting expedition, where Kokomo now stands and purchased some "tanglefoot." That and the excessive cold overcame him on his return, three miles from home where he froze to death in the depths of the forest. His dog came home alone, which aroused the suspicions of his family and they instituted a search; the dog pointing the way and Mr. Myers was found, covered with sleet and snow, frozen to death, and was buried in the woods, about twenty rods west of the present cemetery on the west side of the road. Here also were buried, two of the McCombs family and Sarah, wife of Joseph Walters prior to 1849. Quite a number of other interments were made here but when Mr. Hansberry bought the land in 1848 or 1849 he set apart the beautiful knoll, the present cemetery site, and some of the persons buried west of the road were removed, but many still sleep in their original forest graves, oblivious to the tread of the plowman.

This graveyard is now enclosed by a wire fence in the midst of an open woodland pasture field, grown up with weeds and vines and sadly neglected as are the majority of the small pioneer burial places in Cass county. It is now seldom used and most of the people in this neighbor-

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hood have lots in the new cemetery north of Galveston and many removals have been made, but there are probably two hundred graves remaining. We copy the earliest inscriptions on markers:

Wife of E. Davis, June 12, 1850.

Peggy, wife of Isaac Thomas, 1851.

Wife of Dennis Watkins, 1851.

George and Byron Knight, who were killed by the Lucas brothers, while resisting arrest by United States officers during the Civil war are buried here.

List of soldiers: Henderson Berry, Company F, Twelfth Indiana Cavalry; T. B. Martin, Company H, Thirtieth Indiana Cavalry; L. B. Lee, Company B, Fortieth Indiana Cavalry; B. K. Knight, Company A, Fifty-fourth Indiana Cavalry; T. B. Knight, Company H, One Hundred and Fifty-third Indiana Cavalry; Noah Snyder, Company D, Eighth Indiana Cavalry.

McWilliams Cemetery

Robert L. McWilliams, on July 1, 1850, deeded to the commissioners of Cass county ½ acre out of the E. ½ of the N. E. ¼ Sec. 21, Jackson township for a burial ground. On December 14, 1888, the heirs of R. L. McWilliams platted an addition adjoining the above grounds on the east, and James McWilliams now controls the sale of lots in this addition. This is a very old burial place, probably the first white person buried in the township, lies in this graveyard. It is finely located on the south bank of Deer creek on the edge of an open woodland, is fenced and has some evergreen trees and good monuments but is poorly kept at this time, 1907. The road used to run along the north side of the grounds but has been changed, and is now reached by a private driveway, a quarter of a mile east to the road running south to Galveston.

First burial was William Dale in 1843. Mr. Dale cut his foot with an ax. His brother went to Logansport, eighteen miles distant for a doctor. It was dark when he reached there and it was impossible to find their way back along the Indian trails after night as there were no regular open roads and not a half dozen houses between Logansport and Galveston. The messenger was thus compelled to stay all night in town and by daylight next morning the doctor and messenger started for the long journey through the forest to Mr. Dale's cabin; but before their arrival Mr. Dale had bled to death. He was the first white man to die in the township and the first buried in McWilliams' cemetery.

Freeman Daggett, who died recently, lived in the neighborhood at that time, gave the writer an account of this fatality.

About the same time Daniel Bickel and Mr. Frush were buried here. A son of Peter Frush, 1848, and daughter of J. and M. Dixon, 1850. This is the resting place of many old pioneer families as the Bickels, Graves, Sperrys, Winns, Frushes, Logans and Dixons. Soldiers: G. W. Manes, Company H, Twenty-ninth Indiana; William Speece, Company H, Ninth Indiana; died, 1894.

Sprinkle Cemetery

On June 3, 1857, George Sprinkle deeded to John Kemp and James Atwood, trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church, one acre of ground in the N. W. corner of the S. W. ¼ Sec. 20, Jackson township, for church and burial purposes. Again on January 16, 1874, Wm. H. Faris, of Hamilton county, Indiana, conveyed to the Cass county commissioners a strip of land 3x13 rods on the east of the above tract, and on April 4,

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1859, George Sprinkle deeded to the trustees, Nearcy Jump, Samuel B. Sprinkle, Andrew Wiseman, Joseph M. Weaver and George Sprinkle, one acre adjoining the above mentioned tract for the use of the Sprinkle graveyard and the Methodist Episcopal church. A church was erected here but it was abandoned and torn down when the Lincoln church was built. This is a large cemetery, well located on a bluff, on the west bank of the south fork of Deer creek, near where the old Sprinkle sawmill stood in early days. The grounds are interspersed with evergreen trees and has some fine monuments.

First Interments

Ursula Foster Campbell about 1850; Emma, wife of J. Elder, 1851; Wm. P. Campbell, 1851; Sarah, wife of Daniel Bell, 1855; Major Daniel Bell, November 7, 1874; age 86. This was the anniversary of the battle of Tippecanoe in which he bore an honorable part.

Soldiers buried here:

Maj. Daniel Bell, died November 7, 1874; War of 1812.

David Douglass, Major; War of 1812.

Michael Curtis, Thirty-first Illinois.

Nelson Shelly, died 1897; Company H, Eighty-fourth Indiana.

N. W. Turner, died 1874; Company D, Third Indiana Cavalry.

George Kemp, died 1865; Company H, Thirty-fourth Indiana.

R. R. Pierce, died 1869; Company H, Seventy-third Indiana.

Noah Snyder, died 1864; Company D, Thirty-ninth Indiana.

T. B. Martin, died 1863; Company H, Thirty-fourth Indiana.

Hiram Armstrong, Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Indiana.

B. H. Knight, died 1863; Company H, Fifty-fourth Indiana.

Patterson Cemetery

Joseph Gray, on September 27, 1888, deeded to the board of commissioners of Cass county, a tract of land about 7x12 rods in the N. E. ¼ of section 24, Jackson township, for a burial ground. This little burial ground is beautifully situated on the north bank of Deer creek and south of the road. It derives its name from the Patterson family, who lived near by. The ground was appropriated for burial purposes about 1844. The land was then owned by Hugh McHenry, a speculator who did not live in the township. Many years later Joseph Gray bought the land and conveyed the cemetery to the county. The ground is now (1907) nicely enclosed by a wire fence in the edge of an open woodland; is neatly kept and has a few good monuments.

First interments: Mrs. Thos. J. Edwards and infant, June 15, 1844; Thomas Patterson, 1845.

Soldiers buried here are:

Ed. E. Croxford, Company L, Twentieth United States Infantry.

B. A. James, died 1882; Mexican war and Company K, Ninth Indiana.

Kemp Family Burial Ground

About 1850 the wife of John Kemp was buried on the N. E. ¼ section 25, Jackson township, on the farm since owned by Joseph Gray. There were probably two or three other interments made here in an early day. No markers were ever erected to indicate the place but Freeman Dagget, now deceased, and J. W. Stauffer remember the circumstances and the exact location of the graves but the occupants of these solitary, unmarked

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and soon to be forgotten graves sleep as peacefully as though they were within hearing of the chimes of some great cathedral bells.

Galveston Cemetery Association

April 2, 1875, Galveston Lodge No. 225, I. O. O. F. for the sum of $1,666.66 purchased three acres of land in the S. E. corner of the N. E. ¼ section 28, Jackson township, of Jacob S. Garretson, for a burial ground.

November 8, 1892, Matthew Miller, A. J. Shirley and Jacob Collins, trustees of the I. O. O. F. lodge platted this ground. There is a new addition on the north that, is now being improved by the association. This cemetery was managed by the trustees of the Odd Fellows lodge until April 3, 1901, when on petition of Z. U. Loop and others it was incorporated and known as the I. O. O. F. cemetery. In September, 1907, on petition to court the name was changed to the "Galveston Cemetery Association," and is now incorporated under the state laws.

The ground is maintained as a lawn cemetery, there being no banking of lots or graves permitted, but a uniform level grade, so that it can be mowed and kept as a lawn. No trees are permitted to be set out on the lots but the association sets trees along the driveways. The lot owners are taxed each year, usually $1.00, and the association mows the entire grounds every week during the summer or as often as is necessary to keep the grass in a neat appearance, which would be impossible to do if lot owners were permitted to bank up their lots or graves or were intrusted to keep their lots mowed neatly. Now there is uniformity and system in the improvements and caring for the lots. This is undoubtedly the most beautiful and best kept cemtery in Cass county and has the reputation of being the nicest in the state. There are some very large and fine monuments that compare well with those in Mt. Hope in Logansport. The driveways are graveled and rolled, the gutters cemented, cement walks leading through the center and cement steps leading up to the elevated circle in the center of the grounds. The trustees expect to sell the lots in the new addition at such a profit that a permanent endowment fund will be created which, in time, will be sufficient to mow the lawn and care for the whole cemetery without taxing the lot owners as is now done, and thus the upkeep of the cemetery will be provided for for all time.

First interments: George Winninger, August 6, 1877; Mary, wife of Crawford Griffith, 1858, probably removed from the old cemetery.

Soldiers:

Baldwin, Thos. E., Lieutenant, Company H, Thirty-fourth Indiana.

Burch, Philip L., Company E, Seventy-ninth Indiana; died 1905.

Baldwin, Thornburg, Mexican War and Surgeon, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Indiana; died 1901.

Crisler, John, Company G, Seventy-third Indiana; died, 1902.

Crisler, Lewis, Company H, Thirty-fourth Indiana; died, 1904.

Davis, W. R., Company E, Eighty-seventh Indiana; died, 1885.

Culver, David, Captain, Company F, Fifth Ohio; died, 1885.

Crawford, J. H., Company D, Thirty-third Indiana; died, 1905.

Gehart, S. A., Mexican War.

Garver, Andrew, Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Indiana; died 1894.

Garrettson, Reed, Company D, Twenty-eighth Indiana; died, 1875.

King, B. L., Company B, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Ohio; died, 1904.

Kelly, Daniel, Company C, Thirty-fifth Indiana; died, 1893.

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Lott, Hiram, Mexican War; died, 1899.
Myers, Ed., Company H, Seventh Indiana.
McConnell, J. H., Company H, Seventy-third Indiana; died, 1890.
Manis, George, Company H, Twenty-ninth Indiana; died, 1879.
McIlvain, Wm., Company H, Thirty-fourth Indiana; died, 1874.
Philapy, J. H., Capt., Company H, First Maryland; died, 1903.
Phiester, S. L., Company E, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Ohio; died, 1894.
Page, George, Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Indiana; died, 1879.
Radabaugh, Company H, Fifty-fifth Indiana; died, 1862.
Oldham, Bryant, died, 1899.
Shepherd, W. H., Company G, Seventy-third Indiana; died, 1863.
Stevens, Geo W., Company C, Sixth Maryland; died, 1903.
Thomas, Minor G., Colonel and Brigadier General, Eighth Minnesota; died, 1897.
Yakey, J. A., Company H, Thirty-fourth Indiana; died, 1862.

Indian Burial Ground

Prior to 1840 when the Indians were the only occupants of Jackson township, there was an Indian village on Deer Creek and they had a burial ground near the west line of the S. E. ¼ of the S. E. ¼ Sec. 16 north of Deer Creek, and on the east side of a ditch or creek in that locality and about half a mile north of the McWilliams cemetery. Mahlon Bell says he remembers the graves, but they are unmarked and the ground is being farmed regardless of the Indian braves lying beneath the plowman's feet.

I. O. O. F. Cemetery

The Odd Fellows cemetery laid out in the seventies has been transferred and is now managed by the Galveston Cemetery Association and the present I. O. O. F. cemetery, consists of a new plat of ground adjoining their old cemetery on the west.

August 18, 1898, Rachel E. Garrettson deeded about eighteen acres of land in the S. E. ¼ section 28 to Freeman Daggett, J. A. Robinson and John Bitler, trustees of the I. O. O. F. lodge, No. 225, and on May 27, 1904, the trustees plat this ground. This is a beautifully laid out cemetery, on the lawn plan, a circle in the center, with curved drives but not now fully improved.

First burial: Rhoda, wife of John D. Moss, December 8, 1899.

Physicians

Doctors are so intimately associated with man's entrance into the world, and often with his exit, are so identified with the daily life of the people, and aid in making history as no other class of citizens, that history would not be complete without a brief notice of the medical profession.

Since the coming of the white man into the wilds of Jackson township in 1841 there have been over thirty doctors located within its border from time to time, and they will be mentioned in alphabetical order.

Dr. Thornburg Baldwin was probably the first doctor to locate in this township. He came to Galveston in 1853, less than a year after it was laid out and three years before any railroad was completed into Cass county. He was one of the old-time country doctors, whose knowledge

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of medicine was gained from practical experience at the bedside. He was born in Ohio in 1820, was a soldier of the Mexican and Civil wars and died at Galveston in 1900, leaving a widow still living.

Dr. John S. Beall, born in Ohio in 1828, attended the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical School in 1853 and 1855, practiced in Illinois in 1863 at Walton, and in 1867 located in Galveston, where he continued in practice until his death in 1895.

Dr. Michael Bitler, born in Pennsylvania in 1813, attended one course of lectures at Cincinnati Medical College, practiced medicine in Galveston from 1868 to 1875, moved to Arcanum, Ohio, where he died some years later. He was married to Elizabeth Van Trees in 1833, and had nine children. He was a surgeon in the Union army.

Dr. Samuel Bitler located in Galveston in 1870 and practiced three years, then one year at Walton, and moved to Howard county and soon after became paralyzed and was in the Soldiers' Home at Dayton. He partially recovered, moved to Arcanum, Ohio, then to Elwood, Indiana, where he is doing a little office business. He was born in Ohio in 1840, married to Salina Campbell and had three children. Mrs. Bitler died and he remarried.

Dr. J. Frank Cornell, one of the leading physicians of Galveston at this time, is a native of Cass county, born in Deer Creek township, February 9, 1870. Educated at Marion and Valparaiso normal schools, taught several terms of school, was superintendent of schools of Cass county one term and then studied medicine and attended the Indiana Medical College and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, in 1902, and since then he has been in active practice at Galveston. He was joined in marriage to Berlind D. Williams, November 7, 1900, and they have two children.

Dr. Samuel Carr. Some time in the fifties there was an erratic doctor by name of Carr, who lived on a farm east of Lincoln. He was an herb doctor, gathered his remedies in the woods and manufactured his own medicines and did quite a business for several years. He sold out about 1860 and moved to Nebraska. He was married and had several children.

Dr. D. K. Fickle came from Clinton county, Indiana, about 1863, and practiced in Galveston and Walton. He resided here for several years and married Rebecca High, of Tipton township. Some years later he abandoned his wife and profession and became a rover, and when last heard from was working on a United Fruit Company vessel sailing between Boston and the West Indies about ten years ago.

Dr. Theodore Kern, according to Helm, lived and practiced in Galveston prior to 1886, but nothing further is known concerning him.

Dr. James C. Loop, one of the first doctors to locate in the south part of the county, was born in Ohio in 1825, attended medical lectures at Cincinnati in 1850, and soon after settled in Cass county, and about 1854 located in Galveston, where he became a leading physician and citizen until his death in 1900. He gave some attention to law and was admitted to the bar. He was an ardent Democrat and his party honored him by sending him to the legislature in 1884. He was a hunter and often went to the wilds of Wisconsin to hunt. He was united in marriage to Sarah Wirts of Virginia in 1844, by whom he had ten children. Two of his sons, Dr. Z. U. and William M. Loop, followed their father's profession.

Dr. Z. U. Loop, son of the above-noticed James C. Loop, was born in Indiana in 1851, and a few years later came with his parents to Galveston, where he has spent practically his entire life. In 1882 he graduated from the Kentucky School of Medicine and has been engaged in

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active practice and running a drug store in Galveston to the present time, although in the past year has somewhat retired and is president of the Galveston Bank. The doctor has been twice married, his present wife was Mrs. Laura A. Darragh, and they have three children. Dr. Loop has affiliated with the Democratic party, but is liberal in his views and is a worker in the cause of temperance and all moral reforms.

Dr. William M. Loop, also a son of Dr. James C. Loop, was born in Ohio in 1848, attended one term at the University of Michigan in 1870, but graduated from Indiana Medical College in 1874. He engaged in practice with his father at Galveston, then in Deer Creek, Carroll county, until his death in 1898.

Dr. H. H. Miller was born in Brooksburg, Indiana, in 1871, educated at the State Normal School at Terre Haute and graduated from the Louisville Medical College in 1897, and the same year opened an office in Galveston, where he has built up a lucrative practice. He was treasurer of the town board two terms. He was united in marriage in 1902 to Miss Elsie M. Thomas, of Galveston, daughter of F. H. Thomas, and they have one child.

Dr. J. B. Moore, born in Indiana in 1841, practiced medicine in Galveston from 1871 to 1874, charter member of the Cass county medical society, moved to Kokomo, where he lived for many years. In 1905 he moved to Seattle, Washington, where he died in 1907, and at his request his remains were cremated and wafted by the breezes of the Pacific to the uttermost parts of the earth.

Dr. Thomas F. Marshall, born in Pennsylvania in 1827, attended the medical college at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1850, located at Lewisburg, Miami township in 1851, where he married Mary C. Eaton, and about 1853 or 1854 moved to Galveston, where he had an extensive practice until his death in 1866. He has one son living near Galveston and a daughter, now Mrs. James W. Hill, of Logansport.

Dr. Thomas J. Maxwell is mentioned by Helm as a practicing physician of Galveston prior to 1886, but we can find no trace of such a man, and it may be that this doctor was Thomas F. Marshall by an error of the printer.

Dr. Robert H. Ross, now in active practice in Galveston, was born in Virginia in 1858, educated in Westfield College, Maryland, and from Indiana Medical College in 1879, practiced at Bennetts Switch, Cassville and Kokomo, and in 1908 located in Galveston. The doctor has been twice married, his present wife being Mary O. Campbell.

Dr. J. S. Smith, born in Camden, Indiana, in 1855, graduated from the Ohio Medical College in 1882, and at once located in Galveston and has been in continuous practice to the present time. He married Anna Jump, of Jackson township, and they have three children. The doctor served on the United States pension board from 1897 to 1903.

Dr. L. A. Simmons was born in Deer Creek township, Cass county, in 1850, and educated in the Logansport and Kokomo high schools. He attended the Indiana Medical College, located in Galveston in 1876, and some years later moved to Kokomo, and in 1907 went to Florida. He was married in Missouri to Susan Hull and they have several children.

Dr. James B. Tennell attended the Eclectic Medical College, Indianapolis, in 1893, practiced two years in Ohio, member of the Ohio State Eclectic Medical Society, was located for a time in Galveston, had ill health and mental ailments, sent to the Cass County Infirmary until room could be made for his admission to Longcliff, but he died in the county infirmary December 31, 1910, aged seventy-seven years, an honorable but unfortunate man.

Dr. Elisha Van Buskirk was born in Wayne county, Indiana, in 1817,

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graduated from the Laporte (Ind.) Medical School in 1849, practiced at Lebanon, and Camden, and in 1852 moved to Jackson township on a farm and did a little practice, but soon turned his entire attention to farming. He was an upright, well-educated citizen, who enjoyed tilling the soil better than dosing out medicine, with all its trials and responsibilities. He died in 1907.

Dr. Williams, according to Helm, was a practicing physician in Galveston during the sixties or early seventies, and some years later Dr. Whitesides was engaged in practice at Galveston.

Dr. Joseph H. Waldron, born in Iowa in 1871, graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, in 1896, licensed to practice in Cass county in 1897, and located at Galveston. He was connected with a patent medicine outfit of questionable character and moved on to greener pastures.

Dr. David C. Barnett is a Cass county production, being born near Georgetown in 1839, and was educated in the public schools of the county. He studied medicine with Dr. Newland, of New London, Indiana, and practiced at Young America, Onward, Kokomo and Hemlock, Indiana, and for some years past has been in active practice at Lincoln. His wife was Virginia Stevens and they have six children.

Dr. V. L. Bryant located in Lincoln about 1886, but his patients were few and far between and he soon moved to brighter medical climes.

Dr. William Floyd was a practitioner in Galveston prior to 1886, but further information is not obtainable concerning him.

Dr. Levi Lennon, about 1890, engaged in practice at Lincoln, but moved to Nebraska and later returned to the land of his nativity, Deer Creek township, relinquished professional work and is now a respected and influential citizen of Deer Creek township.

Dr. H. N. Parrott, born in Fountain county, Indiana, in 1867, came to Cass county in 1897, licensed to practice at Lincoln, where he remained until 1901, and moved to Burnettsville and later to Terre Haute. He married a Miss Myers in 1898, and they had two children when living in Lincoln.

Dr. James O. Ward, born in Clinton county, Indiana, in 1844, graduated from Miami Medical College in 1867, and same year located in Galveston, where he practiced until 1869, when he moved to Peru, where he is still a leading physician of that city. He served for many years on the United States pension board. He was united in marriage to Amelia B. Clements, who died in 1910, leaving two children.

Dr. John B. Wills was born in Union county, Indiana, in 1853, came to Cass county in 1865, attended state normal school at Terre Haute, graduated from the Kentucky School of Medicine in 1880 and at once located in Lincoln in active practice; served as trustee of Jackson township in 1886, and in 1891 moved to Franklin and then to Indianapolis, where he is now engaged in the drug business. He was married in 1878 to Flora E. Campbell, of Deer Creek township, and they have several children.

Dr. M. S. Watkins, brother of A. P. Watkins, practiced for a short time in Lincoln, but left many years ago and is now reported to be living in Terre Haute, engaged in other pursuits.

Roads

When the white man first settled in Jackson township it was a wilderness, and nothing but Indian trails along which they traveled from village to village.

The first wagon road cut out through the forests of this township

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was the Marion and Delphi road extending through the southern part of the township from east to west. Other roads followed Indian trails until the country became improved, when the roads as a rule were straightened and placed on section lines until today Jackson township has roads on nearly every section line or half section line, with seventeen miles of stone roads and twenty-four miles of graveled roads, in addition to the township line roads on the north, south and east, which are also graveled, so that her people can ride with ease and comfort, with farm wagon, buggy or automobile, to any section of the township without having their patience tried by sticking in the mud or a breakdown over corduroy roads of pioneer days.

Galveston

This is a flourishing little town of seven hundred inhabitants, situated near the southeast corner of the township, on the Pennsylvania Railroad and Indiana Union Traction Company's interurban line, seventeen miles from Logansport and eight miles from Kokomo.

The town was laid out in May, 1852, by James Carter, who had previously purchased the site, employed a surveyor and platted forty-five lots on the southeast quarter of section 28, township 25, range 3 east. There has been several additions laid out since that time to accommodate the increasing population. At the time Mr. Carter laid out the original town a dense forest covered all that region except here and there a clearing. There was no railroad through the township, but there was a prospect of a road being built and Mr. Carter was wise enough to anticipate the coming of the railroad to his paper town in the woods. The first house to be erected was a hewed log structure built by George Bell on the lot where F. H. Thomas now resides. In this log house he opened a general store, the first business house in Galveston. Prior to this, however, Thomas K. Hansberry kept a small store on his farm about one-half mile southeast of Galveston, who was evidently the first merchant in the township.

The second merchant in Galveston was Thomas Calhoun, who came soon after the town was laid out and built a log house on the east side of the railroad and sold goods for a time.

The next business firm, and a more pretentious one, was that of B. O. Spencer & Co., who were afterward succeeded by M. B. Knowlton. Mr. Knowlton was identified with the business interests of Galveston for over twenty years, was township trustee and later moved to Logansport, where he died many years ago. B. O. Spencer was a prominent merchant of Logansport. Other early merchants were James Thornton and John Turley, also William Floyd, George Davis, George Williams, Jerry Sutton, Martin Adams, David Culver, E. P. Myers, Felix Graham, Marshall Ellis and Dr. H. Z. Leonard.

First Mechanics

The earliest artisans were Michael Garrigan, blacksmith; Samuel Woodington, carpenter; Mr. Fox, plasterer; Samuel Buzard and Daniel Myers, jacks of all trades.

First physicians were probably Dr. T. Baldwin and Dr. J. C. Loop (see physicians).

First hotel was kept by Dr. Baldwin and David Thomas.

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First Industries

Mr. Knowlton, father of Charles and M. B. Knowlton, built the first mill in Galveston. It was destroyed by fire. He rebuilt the mill and started a flouring mill which blew up in 1870, killing Rollin Tucker. Another grist mill was built and operated by Mr. Forest. It was burned and never rebuilt.

About 1856 Mr. Lamb built a sawmill which was operated by him, B. L. King, Shewman and others; it was changed into a pump factory and finally ceased operations, and since the surrounding timber has been largely cut off the mills have all been closed. The last owners were M. H. Thomas and son.

The only manufactory now being carried on is a furniture factory and planing mill by John Thomas, and a canning factory by Edward Faucett.

Incorporation

In 1870 Galveston was incorporated as a town, but the incorporation was abandoned a few years later as a useless appendage for as small a village as it was at that time; but as time progressed the town grew and was incorporated again in 1904. The first town election was held December 28, 1904, resulting in the election of the following officers:

Trustees.—Carey E. Shaner, Daniel E. Shewman, Walter S. Sines, Elias N. Turley, Dr. J. F. Cornell.

Town Marshal.—Charles Spaulding.

Town Treasurer.—Dr. H. H. Miller.

Town Clerk.—Eugene Masters.

The officers at present are:

Trustees.—Carey E. Shaner, president of the board; Jesse P. Harris, A. G. Vint, W. H. Shirley, Dr. W. E. Garritson.

Marshal.—William I. Frier.

Treasurer.—H. Z. Carey.

Clerk.—Eugene Masters.

During the year 1905 Joseph Vernon, under the direction of the town board, established a grade for the principal streets and ordered their improvement by grading, graveling, cement curb and sidewalks, and the following streets were improved: Griffith, Washington, Howard, Jackson, Syracuse, Main, California, Deer Creek, Water, North and Lincoln, with 2.61 miles of cement sidewalks. In 1905 W. H. Sprinkle was granted a ten-year franchise to construct a system of waterworks. This plant has a twenty-four horse power engine that gives ample pressure for fire purposes. The town has twenty-five fire hydrants paying fifteen dollars each per year, and with the volunteer fire department the town is as well protected against fires as any city. Water is taken from deep wells and is of pure quality for private consumption. Galveston lies forty feet above the bed of Deer Creek that flows along the north edge of the town, affording ample drainage for the system of sewerage that has just been completed at a cost of six thousand seven hundred dollars.

Recently the town granted the Interurban Traction Company a franchise to extend electric wires along the streets and soon Galveston will have a complete electric light system.

The present business is represented by one drug store kept by A. J. Funk, two general stores by F. H. Thomas, successor to his father, Meredith H. Thomas, who started in business here in 1865, and J. H. Burton, successor to J. H. Thomas; two groceries by George W. McCoy and Willard Burrows, general hardware by S. P. Bevington, agricul-

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tural implements, Bell Bros.; stove and tinshop, W. H. Shirley; harness-shop, John Eisenbrey; two elevator companies that shipped last year 874 carloads of grain, stock and other farm products; furniture store and undertaking establishment and planing mill kept by John Thomas; lumber yard by Galveston Lumber Co.; three livery stables, two restaurants, jewelry store, garage and automobile dealer, three blacksmith and repair shops, three barber shops, two millinery stores, one hotel, one weekly newspaper, *Galveston Leader*, edited by S. E. Thurston; five physicians, Z. U. Loop, J. S. Smith, H. H. Miller, J. F. Cornell and R. H. Ross; one dentist, W. E. Garritson; two veterinary surgeons, D. Sinager and S. O. Goodrich; two banks, The Conwell Private Bank, established in 1900, with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars; president, G. W. Conwell; cashier, Lyle Brown; deposits amount to one hundred and forty-two thousand dollars.

First State Bank, organized June 7, 1912, with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars, all held by local men; president, Dr. Z. U. Loop; cashier, H. Z. Carey; deposits amount to seventy thousand dollars.

Great interest is taken in education and the town and Jackson township conduct a joint graded commissioned high school, which is noticed elsewhere. The present school board is composed of F. H. Thomas, president; W. S. Sines, treasurer, and Dr. J. F. Cornell, secretary.

Galveston has a magnificent high school building, erected in 1910 at a cost of twenty-seven thousand dollars; four beautiful brick churches of elegant design; also electric lights, waterworks, improved streets and sidewalks; and above all, a saloonless town, makes Galveston an ideal place to live and bring up a family of children free from the blighting influence of the saloon, yet surrounded by all the luxuries of a city except that which is degrading. Galveston remonstrated the saloons out of existence in 1908, since which time each remonstrance circulated has been renewed by increased majorities, showing its citizens are progressing.

Postoffice

The Galveston postoffice was raised to a third-class or presidential office in October, 1911. The postal receipts for the last fiscal year were two thousand three hundred dollars. Three rural mail routes, Nos. 13, 14 and 15, established in 1903, distribute daily mail to the farmers in all the surrounding country, something that the pioneers of seventy-five years ago never dreamed of. The present efficient postmaster is Frank R. Morrison.

Telephone

In 1903 the Home Telephone Company of Logansport established a telephone exchange in Galveston which is connected with the Logansport exchange, so that patrons either in Galveston or the farmers in the surrounding country can communicate not only with each other but also with any subscriber of the Logansport exchange.

The telephone and the automobile have annihilated time and space. These modern conveniences with free rural mail delivery have put the farmer in touch with the outside world in salient contrast with the monthly mails over mud roads of seventy-five years ago.

Lodges and Societies

Masonic.—Galveston Lodge No. 244, F. & A. M., dates its history from November 6, 1857, when a dispensation was granted authorizing

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the members in that vicinity to work as a lodge. A charter was granted May 25, 1859, and the first officers were: James D. Loder, W. M.; Alexander Murphy, S. W., and Dr. T. Baldwin, J. W. Bro. Murphy was the leader in the lodge for sixteen years. He was born in 1822 and died in 1886. The lodge owns and controls the hall in which they meet. The present officers are: C. N. Hyatt, W. M.; Frank Coulter, S. W.; Carl Logan, J. W.; N. W. Graves, treasurer, and C. E. Faucett, secretary. The lodge is prosperous and has a membership of ninety.

Order of Eastern Star, Galveston Chapter No. 245, was organized some years ago.

Odd Fellows

Galveston Lodge No. 225, I. O. O. F., was organized July 8, 1861, with the following charter members: G. W. Harness, T. F. Marshall, S. B. Sprinkle, J. Martin, George W. Guinn, C. Griffith, D. A. Gassaway, Francis Long, I. W. Chapin.

The first officers were: G. W. Guinn, N. G.; J. W. Morgan, V. G.; T. F. Marshall, secretary.

The lodge owns its hall, having built the third story over F. H. Thomas' store and occupied it until 1909, when they sold it and built their present hall, being the third story over the T. J. Johnson building, at a cost of two thousand three hundred dollars.

Present officers are: Hugh H. Klepfer, N. G.; A. G. Roller, V. G.; A. L. Robertson, recording secretary; John Bitler, financial secretary; J. A. McClain, treasurer.

Daughters of Rebekah, Galveston Lodge No. 610, was organized several years ago.

Improved Order of Red Men

Godfrey Tribe No. 239 was organized June 28, 1898, with twenty-three charter members.

The first officers were: J. S. Smith, sachem; E. T. Ballard, senior sagamore; P. H. Copeland, junior sagamore; T. R. Morrison, chief of records.

The lodge erected a hall at an outlay of fifteen hundred dollars. The present membership is seventy-eight, officered as follows: Thomas Johnson, sachem; Truman Armstrong, senior sagamore; Walter Gabriel, junior sagamore; D. L. Klepfer, chief of records.

Degree of Pocahontas, Saco Council No. 113, was organized a few years ago.

Knights of Pythias

Amity Lodge No. 362 was organized a number of years ago. They own their hall and are in a prosperous condition, as is also Union Banner Temple No. 185, of Pythian Sisters.

Grand Army of the Republic

Daniel Pratt Post No. 50, G. A. R., was organized March 23, 1882, by Conrad J. Stanley, of Kokomo, with the following charter members: James M. Bell, Henry M. Garritt, George W. Oden, Josiah M. Waddell, John W. McClammer, George W. Weaver, Simmons Ramsey, Dr. H. C. Gemmill, S. B. Wallace, Reed Shewman, William Murphy, A. Merrell, G. W. Stevens, G. W. Emery, A. H. Thomas, J. H. Bigger, J. H. Phillopy, David Culver, B. L. King, S. W. Hart, J. Shewman, H. W. Marsh, P. W. Wagoner, H. B. Rule, M. Conk, William R. Davis.

First officers: David Culver, commander; Simmons Ramsey, vice

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commander; Reed Shewman, junior vice commander; A. B. Rule, chaplain; H. C. Gemmill, surgeon; James Bell, quartermaster.

Present commander, A. C. Garrett. The old soldiers are rapidly dropping from the ranks and only twenty comrades are left to guard the post.

Many years ago this post erected a hall and at that time was the only G. A. R. post in the state to own their hall.

The Thalian Cornet Band

This was a creditable musical band consisting of twelve members, organized in April, 1876, with W. E. Baldwin as leader. For many years this band, with occasional changes, was a favorite in all the surrounding towns, but finally disbanded.

Galveston City Band was organized in the fall of 1912. It is composed of nearly twenty members, and under the leadership of L. O. Goodrich is making rapid progress and will soon be equal to or superior to the old Thalian band.

Lincoln

The town of Lincoln is situated in the north central part of Jackson township on the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Indiana Union Traction Company's trolley line, running from Logansport to Indianapolis. It was laid out by Andrew Howard and Williamson Wright in May, 1852, before the railroad was built through the town, although the survey had been made. The town was named for Theodore Lincoln, who was a surveyor and laid out the town near the center of section 17. Several additions have since been made to the original plat. Soon after the town was laid out, or probably before, Williamson Wright built a large sawmill and did an extensive business, as this was a heavily timbered country, and there has always been a sawmill at the place until in recent years it has been abandoned on account of scarcity of timber. Mahlon Bell was about the last to operate the sawmill.

The first store was built by Williamson Wright and operated by Abner Flint. John Ingram, James Baker, Howard Shanks and Mahlon Bell were early storekeepers.

The first physician to locate here was Dr. H. C. Lester. He afterwards moved to Logansport, became afflicted mentally and died in Longcliff asylum, July 16, 1898.

P. Peters was the first carpenter, and A. B. Rule the first blacksmith in the town.

The present businesses of the town consists of two general stores conducted by W. A. Devinney and Devinney & Fitzer; hardware and implement store by O. M. Shirley; grain elevator by Watkins & Cripe. The latter firm also handle coal, live stock, etc.; one blacksmith shop by James Cassingham; two barber shops by Willard Gore and Winfield Elkins.

Dr. D. C. Barnett looks after the health of the town. A fine brick school building containing two rooms furnish ample educational advantages, and a handsome new Methodist church where regular services are held supply spiritual food, and rich, well improved farm lands that surround the town provide abundant material food, with much to spare, which is shipped out to the general market by A. P. Watkins & Co.

A postoffice was established at Lincoln in March, 1856, soon after the railroad was completed, and J. N. Ingram was the first postmaster. The present postmistress is Mrs. Cora Burks. One rural mail route,

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No. 15, established in 1903, runs out from Lincoln, which is a great convenience to the surrounding farmers. The present population is reported to be about two hundred.

Incidents, Fatalities, Etc.

Jacob Myers, in 1843, became lost in the forest while out hunting, and was frozen to death a mile or two west of Galveston. (See cemetery notes.)

Novel Suicide

About forty years ago a highly respected family by the name of Kirkpatrick lived south of Galveston. Mr. Kirkpatrick was a justice of the peace. Mrs. Kirkpatrick, in a temporary mental depression, threw her body head-first into a rain barrel.

Killing of Brown

On May 11, 1908, Robert M. Catterman shot and killed James T. Brown on the latter's farm north of Galveston two miles. Cotterman was a tenant and a dispute arose between tenant and landlord about the vacation of the farm, and Brown attacked Cotterman with a club, when he shot Brown with a shotgun, killing him instantly. Cotterman was tried for murder in the circuit court, but was acquitted.

Pioneer Hardships

In 1844, when Jackson township was a veritable howling wilderness, Mrs. T. J. Edwards was left alone one night in their cabin home just south of Deer Creek and miles away from any other habitation. She was in a delicate condition and the howling of wolves around the cabin all night so frightened her that she miscarried and died from the effects. There were no roads or bridges in the township at this time and her parents rode thirty-five miles on horseback to attend the funeral. They ferried the bodies across Deer creek in a canoe, and these were the first burials in the Patterson cemetery. Mrs. Edwards was a sister to Joseph and Samuel Gray, and the husband, T. J. Edwards, is still living in Wisconsin in advanced years (1908).

Mrs. Nellie Turnpaugh, daughter of Caleb Sprinkle, near Lincoln, in a despondent mental state, threw herself and two small boys from the interurban bridge across Deer creek into the creek, April 28, 1913, and she and one boy were drowned. The other escaped by wading ashore.

Reference Biographies.

The biographies of the following residents, many of whom are dead, have been published in Helm's History in 1886, and will not be reproduced here, as they can be found by reference to that work:

William Armstrong, dead; Dr. T. Baldwin, 1820, died 1901; Dr. John S. Beal, 1828, dead; James Bell, 1827, died 1895; Mahlon Bell, 1849, living; John Campbell, 1821, dead; Isaac V. Canine, 1822; William P. Chick, 1825; Michael Couch, 1837, living; Freeman Daggett, 1827, died 1909; Geeorge W. Davis, 1832, died 1910; David Davisson, 1835, living; Charles Davisson, 1857, living; Joseph G. Dehaven, 1854, dead; Jacob H. Eisenbrey, 1820, dead; George W. Emery, 1842; David T. Fickle, 1819, died 1894; Hezekiah Frush, 1815, dead; Joshua Garrett, 1809, dead; Jacob S. Garritson, 1825, dead; Walter M. Graham, 1826,

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dead; Joseph Graves, 1800, died 1883; John J. Graves, 1832, dead; Newberry W. Graves, 1830, living; Rufus C. Griffith, 1854, living; Rev. Allen Hill, 1831, dead; Simeon A. House, 1843, dead; Barnabas S. King, 1832, dead; Dr. S. F. Landry, 1834, died 1890; James A. Lewis, 1820, dead; Geo. W. Logan, 1827, dead; Dr. J. C. Loop, 1825, died 1900; Dr. Z. U. Loop, 1851, living; Hiram Latt, 1820, dead; Jas. S. McWilliams, 1844, dead; John W. Morgan, 1820, dead; George W. Oden, 1843, living; Simmons Ramsey, 1836, dead; Morton E. Ray, 1863, living; J. A. Rodabaugh, 1850, living; James M. Rank, 1836, living; Samuel T. Rank, 1844, living; Caleb H. Sprinkle, 1846, living; William F. Stanley, 1849, living; Henry Stauffer, 1799, dead; John W. Stauffer, 1829; Hewitt L. Thomas, 1805, died 1896; M. H. Thomas, 1826, died 1898; Alvin H. Thomas, 1846, dead; Frank H. Thomas, 1853, living; Charles F. Thomas, 1856, living; Daniel W. Thomas, 1856, living; John Turley, 1832, died 1912; Elisha Van Buskirk, 1817, dead; Samuel B. Wallace, 1836, living;

FIVE OCTOGENARIANS

1. Samuel Kepner. 2. Geo. W. Harness. 3. Elias Young. 4. John W. Stouffer. 5. Andrew B. Rule.

John L. Wampler, 1811, dead; A. P. Watkins, 1856, living; George W. Williams, 1839, dead; Dr. John B. Wills, 1853, dead; H. A. Wooley, 1829, dead; Mrs. Elizabeth A. Yakey, 1804, dead.

Vearey Jump, son of Vearey and Nancy (Briton) Jump, was born in the state of Delaware in 1812 and settled near Lincoln in Jackson township in 1843, when there was not a dozen houses in the township, and those were made of round logs. He was a man of energy and was always on the "jump," and no man in the township did more to clear the forest and develop the township and change a dense forest into fertile fields than Mr. Jump. He lived to a ripe old age, and while he was a modest man and never pushed himself forward, yet he exerted a quiet and lasting influence in the community where he lived for over sixty years. He died in 1903 at the age of ninety-one. He was married in Hamilton county, Indiana, in 1839, and had four children, only two of whom are living, William Jump, born in 1843, and now living on a farm near Lincoln, and Annie (Jump) Smith, residing in Galveston.

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Elias Young is the oldest resident now living in Jackson township, being in his ninety-sixth year. He is a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born November 12, 1817, came to Cass county in 1850, settled at Circleville, Tipton township, and in 1850 moved to Galveston. He was a tanner and shoemaker until age compelled his retirement, and he is now cared for in the Odd Fellows' home at Greensburg, Indiana. He was twice married and has one son, Francis M. Young, living at Bunker Hill, and Edward, residing in Galveston, and a daughter, Ida Young, of Kokomo, Indiana.

Mr. Young is a remarkably well preserved man of his age and can remember the entire history and development of Jackson township from a wilderness with wild animals the only occupants, through the various stages of development up to its present high state of cultivation. Mr. Young believes in the ultimate triumph of good over evil and that all will be saved.

Daniel Terflinger was a pioneer of Jackson township and early in 1848 made an original entry of the southeast quarter of section 28, township 28, just north of Galveston. This was virgin forest untouched by the hand of man. He came to Fort Wayne, and down the "raging canal" to Logansport, and walked through to his forest home. He carried his rifle, which defended him against wild animals and afforded a means of securing game, his principal sustenance. The deadly malaria claimed this sturdy settler in 1851, but his widow survived and and lived to be eighty-eight years old. They were the parents of three sons and eight daughters, only four of whom are now living. One son, Benjamin F., was a member of the Seventy-third Indiana Regiment and died in the service of his country. The second son, Jonah V., was a Union soldier in the Twenty-fifth Ohio Regiment, and at the close of the war settled down on the original homestead, but his occupation was teacher and minister. He was married to Miss Laura Beckett in 1873, and they have two children, Fannie (deceased) and Dr. Fred W. Terflinger, now superintendent of Longcliff Insane Asylum.

Daniel Terflinger, grandfather of Dr. F. W. Terflinger, was of German descent. His father served in the Revolutionary war under General Greene and died in Seneca county, Ohio, in 1860 at the advanced age of one hundred and four years. In religious matters the Terflinger family were divided between the United Brethren and the Methodists. The original tract of land entered by Mr. Terflinger, Sr., has never changed hands, but is still owned by descendants of the original purchaser.

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CHAPTER XLIX

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP

BOUNDARIES—CREEKS—FIRST SETTLERS—ORGANIZATION—FIRST BIRTHS—FIRST DEATH—MILLS AND INDUSTRIES—CHURCHES—CEMETERIES—SCHOOLS—TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES—VILLAGES—GEORGETOWN—LAKE CICOTT—CURVETON—NORTH LEXINGTON—PHYSICIANS—ROADS AND IMPROVEMENTS—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS—BIOGRAPHIES

Jefferson township was named after our third president and lies in the western part of the county and embraces the greater part of congressional township 27 north, range 1 west. It is bounded on the north by Boone township, on the east by Noble, on the west by White county and on the south by Carroll county and the Wabash river. Crooked creek is the most important watercourse, and is a stream of considerable size. It receives its name from the tortuous course in which it flows: arising in the northeast corner, flows westward, southwest, southeast, south and again southwest, emptying into the Wabash river a mile below Georgetown. It has numerous tributaries, affording ample drainage. This stream furnished abundant water power in the early settlement of the country and was an important factor in inducing immigration to this part of the county. The southern part of Jefferson is characterized by a broken surface and in some places along the Wabash may be seen precipitous limestone bluffs of romantic boldness. The country adjacent to Crooked creek and its tributaries is also hilly and broken, while the north and west parts of the township are comparatively level and in some places flat and marshy, although the extensive system of drainage in recent years has reclaimed the swamps and converted them into the most fertile and productive farm lands, whilst the sand hills in the northwest section produce a superior quality of certain vegetables. The soil is not naturally as strong and fertile as some other townships, but with drainage and careful cultivation produces abundant crops of all agricultural products adapted to this climate, and an average with the other sections of the county. Lake Cicott, the only lake in the county, is located in sections 20 and 21, Jefferson township. This is a beautiful sheet of water covering an area of about one hundred acres. The waters of the lake are of crystal purity, and it is surrounded on three sides by beautiful wooded hills, making it one of the most romantic and loveliest pieces of nature's handiwork in Cass county.

FIRST SETTLEMENT

Jefferson township, lying on the Wabash river and easy of access by boat or pirogue, which was the only means of reaching the wilderness of Cass county, unless by foot over Indian trails, was early settled. George Cicott was the first white man to set foot within the present boundaries of this township. He was a French-Canadian who for many

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years lived and traded with the Pottawattomie Indians and married an Indian wife.

The Indians looked upon him as one of their number and he was, so far as the rights and privileges of the tribe were concerned. By the treaty of 1826 a reservation of over one thousand acres in the southern part of the township was ceded to him, as were also other tracts of land, including the present site of Logansport. From the sale of these lands he accumulated quite a fortune. Immediately after the cession of these lands in 1826, or possibly 1827, Mr. Cicott settled on his reservation at what was afterwards known as Georgetown, and opened a trading post and dealt almost exclusively with the Indians, as there were at that time no white settlers in the township. He erected the first mill in the township in 1829 near the present site of Georgetown, and used the water from Crooked creek as a motive power to run the mill. This was a saw and grist mill and was at first operated for the benefit of the Indians, but the white settlers, who soon began to find their way to the wilds of Jefferson, highly prized the products of this mill both for its lumber and meal which it turned out. There is some doubt whether or not this mill was the first one built in Cass county, and the writer is not prepared to say, although General Tipton's mill on Eel river in Logansport is supposed to antedate Cicott's mill at Georgetown. Mr. Cicott died about 1833.

The next settler was William Price, who came in 1828 and located on the north bank of the Wabash river in section 3, township 26, on what was later known as the Elsroth farm. For nearly a year he and Mr. Cicott were the only white residents of the township, their only companions being Indians.

In 1829 John Myers settled on a portion of Cicott's reserve, and in 1830 Peter Elsroth located near Mr. Price; Maj. Ben Smith in section 33; James Williams in section 36, and Andrew McMillen to the north.

In 1830 Beaufort Banta settled in section 24, where he resided until his death in 1888. He was born in Kentucky in 1808, was a man of fine appearance, tall and commanding figure. He had marked individuality, conviction and courage. In politics he was a Whig and later a Republican, and often made political speeches. He had a large family, of which his sons, Benjamin, William, Caleb and John Banta, are still honored residents of the county.

In 1831 came Robert and Alexander Gray and located in the southern part of the township. Robert became captain of militia and was known as Captain Gray. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1796, and died in 1868, and lies at rest in the Georgetown cemetery. He was a large and powerful man, was justice of the peace for many years and often referee in disputes between neighbors. Politically he was an ardent Democrat. He was the father of eight children, all of whom are now dead.

Alexander Gray was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, located on section 33, Jefferson township, on land now owned by his son Harrison Gray. He had dark curly hair, was a plain man, unostentatious in his demeanor, a clean man with sturdy Christian character, and a leader in the Pisgah Presbyterian church. He had an invalid wife for whom he cared like a child. He greatly aided in the development of Jefferson township until the time of his death in 1875.

James Gray, another brother, was born in Pennsylvania in 1802, married Katharine Duncan in Pennsylvania in 1828, came to Jefferson township in 1839, and was a prominent pioneer farmer until his death. His children were: John, James D., Thomas, Alexander, Hamilton and Martha, all of whom are dead except the latter, now the wife of Lemuel Powell, of Bethlehem township.

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Abraham Hildebrandt came in 1834 and located in section 33, on land now owned by his grandchildren. He was a prudent, upright man, and spent a long and useful life aiding in the development of Jefferson township. He died in 1892. His wife was Lucy Weirick. Larkin Herman was a settler in 1835. He was a school teacher and farmer, and was the father of Mrs. John Banta.

About this time Taylor Sturgeon settled in section 22, John Kistler in section 25, Dr. James Gordon in Cicott's reserve, Aaron Renberger, father of Commissioner George Renberger, in section 8, David Weirick in section 33, Joseph Day near Georgetown, Daniel Bell near Georgetown, William Nethercutt, John Shaw, Israel Watts, Daniel Small, John Watts and Alexander Scott. The latter was the first preacher in the township. About 1835 the following well remembered pioneers became citizens of the township: William Hughes, Daniel Devore, John Hicks, Thomas Martindale, George Houk, Thomas Harless, Robert Gillum, S. M. Braden, John McMillen, John W. Wilson and Thomas Pritchard. The next few years witnessed the arrival of many well-known settlers, some of whom are: Robert Donovan, William Craig, Thomas Patterson, Robert Jellison, Alexander Smith, Michael Bruner, Benjamin Baxter, Jefferson Rhodes, Alexander Seawright, Timothy Callaway, William M. Rogers, James Burket, John Crain, I. C. Thompson, S. M. McClure, James Hood, Silas Atchison, Wesley Johnson, Daniel Short, John Winegardner, John Miller, Samuel Tam, Joseph Galbreth, Isaac Dill, John Crook, William Barr.

Organization of the Township

Jefferson township was organized and the first election held September 6, 1831, at the cabin of John Myers, near Georgetown. Maj. Daniel Bell acted as inspector of the election, and it did not take all night to count the ballots, for there were only six votes cast—all of which were cast for Joseph Day for justice of the peace and for Robert Gray and Beaufort Banta, trustees.

First Births

Elizabeth, daughter of Beaufort and Elizabeth Banta, born March 17, 1831, and Barbara, daughter of Robert and Barbara Gray, born September 22, 1832.

Early Deaths

Probably the first deaths that occurred in the township were Barbara, the four-months-old daughter of Robert Gray, who died December 26, 1832, and Peter Price, who died in 1833, and were interred in the Georgetown cemetery.

Mills and Industries

Crooked creek in early days afforded abundant water power and gave this part of the county superior manufacturing facilities, and within a short period after the first settlement several mills were erected at different points along this stream.

The first mill in the township was erected at Georgetown in 1829 by George Cicott. This was a sawmill, and later a corn cracker attachment was made to grind corn for the early settlers. This mill was operated by different parties for twenty-five years or more.

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About 1833 John Myers built a sawmill on Crooked creek above the Cicott mill and ran it for some years, but it has long since disappeared.

The Garrett mill on Crooked creek above the Reed mill, in section 14, was erected in about 1835. This was both a saw and grist mill and was successfully operated for ten years or more, when it was washed out during a freshet and was never rebuilt.

Andrew Waymire was Cass county's pioneer millwright, and about 1835 erected a grist mill for Pollard and Wilson, but it was known as the Waymire mill. It stood on Crooked creek near the corner of section 10. It was afterwards purchased and operated by George Houck, but ceased operations in the later fifties.

About 1838 Alexander Seawright built a sawmill on Crooked creek, in section 26, and in 1843 erected a large grist mill on the same site. This was perhaps the largest mill ever erected in the township, being four stories in height and fitted up with four run of buhrs, and did a heavy business until it was totally destroyed by fire in 1847, and was never rebuilt.

James Gordon, father of Max Gordon, about 1840 erected a second sawmill at Georgetown and operated it for some years, but it gradually fell into desuetude.

The Reed Mill

John Fisher built a grist mill on Crooked creek, in section 14, about 1858, known as the Reed mill. Later D. L. Fisher purchased it and was operated by him, Beaufort Banta, Amos Johnson and others, but was finally abandoned.

About 1868 or 1869 Jacob Ringer erected a flouring mill on Crooked creek, about one-half mile west of Pisgah church, section 23. It was successfully operated by several parties, Mr. Michaels being the last, when, in 1885, it was destroyed by fire and never rebuilt.

Taylor Sturgeon erected a small carding machine and woolen mill on the north end of Crooked creek in Jefferson township. It was a small affair and only ran for a few years.

Enoch Cable built a large grist mill at Georgetown on the site of Cicott's first sawmill, about 1868. In recent years it was supplied with new roller process by Wesley Frick and was doing a good business until it was burned down, February 20, 1911, entailing a loss of over three thousand dollars. The fire was supposed to have been of incendiary origin. There was freshly fallen snow on the ground and tracks in the snow were traced to a certain house in Georgetown, and the man was indicted by the grand jury, tried and acquitted, but many believed him to be guilty. In 1912 Mr. Frick erected a small mill on the site of the ruins of his old mill and is grinding feed, corn and buckwheat only. This with a small grist mill at Pipe creek are the only water power mills now being operated in Cass county.

About 1840 William Rector built a small distillery on Crooked creek, in section 14, and turned out a fair article of "bug juice," but that kind of goods was not in great demand by the good people of Jefferson and he soon closed his questionable business.

Jefferson township had better water power facilities than any other township in the county and a greater number of mills have been erected within her boundaries than any other township in the county, but all have disappeared. Three causes have operated to close these mills. First, cutting the forests and draining the land have caused the water to flow rapidly off, so that the water power is not efficient or constant; second, the timber is practically all cut and no demand for sawmills,

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and the third cause is the concentration of effort into large factories and mills which has driven out the small mills, and probably a fourth reason is the building of good roads and railroads, which render it easy to distribute goods from the large central mills and factories. So that of the scores of small mills that formerly dotted Cass county none remains today. A new era has come, the old gives way to the new in the onward progress of civilization, yet some features of the old we yield with regret, the neighborhood sociability and community of interests.

Churches

The pioneers brought Christianity with them into the wilderness of Jefferson and as soon as a few settlers could be gathered together they began to hold religious meetings. It is reported that the first meetings were held in the cabin of Robert Gray about 1833 to 1835, by the Christian (Disciple) denomination. These first meetings were conducted by Elders William Hicks, John and Alexander Scott, pioneer preachers, who settled in Clay township. They conducted religious worship at the cabins of the pioneers for several years, but never culminated in a permanent organization. About this time the Dunkards or German Baptists began to hold meetings in the cabin of David Weirick, but they also failed to effect an organization, and the Christian or New Light denomination were the first to perfect a church organization in the township.

Crooked Creek Christian (New Light) Church

This is said to be the oldest church organization in the township and was formally launched in 1839 at the house of Solomon Burket, who then lived in section 11 and officiated as the organizing minister. The following names appear on the charter roll: Solomon and Sarah Burket, Thomas and Lida Martindale, Thomas and Sarah Vernon, John and Rebecca Hicks, David and Sarah McCombs, Jonathan and Elizabeth Martindale, Mary Dale, Joseph Lewis, James Shaw, John and Rhoda Watts, and possibly others. The first year after the organization meetings were held in private houses and at the log schoolhouse in the neighborhood, but in 1840 the congregation erected a neat little frame church on land donated by John Garrett, situated in the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter section 3, Jefferson township, but deeds were not executed until November 14, 1863, when Joshua Garrett conveyed the ground to the trustees of the church: David McCombs, Hollingsworth Vernon and Larkin Austin. This first little church building served the congregation until 1881, when it was replaced by the present commodious frame house of worship which represents a capital of $1,400.

A Sunday school was organized in 1860 and has been successfully conducted since that date and is a great aid in the upbuilding of the church which now has an active membership of ninety. A cemetery is maintained by the society.

The following ministers have served as pastors or supply:

Solomon Burket, 1838-42; Rev. —— Briggs; Abraham Sneethers; Rev. —— Myers; George Abbott, 1863-6; William Hazlet, 1866-70; William Winegardner, 1873-5; D. N. Fowler, 1875-7; Kendle West, 1877-81; D. W. Fowler, 1881-3; S. M. McNeely, 1883-6; J. N. Ulery, 1886-9; Taylor Jackman, 1889-90; C. V. Strickland and wife, 1891; D.

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N. Fowler, 1891-4; Samuel McNeely, 1894-00; C. E. McCoy, 1900-02; Silas Mosstettler, 1902-04; S. M. McNeely, 1904-10; J. H. Walker, 1910-11; William Newhouse, 1911-13.

Pisgah Presbyterian Church

This church was organized by the Rev. M. M. Post, September 24, 1836, in a log schoolhouse then located in section 17, Noble township, with nineteen charter members, to wit: John, Benjamin, Sarah, Rosannah and Anna Adair, William and Catharine Loman, Taylor and Eunice Sturgeon, Margaret Smith, Joseph Gibson, George, Susan, Jane and Sarah McMillen, John, Margaret and Sarah Wilson. The first elders of the church were William Loman, John Adair and Joseph Gibson. John Wilson and Benjamin Adair were elected deacons. Meetings were held at irregular intervals in the old log schoolhouse and at private residences, usually conducted by Father Post, until 1840 when a hewed log church was erected in section 18, Noble township, on land belonging to Mrs. Jane McMillen. Some years later the adjoining farm was sold, before any deeds were made to the church, and the ground upon which the log church stood reverted to the purchaser of the contiguous lands and the old log church, the first erected in Noble township, was converted into a stable by the purchaser, and the congregation worshipped in schoolhouses, chiefly in the schoolhouse located near Curveton.

The matter of selecting a site and building a church agitated the congregation for some years. The congregation was divided. Those living west of Crooked creek desired that the church be built near them, but those residing east of the creek contended that it be erected on their side; so matters dragged along for years, but finally a compromise was agreed to, and on April 16, 1852, John Wilson deeded one and one-fourth acres of ground situated in section 23, Jefferson township, to the trustees of the church, A. E. Gray, Alexander Seawright and Richard Pryor. Soon after a contract for building a church edifice was let to Richard Pryor for the sum of $425. A neat frame structure was soon completed and dedicated to the service of the Master, March 12, 1853. This building, with some minor improvements, served the congregation until 1910, when it was replaced by the present modern house of worship, constructed of cement or "stucco" at a cost of $6,000. This new building was dedicated June 11, 1911. The building committee who so faithfully and energetically prosecuted the construction of the new church were Caleb Banta, J. E. Buchanan and Schuyler Gibson. The present trustees are: Jonah Michaels, J. E. Buchanan and Schuyler Gibson; treasurer, Wilson Seawright.

A Sunday school was instituted in 1831, long before the church organization, at the residence of Mrs. Jane McMillen, who then lived in the west edge of Noble township. Rev. M. M. Post was the moving spirit in the organization of both the Sunday school and the church and was their pastor at intervals until his death in 1876.

The present membership is about forty. A cemetery adjoins the church.

In addition to Father Post the following ministers have had pastoral charge of the congregation:

James Gordon, 1855-9; Rev. —— Randall; J. A. Veal, 1859-63; James Jack, 1864; Amos Jones, 1875-8; Gilbert Small, 1881-8; William Peters, 1888-95; James Porter, 1900-05; E. A. Cameron, 1904-08; William R. Shelt; Robert Rankin; William Thompson, 1864-70; Rev. —— Bohannan, 1878-81; William Kouts, 1895-99; William Lippett; Rev. Kirchoff, present pastor.

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Center Presbyterian Church

This society is an offshoot of Pisgah church and dates its history from about 1852, when that church was located and erected. Those living west of Crooked creek were dissatisfied with the location of Pisgah church, and organized Center Presbyterian church under the leadership of Revs. Ed. W. Wright, Levi Hughes and R. Bell. The first meetings were held in Martindale schoolhouse in Boone township, and later in private residences. The organization was perfected in Martindale schoolhouse, November 16, 1854, with the following charter members: William Barr, Sarah Barr, William and Nancy Williamson, James, Robert and Elizabeth Benson, John, Sarah and Newton H. Benson, William Rogers, Elizabeth Murphy, Sarah Fry, Jane McNitt, Mary J. McNitt, Ann Houk, George and Mary J. Williamson. In 1858 the congregation erected a comfortable house of worship on land donated by John Watts, situated in the north half of the southeast quarter section 9, Jefferson township. This is a frame structure 30x40 feet in dimensions and cost $1,000.

Robert McNitt hauled the boulders with an ox team from the bed of Crooked creek, with which to build the foundation. This is not a large congregation, the present membership is only forty, but what they lack in numbers is more than compensated for by the earnest Christian work of its members, and the church has wielded a great influence for good in the community.

The following pastors have served the congregation:

Rev. —— Bell; Robert Irvin, 1854; William P. Crouch; McKnight Williamson; James Matthews, 1872; James T. Patterson; M. M. Post; Amos Jones; A. B. Bohannan; Gilbert Small; W. P. Koutz, 1860; A. J. Arick; W. S. Peters, 1887-91; Simpson, 1892-97; J. B. Porter, 1900-02; A. J. Cameron, 1904-06; E. M. McKlosky, 1907; T. E. Hughes; W. R. Shelt, 1907; George R. Hill; W. T. Lippert, 1908; W. S. Peters, 1910; C. H. Kirocroft, 1912.

Zion German Evangelical Church

This church was organized in 1855, at the residence of Jacob Yenney, by Rev. Jacob Grommiller with a charter membership, composed of Jacob Yenney and wife, Jacob Gougle and wife, George Gougle and John Gougle. This little band of earnest German Christians held religious meetings at private residences and occasionally in a schoolhouse, keeping the fold together in the Master's service until 1870, when a neat frame church edifice was built in the northwest corner of Jefferson township on land donated by Elizabeth and George Gougle, they conveying to the trustees of the church a lot thirteen rods square on September 23, 1870.

In 1904 the original church building was replaced by the present frame structure, with an outlay of $620. The congregation has steadily increased and now numbers forty-five.

A Sunday school was organized in 1855 and is still maintained. The congregation's spiritual welfare has been in charge of the following pastors: Rev. Kaney, Rev. Spohn, Rev. Kaley, Rev. Wickous, Rev. Wildermuth, Rev. Bothemay, Rev. Wales, Rev. Teder, Rev. Smith, Rev. Oaks, Rev. Snyder, Rev. Alberts, Rev. Heil, Rev. Reper, Rev. J. K. Kroft, Rev. Ruel, Rev. Bumgartner, Rev. Teaney, Rev. Overmeyer, Rev. Stowell, Rev. Bailer, Rev. Shoe, Rev. Brocker, Rev. Weisjohn, Rev. Holderman; Rev. W. A. Stowell, 1912, present pastor.

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Lake Cicott Methodist Episcopal Church

This flourishing congregation is of recent date. There being no church in this neighborhood, the good people were gathered together at Lake Cicott in 1903 by Revs. F. G. Howard and George Jones, and an organization perfected with a charter membership of thirty-two, as follows:

Henry and Mary Young; Asa, Ida, Harry, Halleck, Ella and Bert Fisher; Sarah Geir; Sarah and Pearl Baehme; Jacob and Ella Williams; Sarah, James and Mahala Burtis; Turpie, Nora, Bessie, John and Ralph Saunders; Charles, Ella, Lee, Susie, Minnie and F. M. Million; Orpha Bingaman, Effie Gordon, Sarah Burk, Emma Gardner, G. B. Harrington; Ada, Fay and Mabel Calloway; Albert, Ella, Tona and Quincy Hildebrandt, Mary Green, Bertha Stewart, Samuel and Ada Berry, John and Theodore Cassman, Fred McDowell, Emma and Maggie Liston, Pauline Banta; David, Hattie and Susie Shields; Daniel, Jane and Flora Foglesong, Max Williams and George Webster.

During the year 1904 the congregation secured lot No. 13 in Million's addition to the town of Lakeville, at Lake Cicott, situated in the southeast quarter section 21, Jefferson township, and erected a substantial house of worship, the material being cement blocks. The cost of the church complete was $2,350. A Sunday school was organized in 1904 and is in a prosperous condition, as is also a Ladies' Aid Society. The church is doing a grand work in the Master's vineyard and has a membership of fifty. The following ministers have had pastoral charge:

A. M. Bowman, 1904-6; C. C. Harold, 1907-8; J. F. Kendrick, 1909-10; C. H. Hickman, 1911-12.

Baptist Church

About 1838 the Old School (Hard Shell) Baptists organized a society in the northeast corner of Jefferson township under the leadership of Rev. Andrew Veal, who lived in that neighborhood at that time, and for many years thereafter.

About 1839 Vincent Calvin, Henry Garrett and Andrew Veal were appointed trustees to erect a suitable house of worship. They secured a location on the northeast corner of section 10, Jefferson township, and built a hewed log church, but owing to removals of some of the members and the weak society, the building was never fully completed and never dedicated, and the Crooked Creek church, a few miles to the northeast, in Harrison township, received the few remaining members of this society, and the log church building was sold in 1843 to Aaron J. Fuller, father of John A. Fuller, and moved about two miles to the north in Boone township on Mr. Fuller's farm and occupied as a residence for many years, and this church society became extinct.

Cemeteries

Jefferson township, being settled early before churches were organized, and being hilly, making travel difficult, and remote from town, when the grim reaper entered the pioneer cabin, as it frequently did, because the unacclimated settlers were easy victims to the deadly malaria, the early settler was compelled to entomb his dead on a nearby knoll on his own farm, and we find many of the hills of Jefferson dotted with pioneer graves, and we find as many as eighteen different places where the dead sleep the sleep that knows no waking.

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Pisgah Church Cemetery

On April 6, 1852, John Wilson deeded the ground to the trustees of the church for a church site and burial ground, although interments were made here prior to the above date. Probably the first burial was Elizabeth, daughter of Alex. E. Gray, in 1852, and a child of William Smith. The oldest inscriptions on the monuments are wife of Richard Pryor, 1842, and children of Alexander Seawright, February 12 and June 9, 1848.

A church was erected and is still maintained. The churchyard is beautifully located and neatly kept, and contains some handsome monuments.

List of soldiers buried here:

Ezra Geer, Company H, First Ohio Light Artillery; William Johnson, Company K, Ninety-ninth Indiana; James McClosky, Company K, One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Ohio, died 1870; D. Z. McMillen, Company K, Fifth Indiana Cavalry, died 1895; William Seawright, Company G, Seventy-third Indiana, died 1867; Dr. Singer, —— Ohio Regiment, died 1874; Samuel S. Vernon, Company C, Forty-sixth Indiana; Andrew Wiley, Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-first Indiana, died 1898.

Winegardner Now Davis Cemetery

This cemetery is situated two and one-half miles west of Lake Cicott in the southwest quarter, section 19, and the largest and best kept grounds in Cass county, excepting Logansport and Galveston. This land originally belonged to Mr. Winegardner, and he donated the ground and it was utilized for burial purposes many years before deeds were made, and not until Winegardner had sold the farm. May 16, 1870, Richard P. Davis, father of Prof. George B. Davis and Commissioner Frank Davis, deeded one acre of land to the trustees of Winegardner cemetery, and May 30, 1870, Catharine McDowell, of Carroll county, deeded the same to the trustees, William York, Eli Shaw and Richard P. Davis. June 8, 1892, Richard P. Davis also deeded one acre in addition to the old part, and again on November 15, 1900, conveyed one and one-half acres more, adjoining the above tract on the west, to the Davis Cemetery Association. John W. Wimer, as one of the directors of the Davis Cemetery Association, on January 21, 1901, platted this ground.

Some early burials, as appears on the monuments, are: Hester Ann Davis, 1838; Phebe Million, 1838; James B. Elliott, 1836. Burials as early as 1833 are said to have been made here in unmarked graves.

Soldiers

George Davis, War of 1812; Jeptha York, War of 1812, died 1846; George P. Davis, Mexican war, died 1850; David M. Davis, Mexican war, died 1885; Joshua Gibson, Company C, Forty-sixth Indiana; David Brumimer, Company D, Forty-sixth Indiana; Martin V. Wiley, Company E, Forty-sixth Indiana, died 1862; Robert M. Timmons; John V. Watterberry, Company E, Forty-sixth Indiana, died 1863; Thomas Pownell, Company E, Twenty-ninth Indiana, died 1885; William Smith, died 1887; George W. Callahan, Company E, Sixty-third Indiana, died 1890; Ichather Gardner, died 1886; Curtis Brown, Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Indiana; Henry Sands, Battery D, Twenty-first Indiana Artillery; W. W. Barnes, drummer, Forty-sixth Indiana, died 1905; O. L. Rizer, Company M, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana, Spanish-American war, died 1898.

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German Evangelical Cemetery

This little burial ground is well located in the northwest corner of the township on the northwest quarter of section 6. On September 23, 1870, Elizabeth and George Gougle conveyed by deed a lot thirteen rods square in this section to the trustees of the church. If the ground is platted it is not of record. A church was built and is still maintained. There are only a few graves in this little churchyard.

First interment, as appears on monuments, is Elizabeth, wife of George Gougle, in 1880.

Soldiers: J. J. Gougle, Company C, Fourth Ohio and Mexican war; Benjamin Boler, Civil war.

Georgetown Cemetery

Georgetown cemetery is located about a quarter of a mile northwest of Georgetown in Cicott's reserve, on a wooded hill on land now belonging to W. L. Fernald. No deeds for the burial ground have ever been recorded although old residents say deeds by Daniel Bell were made when he owned the land in the '30s. This cemetery is very difficult of access, the hill upon which it is located is very steep, but is finely located, commanding a grand view of the Wabash valley to the south. There are probably one hundred or more graves on this hill but very few of recent date and it is practically abandoned for burial purposes.

The first burial was Barbara, daughter of Robert and Barbara Gray, December 26, 1832; Martha, daughter of A. and E. Gray, 1833; Emanuel Weirick, first husband of Mrs. Beaufort Banta; voted for Lincoln in November, 1860; returned home and died suddenly, probably of apoplexy, and lies buried here on this beautiful hill. Robert and Alexander Gray, Elsroth, Hilton and other pioneers are resting here.

Soldier: Jacob Weirick, Ohio Regiment; died, 1880.

Lake Cicott private cemetery is located on a high sandy knoll, covered with small oak trees, on the south side of Lake Cicott, between the railroad and the lake about eighty rods west of the Lake station. The ground (1907) is enclosed with a barbed wire fence about one hundred feet square.

The first burial was Nancy Spencer, wife of Daniel Bell, 1794-1849. Mrs. Beaufort Banta told the writer she attended this funeral and that Mrs. Bell died suddenly. Members of the Wimer, Hoffman, Gaby, Adams Herman and Tam families are buried here. This is an ideal burial ground, on a sandy hill overlooking Lake Cicott, and Daniel Bell first selected it as such, probably before the land was purchased from the government. There seem to be no deeds or reservations and it has been abandoned as a cemetery.

Hughes or Abraham Banta private burial ground. Mr. Hughes originally owned the land now belonging to Caleb Banta in the S. W. ¼ Sec. 24, Jefferson township. This little burial place is located north of the state line division of the Pennsylvania railroad, about eighty rods east of Curveton station, in a fine grove of native trees. Here were buried two children of Mr. Baum in 1835. The following names appear on marble slabs, most of which are broken and fallen down amidst forest trees that have grown since the graves were dug.

Abram Banta, born 1775, died 1863; Rachel, wife of Christopher Lovinger, died 1848, age 51; Christiana, wife of Wm. Ross, died June 12, 1846, aged 27. A number of unmarked graves are found here and no one living knows who fills them.

The above broken markers and a few evergreen trees mark this once sacred ground in the midst of the forest.

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Daniel Bell once owned the land and lived on the property where Wm. Max Gordon now resides on the hill north of Georgetown and in the thirties or early forties buried two children near the house in the present orchard of Mr. Gordon. Here also was interred the remains of Mary Ellen McCleland and a few others in unmarked graves. A crumbling marble slab still marks the spot.

Banta Family Cemetery is located in the edge of a grove on the north side of theroad on the Wm. Banta farm, about eighty rods east of Pisgah church, in the N. W. ¼ Sec. 24, Jefferson township.

The following inscriptions were taken from the monuments, which are surrounded by a few pine trees, in 1907: Catharine, wife of R. Howes, died 1837; Sarah, consort of Benj. J. Banta, died 1838; Sarah Ann, daughter of B. and E. Banta, died 1851; Geo. W., son of B. and E. Banta, died 1854; Elizabeth, wife of Beaufort Banta, died 1860; Beaufort Banta, died 1888, aged 80.

Crooked Creek Christian Cemetery

In the early thirties John Garrett donated the ground, but deeds were not executed until November 14, 1863, when Joshua Garrett deeded to the trustees of the church a tract of land in the S. E. ¼ Sec. 3, and November 12, 1863, William Million also conveyed one-half acre adjoining the above. May 2, 1866, Andrew Jackson, and December 28, 1893, Wm. Million also deeded lots of land adjoining the above to the trustees. July 1, 1904, Wm. B. Ford, James W. Gray and Wm. W. Smith, as trustees, plat said grounds.

First interments: John Garret, 1836; wife of Joseph Belew, 1838.

Soldiers: Emanuel McCombs, Company B, One Hundred and Forty-second Indiana; John Burket, died, 1906.

A church was erected here in an early day and is still maintained.

Some of the first settlers of Jefferson township are buried are: Andrew Veal, died, 1863; Eli Cotner in 1857 and Jonathan Belew, 1844.

Burket Private Burial Ground

This long since abandoned burial place is situated on a knoll near the center of the S. W. ¼ Sec. 11, Jefferson township, formerly owned by Mr. Burket but now the property of C. J. Minniman. Here in an early day were entombed a number of the Lafever, Conn, Vernon, Smith, Burket, Million and other families. Today, 1907, under the shade of a wild cherry tree in a woodland pasture south of the barn are more than a dozen fallen and broken marble slabs with inscriptions dating from 1843 to 1864, with many unmarked graves.

The ground was never set aside by deed, but belongs to the farm on which it is located, but the occupants of these neglected graves sleep peacefully, oblivious of the herds of stock that graze over them, and another generation will never know where this once sacred spot is located unless they may chance to scan these pages.

Lobaugh or Wattsbaugh Private Cemetery

is situated on a sandy knoll, covered with oak bushes, one-half mile S. E. of the N. W. corner of Jefferson township in the N. W. ¼ Sec. 6, now the property of John Gougle. In this elevated yet lonely place Mrs. Lobaugh was laid to rest in 1839. She was the mother of John A. Fuller's first wife. A number of unmarked graves are here located and the following inscriptions are taken from marble slabs lying

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under the trees and covered with leaves: Andrew Cast, son of W. and S. Cast, died 1852; Henry Cast, son of W. and S. Cast, died 1854; Alvin, son of S. and L. Swartzell, died 1853; Martha, daughter of J. C. and S. Wattsbaugh, died 1854.

This burial ground was started by Lobaugh and Wattsbaugh, who owned the adjoining farm, but no deeds or reservations were ever made.

McNitt Private Burial Place

In the early forties and later were buried on the James McNitt farm, N. W. ¼ Sec. 9, Jefferson township, a child of Samuel Fry, Sarah Benson and three children, Jane, wife of James McNitt in 1855; James McNitt, Sr., who died in 1845 and buried at Concord, was removed here in 1855; Robert McNitt, 1867, and his child in 1859; Wm. McNitt and daughter in 1868.

Mrs. Jane McNitt donated one acre of ground for church and burial purposes in 1855 or before, but Center Presbyterian church was erected one-half mile to the east and deeds were never executed for this ground. The McNitts were removed to Pisgah cemetery and the ground abandoned as a burial place.

John Wilson Family Burial Place

was established on his farm a short distance northwest of Pisgah church in the N. W. ¼ Sec. 23, before the church was erected or even thought of, in 1852. Samuel Wilson and several others were buried here but no markers were erected and all vestige of this little burial place, once sacred to the memory of the pioneer dead, has passed into desuetude.

Pryor's Private Burial Place

was located on Richard Pryor's farm in the N. E. ¼ Sec. 14, now the property of his son, Horace Pryor. Before any public burial grounds were laid out in Jefferson township, death entered Mr. Pryor's pioneer home and he was compelled to lay his loved ones to rest in the virgin soil under the forest trees on his farm and a few of the neighbors also buried their dead here. When Pisgah cemetery was established Mrs. Pryor's remains were removed but others were left to sleep in their original forest home unconscious of the busy world that today ignorantly tread above them.

In 1866, a Mr. Fitzgerald, who then lived on the N. E. ¼ Sec. 14, Jefferson township, on the farm now belonging to Mr. M. McNitt, buried two of his children in the corner of his garden, where they peacefully sleep till Judgment day.

Houk Private Cemetery

This burial ground is situated on the N. E. ¼ Sec. 15 on the farm formerly owned by Geo. Houk, but now the property of Geo. L. Webster, whose wife was a Houk. Here are now found two marble slabs with the following inscriptions: Levi Edgar, son of S. A. Suter, died 1847; C. A. Theodore, son of S. A. Suter, died 1846; Teter Houk and his daughter Caroline and a few others are buried here in unmarked graves. The wife of Geo. Houk was buried here but was removed to Mt. Hope many years ago.

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Fry Graveyard

John Fry, sometime in the thirties, donated ground for burial purposes in the S. W. corner of the N. E. ¼ Sec. 12, Jefferson township. The surrounding farm has since belonged to William and Henry Cotner and others. No deeds for this burial ground were found until 1905, when Melvin E. Nethercutt and wife, who was a Cotner, deeds to Henry Meyer the forty acre tract containing this cemetery, but conveys it subject to this incumbrance.

This burial ground is located in the edge of a woodland one-fourth mile north of the White Post road and the same distance west of the Noble township line. It is grown up with bushes and briers and sadly neglected. There are probably fifty monuments and markers and as many more unmarked graves. It is in an out of the way place, is practically abandoned as a cemetery and Wm. Sturgeon is probably the last interment, in 1888. The first burial was probably the infant son of A. and R. Wolford, in 1835.

Many well known pioneer names are found on the markers, as Jacob Wolford, died 1861; Joshua Binney, died 1857, age 86; J. W. Johnson and the Nethercutts, Chilcotts and Robinsons; John R. Chilcott, soldier, War of 1812, died 1875, age 87.

Berry and Rogers' Private Burial Lot

In the forties and early fifties four children of Wm. Rogers, who owned the land at the time, were buried on his farm situated in the N. W. ¼ Sec. 22, about a mile north of Lake Cicott.

Here also were interred Benjamin Berry, his wife and two children. This lot is now situated in a woods-pasture on the farm of Wm. A. Barr and the only mark of this once sacred spot is a marble slab leaning up against a tree with the following inscription: Benj. Berry, died February 9, 1853.

In recent years a road was made near this place and in cutting down the hill human bones were found, supposed to be those of the above named persons.

Many a pioneer grave's unmarked, as you may plainly see,
But little he cares for worldly show, when out on the unknown sea.

Schools

Helm's history states that the first schoolhouse in Jefferson township was erected on the Dunham farm in 1836. Mrs. Beaufort Banta, just prior to her death, told the writer that there was a round log schoolhouse built as early as 1836 near the center of section 24, about one-half mile east of Pisgah church. This was the typical pioneer cabin with oiled paper windows, puncheon floor, fireplace and clapboard roof. About 1847 this was replaced by a frame and about the same time a frame schoolhouse was erected near Curveton. About 1868 both these buildings were abandoned and a new schoolhouse erected at Pisgah church. This was torn down in 1892 and the present schoolhouse, No. 5, built one-half mile north of Pisgah church on the southeast corner of section 14.

The first teacher is said to be Alanson Crocker. He was a New Englander, an unusually bright and refined gentleman, but an eccentric character and when off duty would frequently indulge to excess, and as a consequence he died in the poorhouse some time in the forties.

By the courtesy of Robert A. Stewart the writer had access to the

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township trustee record of 1837, where it is stated that on June 24 of that year Jefferson township was divided into five school districts by the trustees, Robert Gray, Daniel L. Devore and Joseph Watts. The patrons of each district had exclusive control over the schools, erected schoolhouses where they desired and employed or dismissed teachers. Under this system log schoolhouses soon made their appearance in different parts of the township. As early as 1838 a log house was built in section 2; one in section 28, south of the lake, and one west of the lake, known as Herman schoolhouse; one in the northeast corner of section 30. This was often termed the Sheep-pen schoolhouse, from the fact that flocks of sheep sought shelter therein when school was closed, which was generally nine months of the year. Log schoolhouses were built on the hill north of Georgetown, in section 9, a half mile east of Center church, and on the northeast corner of section 30 and on the river bank in Georgetown.

There was no public money, the schools were taught by subscription and never more than three months in the year, the teachers being paid from $8 to $20 per month. A Bible, a spelling book and an arithmetic constituted the text books for all grades and the three R's the curriculum. Gradually the log schoolhouses were replaced by frame buildings but their location was still left to neighborhoods and districts and even as late as 1886 there were eleven schoolhouses irregularly located in the township. Under the operations of the new constitution in 1853 a better system was gradually evolved. Beaufort Banta, Robert Gray and John Kistler constituted the first board of township trustees under the new law. It was not, however, until about thirty years ago that the schools were placed on the present perfected system and the schoolhouses arranged to meet the wants of all the people.

The schoolhouses are now all comfortable frame buildings and are equitably located. No. 1 is located near the southeast corner of Sec. 2; No. 2 near the southeast corner of Sec. 4; No. 3 on the southeast corner of Sec. 17; No. 4 (Center schoolhouse) on the northwest corner of Sec. 22; No. 5 on the southeast corner of Sec. 14; No. 6 at Georgetown; No. 7 on the southeast corner of Sec. 28; No. 8 in the northwest quarter Sec. 31 and No. 9 on the southeast corner of Sec. 6.

The school property of the township at this time is valued at about $8,000. Nine teachers are employed and the pupils of school age number 347. Jefferson has a graded system of schools up to and through the eighth year and forty students were graduated last year from the common schools. This township has no high school but her pupils, however, have easy access to Burnettsville, Royal Center and Logansport high schools. These conditions certainly show great progress in educational advantages since pioneer days eighty years ago.

Township trustees with date of election from 1865 to 1912, are as follows:

John Buchanan, 1865-6.
George Renbarger, 1867-70.
James Duffy, 1871-78.
Allen Price, 1878-82.
John Reed, 1882-3; resigned.
Robert G. Benson, 1884.
James A. Humes, 1886-88.
John Banta, 1890.
Geo. W. Calloway, 1894.
Wm. J. Gibson, 1900.
George Calloway, 1904.
J. M. Martin, 1908-14.

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Towns and Villages

The Village of Georgetown was laid out in July, 1835, by Daniel Bell, a brother-in-law of General Tipton, and is one of the oldest settlements in the county. It is situated on the north bank of the Wabash river in George Cicott's reserve and is probably named from Cicott. The original plat shows fifty-seven lots and six streets, to wit: Canal, Wabash, Market, Jackson, Washington and Bonaparte; the first two running east and west, the others north and south. It early became a prominent shipping point on the old canal, and during canal days did an immense business and was the chief source of supplies for a large territory. Among the first settlers of the village was Silas Atchison, who came as early as 1830; and about the same time John Myers moved to the village and became the first merchant of the town, opening a general store. He was a large land owner and subsequently sold his store to Simon Elsrath, who with a Mr. Berry carried on the business for some years. Cicott's sawmill, built in 1829, was the first industry and around which the village grew.

The First Tavern

in Georgetown was built by William Atchison on lot No. 1, a pretentious building for that day. It was destroyed by fire in 1872. The last owner and proprietor was John T. Wiley, who was also a merchant and the last postmaster.

The First Shoemaker

was Joseph Day, who also ran a small tannery for a few years until he was elected justice of the peace and that lucrative office caused him to relinquish his trade for legal pursuits.

The First Carpenter

was William Blackabee and the first stone mason a Mr. Cook. James Thompson was the first tailor, who afterwards moved to Logansport.

The Postoffice

was established in the early thirties under the name of "Amsterdam." The office was discontinued in the seventies but re-established under the name of "Gordon," but was discontinued some years ago and the town is now supplied by Rural Route No. 7 from Logansport. The first physician was Dr. James Gordon, father of Max Gordon, who located here in 1835 and later engaged in mercantile business and erected a large warehouse on the old canal about 1852. He dealt in all kinds of merchandise, bought and shipped grain on the canal to Toledo and carried on an extensive business, but when the canal was closed by the building of railroads his trade was entirely killed as was also the town and today there are only a few dilapidated houses, a small store kept by Albert Kleping, a blacksmith shop by Charles Nethercutt, a small mill operated by Noah Frick and a district schoolhouse. The first schoolhouse at Georgetown was a log structure that stood near the entrance to the bridge, and the first teacher was probably Joseph Day.

During the year 1883, a covered wooden bridge was built across the Wabash at Georgetown and James Gordon was the superintendent of construction. This bridge was carried away by the great ice gorge, March 20, 1912, and during the fall of the same year the present handsome

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cement arch bridge was constructed and Max Gordon was the superintendent of construction on the part of the people.

Lake Cicott

is a small station on the state line division of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis railroad, situated at the east end of Lake Cicott, from which it derives its name. The former name was "Lakeville" and under this title James Duffy laid out the original town July 9, 1868, and became its first store keeper and postmaster and later township trustee. At one time there was a large steam sawmill located here that did an extensive business but want of material caused its suspension. The present postmaster is Albert Good and two rural mail routes, Nos. 31 and 32, deliver daily mail to the farmers in the surrounding country. Free rural mail service was established in 1903.

At present there are two general stores kept by Lantz & Good and Turpie Saunders, the latter is also the station agent; a restaurant kept by Jacob Williams; a blacksmith shop and implements by John Cassman. The Pennsylvania railroad has extensive ice houses located here which supply a good quality of ice taken from Lake Cicott.

A Methodist church was erected in the town a few years ago but the schoolhouse is nearly a mile to the north. Million brothers operate extensive sand pits near the town and ship annually 2,000 car loads of sand to all parts of the country and Mr. Million says there are "millions" in it.

Curveton

is a station on the state line division of the Pennsylvania Railroad and is situated in the northeast corner of section 26. It is reported that Alexander Seawright laid out a town here soon after the railroad was completed, about 1860, and that William Seawright was the first postmaster and Abraham Miller the last when the postoffice was discontinued about 1900.

The records show that in February, 1878, William Turpie and William Collom laid out a town consisting of ninety-six lots with five streets; Railroad and Logan streets running east and west; Main, Collom and Turpie streets running north and south. A schoolhouse and a general store with a postoffice were located here but all have disappeared and Curveton is now only a flag station on the railroad to accommodate the farmers and especially school children.

North Lexington

is a paper town, situated in the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 3 in township 27, north of range 1, west.

This town consisted of forty-eight lots with six streets, North, Main and Garret streets running east and west and Joseph, West and Black Oak streets running north and south. It was laid out November 10, 1837, and duly recorded by John B. Durett, recorder of Cass county, but this is all the writer has been able to ascertain about this town and evidently it did not survive long.

Physicians

Doctors may be a necessary evil but "the people are inclined to evil and that continually," and history would not be complete without at least

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a short reference to the physicians to whom the people usually apply when they come and go from this world of care.

Dr. James Gordon was probably the first physician to take up his residence within the limits of Jefferson township, locating at Georgetown in 1835, where he took up the practice of his chosen profession for four or five years and then engaged in mercantile pursuits, and became one of the largest dealers and best known merchants on the Wabash as well as one of the most influential and respected citizens of the county. He was born in Ohio, 1809, attended medical college at Cincinnati, located in Vermilion county, Illinois, where he married Cyndia McMillen in 1834, by whom he had four children, one of whom, Wm. M., is now an honored citizen of Georgetown. Mrs. Gordon died in 1842 and the doctor remarried in 1845 to Ann Neff and to this union five children were born, two of whom are now living. The doctor died October 11, 1889, and lies at rest in Pisgah cemetery.

About 1845 Dr. Robert Wilson lived and practiced medicine at Georgetown for two or three years. He moved to Burnettsville, then to Lockport, where he died about 1900. He has a son who is a practicing physician in Chicago and several daughters married and living in Carroll county. Dr. Vroman followed Dr. Wilson at Georgetown in 1848 and in 1850 he was succeeded by Dr. Childs, who was also a school teacher, and in 1853 Dr. Rockhill replaced him and was himself succeeded by Allen B. Jones, who in 1864 went to Tennessee and later moved to Burnettsville, Indiana, where he died September 4, 1909.

The first doctor to locate at Lake Cicott was Dr. Hughes in 1848 but soon moved to Monticello and was lost to our informant. Lake Cicott was without a doctor until about 1865 when Dr. Busick opened an office, but he soon moved to greener pastures and was followed about 1880 by Dr. Ezra Geer, who resided here until his death about 1893 and was buried in Pisgah cemetery. He was born in Vermont, practiced in Ohio and served in the First Ohio Artillery during the Civil war. He was an old man of no great medical attainments but of kindly disposition. A daughter, Mrs. Geo. L. Webster, is now a respected resident of the township.

Dr. Caleb Scott, an eclectic physician, lived and practiced medicine in the western part of the township about 1851 to 1855. He moved to White county where he died some years ago.

Dr. J. B. McElvey was located and practiced at Curveton in 1873 and was a charter member of the Cass County Medical Society. He moved to Rockfield, Carroll county, and gave up the practice of medicine and followed his trade, that of a carpenter, and in 1907 was living in Logansport.

Dr. Singer was a practicing physician at Reed's Mill about 1873-4 and died there and lies at rest in Pisgah cemetery. He was a soldier, and had a family who moved away after the doctor's death.

Roads and General Improvements

Jefferson township heads the county for hills, creeks, and romantic scenery and while its hills were originally difficult to travel over, yet they have in recent years been cut down and roadways opened up through all sections of the township and the abundance of gravel contained in its hills provide material easy of access to construct roads and today many of the principal thoroughfares are improved by grading and graveling and a few miles of stone road have been constructed on the west line of the township.

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The farms are generally well improved and large; neatly painted dwellings and outbuildings may be seen on every hand, in which are installed the electric telephone, so that the farmer of today can sit in his parlor chair, communicate with and transact business with the merchants of Logansport without spending an entire day traveling over the hills and mud roads to town, as the pioneers were compelled to do eighty years ago. Many farmers are also provided with automobiles and over smooth roads travel quickly and in comfort, and with the telephone practically annihilate time and space.

Miscellaneous Incidents

In early days there were few amusements, hence religious meetings, singing schools and spelling matches were the chief diversions and always well attended. The pioneer preacher's monthly visits to the log schoolhouse would attract young and old from the entire settlement and the old singing master reading buckwheat notes and beating time with tuning fork in hand was as good as a circus to the young people. The spelling school, however, was more frequently held and in the winter time was the weekly entertainment, where great rivalry was excited between different school districts and expert spellers were more numerous among the pioneers than are found today.

There was a quartet of extra good spellers in Jefferson, composed of Harrison Gray, Amos Chilcott, John W. Wiley and Josephus Tam. These boys knew more about Webster's spelling book than Webster ever dreamed of, and were always on hand at every spelling match in the township and their fame extended beyond the limits of the township.

Prairie Fires

In early days prairie fires swept over the western part of Jefferson township nearly every fall and were very destructive and a terror to the pioneers. Fencing, buildings and small growth of timber and everything in its path would be consumed by the terrible and rapid progress of the fire. Joseph W. Barr, son of William Barr, were pioneers and the former, now living in Logansport, relates some exciting experiences in fighting prairie fires. James D. McNitt also states that his mother, Jane McNitt, died from the effects of fighting prairie fires in 1855. These fires would sweep across the prairies or through forests with a roaring noise that could be heard for miles and was as terrible as an "army with banners."

Game Preserve and Deer Park

Wilson Seawright, a prominent farmer of the township, who has a fondness for animals and birds, constructed a park in 1906 on his farm in Jefferson township consisting of seven acres of beautiful ground, enclosing the same with a high woven wire fence and stocked it with elks, raccoons, opossums, squirrels, Russian jack rabbits, golden pheasants, wild geese and alligators. The latter could not resist the cold winters and have died. He has raised a number of elks and sold them to ready buyers. He says he hopes to secure some moose before they become extinct. In 1907 an organization of Jefferson township farmers was formed with Wilson Seawright at its head, representing 4,800 acres of land upon which they expect to maintain a "game preserve," and the state is aiding and encouraging such movements, and is endeavoring to locate such a preserve in every county, and the state game warden in 1908 sent twenty pairs of Mongolian pheasants to Mr. Seawright's

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Jefferson township preserve; in 1909 twenty-five pairs of Hungarian partridges and in 1910 an additional consignment of twelve pairs, all of which are doing well on this extensive game preserve.

Reference Biographies

Biographical sketches of the following persons have been written and may be found in Helm's History, published in 1886, and will not be reproduced here:

Benjamin Banta, born 1839, still living; Frederick C. Ford, born 1816, deceased; Asa R. Gibson, born 1830, deceased; Robt. M. Gibson, born 1854, still living; James A. Humes, born 1838, still living; Simon P. Lontz, born 1845, died 1912; George Renbarger, born 1828, died 1898; L. E. Rogers, born 1850; Eli Watts, born 1833, deceased; Daniel M. Watts, born 1856, still living.

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CHAPTER L

MIAMI TOWNSHIP

BOUNDARIES—TOPOGRAPHY—FIRST SETTLEMENT—ORGANIZATION—INDUSTRIES AND MILLS—HORTICULTURE—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—CEMETERIES—ROADS AND IMPROVEMENTS—DOCTORS—CASSVILLE—LEWISBURG—HOOVERVILLE—NEW WAVERLY—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS—ACCIDENTS—STOLEN CHILD—SHOOT THE RED EYE—BLOODY HOLLOW—POLITICS—BIOGRAPHIES.

Miami township was so named from the Miami tribe of Indians, who for a long period antedating the arrival of the white man in the west, had owned and occupied all northern Indiana, including Cass county. This division of the county forms part of township 27, north range 2 and 3 east of the congressional survey and is bounded as follows: On the north by Eel river, on the east by Miami county, on the south by the Wabash river and on the west by Eel township. With the exception of Eel, it is the smallest township in the county.

The outline of the township is very irregular owing to the meanderings of the rivers which form its boundaries on two sides. The surface is undulating and hilly, which in some localities is quite abrupt with deep ravines. In some places the hills rise to a height of one hundred feet or more, presenting a romantic boldness superior to any other locality in the county although Jefferson township in this respect is a close second. From the summits of the hills near Adamsboro on the north and Lewisburg on the south, magnificent views are presented of the noble rivers winding their courses through the hills with their banks fringed with green trees and the intervening valleys occupied by fertile fields.

The river bottom lands, the valleys and highland plateaus are very fertile, but there are some hilly portions and some sections in the southwest part of the township where the limestone outcrops that is not good farm land or equal in fertility to some other townships. The surface was originally covered with a heavy growth of timber, consisting of oak, ash, poplar, maple, walnut, beech, hickory and other native trees, but this has nearly all been cut off, leaving only isolated groves on the hillsides. The Wabash and Erie canal runs through the whole length of the township from east to west. This was opened up for traffic in 1838 and was a potent factor in inducing immigration, and the completion of the Wabash Railroad through the township in 1856 served as another stimulus to the development of the country, of which agriculture is the chief industry.

FIRST SETTLEMENT

Peter Berry was probably the first permanent settler in the township. In the spring of 1831 he moved from Logansport, where he had, the year previous, been working at his trade, that of a blacksmith. He located in section 20 about a mile west of Waverly, on what is known as the Adam

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Cart farm, and erected the first house in Miami township, and the first between Logansport and Peru. It stood midway between those two places and was known as the half-way house and many a passerby found its humble walls a resting place and a generous hospitality extended by its humble occupant. A building site was made in the midst of a dense forest that covered the land by felling the trees to give sufficient room upon which to erect a round log cabin with puncheon floor, stick and mud chimney and other corresponding pioneer fixtures and household accouterments of the crudest and simplest character. Mr. Berry, with the assistance of his sons, cleared off a patch of ground and in the spring of 1831 John H. Berry broke it up and was proud of the fact that he turned the first furrow in Miami township. Mr. Berry occupied this pioneer home for about ten years when he sold it and moved two miles to the west in section 24, where he continued to reside until his death in 1855. He was a native of Pennsylvania and was a man of more than ordinary energy and intelligence. His sons, Henry P., John H. and Samuel Berry, figured prominently in the development of Miami township. During the year 1831 the following persons came to the township: John Fiddler settled in section 29; William Conner in section 16; John Hoover in section 13. In 1832 Abraham Reed purchased a large tract of land in sections 23 and 26 and his descendants still occupy a part of this original purchase. Christian Casebeer and his sons Joseph and David settled in Richardsville Reserve, east of Lewisburg; Nathaniel Williams in section 29 and became a leading citizen of the township. Lewis Bowyer located at Lewisburg and laid out the town. David Miller settled in section 20 and was a prominent citizen until his death in 1885. Isaac Patton settled in section 24; Wm. P. Vandoren on the Wabash river, where he laid out the town of Cassville; James Henry in section 19 and Jesse Fiddler in section 19.

The following persons were early settlers and became prominent in the later history of the township: Levi Burnett, Wm. Guard, Samuel McPherson, Wm. Rucker, George Rush, Thomas Craighead, Reuben Grimes, Peter Chidester, Stephen Clemens, John Pfouts, Andrew Martin, Henry Martin, David Miller, Archibald Forgy, Wm. Pearson, Jacob Loser, Anthony Hiller, Wm. Murphy, Solomon Hyer, Abraham Hyer, Thomas Black, Erastus Chidester, John P. Baker, Frank Kelly, William Kline and Hugh Pennell.

Organization

Miami township was organized January 3, 1831, and the first election was held some time later at the cabin of Peter Berry. At this election William Conner was chosen justice of the peace and the first board of trustees was composed of Peter Berry, Thomas Craighead and Nathaniel Williams. Other early trustees were Lewis Bowyer, Isaac Patton, Paul Burk, Joseph Cottrell, Henry Eidson, Peter Chidester, John H. Berry and T. F. Tyson.

The early justices of the peace were: Isaac Patton, Lewis Bowyer, Henry M. Eidson, D. C. Jenkins, Samuel McCoy, Emanuel Rumels and Wesley DeMoss. Mr. Eidson held the office for more than twenty years.

Industries and Mills

Miami township lying between the two rivers was fortunate in having abundant water power and mills were early established on Eel river from which they received their motive power.

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About 1834 David Miller erected the first mill in the township at Hooverville, now generally known as Adamsboro, Miami township. This was a sawmill, but he soon installed a corn cracker and distillery and operated them for a number of years. When Conrad Martin became owner of the mill property he built a two-story flouring mill and did an extensive business. The corn cracker and distillery fell into decay. This mill did a large business and was patronized by farmers for many miles around for a number of years until about 1854 the entire structure was washed out by a June freshet and the mill site remained vacant until 1859, when S. L. and A. Kendall of Logansport built a large flouring mill at Adamsboro (Hooverville) and operated it until 1864, when they sold out to John Hoover, who with others, continued to run the mill

MILLERS FALLS

until about 1888, when it ceased operations owing to the new processes of making flour and the centralization of business. This mill is still standing and belongs to Harry Gingrich, who uses it for storage purposes only.

About 1842 Peter Pfouts and John P. Baker erected a distillery south of Miller's mill at Hooverville. Their water supply was brought from springs in wooden pipes, which remained until recent years. The demand for wet goods among the pious people of Miami was not great and this distillery, like its predecessor, fell into disuse about 1853 and was later consumed by fire.

About 1845 David Miller built a grist mill on what was known as Miller's branch, a mile west of Lewisburg. This was a tall building

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fitted for grinding both wheat and corn. It was operated for some years, rather irregularly, owing to deficient water supply which came from the little branch upon which the mill stood. It ceased operations entirely in 1860 with George Spangler as the last miller.

About 1842 Peter Cowdry built a sawmill on a little creek near the southwest corner of section 19, south of the Burnett farm. It received its motive power from a spring branch and could not be operated regularly owing to deficient water supply. John P. Baker was the last party to run this little mill, which ceased operations about 1852.

In the early forties James Henry built a shop on the Levi Burnett farm (section 19). He had a turning lathe and other machinery and manufactured furniture and other woodwork.

He was an excellent workman and some of his old cherry furniture may still be seen in the township.

William Meeks, of Lewisburg, was also engaged in the manufacture of furniture in the later forties, and Paul Burk operated a small furniture factory on the Cart farm in section 20 and made coffins, spinning wheels, reels and almost every wooden article found in the pioneer home. All these shops had turning lathes; that of Mr. Henry's was operated by an ingenious little water wheel he contrived, and the water supply came from the little spring branch running through the Burnett farm. The lathes in the other shops were tread machines run by the foot of the operator.

Iron Industry

About 1846 John P. Baker erected an iron furnace and forge at the lock on the old canal four miles east of Logansport. There were six furnaces in this plant. Bog iron ore was used to supply the furnaces. The ore was shipped from the swamps of White county on the canal, and some was procured from near New Waverly and some from Clay township. Power to run the bellows and trip-hammer was obtained by two small water wheels propelled by water from the canal lock. Mr. Baker retired from the firm and Richard Green, Joseph Penrose and Samuel Panabaker became associated in the business which, however, was not a paying investment and ceased operations about 1855.

While working in this mill William Masters was accidentally killed and was buried in a lone grave on the Kline farm.

Lime Kilns

The southwest part of Miami township is underlaid with a good quality of limestone and outcrops for a mile or two along the old Forge road, which early led to the manufacture of lime, which was engaged in by different parties near the canal in section 26, and after the Wabash Railroad was finished in 1856 large quantities of lime was manufactured and shipped.

In 1868 David Keeport, of Pennsylvania, with Mr. Donaldson leased a tract of land near the former old kilns and put in new and improved kilns and manufactured lime extensively, shipping from one thousand to one thousand two hundred bushels daily.

Mr. Donaldson was killed while coupling cars, and after the death of David Keeport, his son, A. B. Keeport & Co. operated the kilns for many years, but they have finally ceased operations. A son of David Keeport was crushed to death while helping on a canal boat in the shipment of lime, and John Donaldson, the son of the above-named Donaldson, was also run down by a Wabash train and killed.

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About 1908 parties from Huntington organized a company, purchased a large tract of the limestone lands where the defunct limekilns were located, and erected large stone crushers and are doing an extensive business and ship crushed stone for road building and other purposes all over the surrounding country.

Charcoal Industry

During the operation of the iron mill charcoal was used in the reduction of the iron ore, as coke was then unknown in this western wilderness, and the work of making charcoal became quite an industry in Miami township, and many of the pioneers erected ovens in which to burn charcoal. It was doubly advantageous to them, as they were clearing their land, at the same time selling the charcoal to the operators of the iron furnace, but this industry went down with the iron forge.

Fanning Mill Factory

A company of strangers about 1846 erected a building in Hooverville and manufactured "fanning mills." They turned out large numbers of first-class fanning mills which found a ready market among the farmers of that day. Their long wagons, made to carry six of these mills, were to be seen traveling through the country selling them to the farmers who needed such machines before the days of the modern threshing machine and separator.

After the introduction of improved threshing machines the fanning mill industry was abandoned.

First Blacksmith in Miami Township

The first blacksmith was Peter Berry. He was also the first permanent settler. His shop was located on his farm in section 20.

Alexander Arnout was probably the second blacksmith. His shop was located north of Waverly. Soon after Vincent Patton conducted a blacksmith shop in section 26.

Fruit Industry

The farmers of Miami township, as those of the entire county, were engaged in general agriculture, grain, stock raising, etc., and but little attention was paid to horticulture until recent years they have turned their attention to this lucrative business. Among the first to engage in fruit growing was Peter A. Berry, about 1883. He began to grow strawberries for the city market and had the distinction of being the pioneer in this line of business in the township. Soon after A. E. Flory, D. M. Flory and C. A. Flory engaged extensively in the business of growing small fruits, and have become the most extensive fruit growers in the county, and also produce large quantities of orchard fruits as well. Others have recently engaged in the business, as the hills of Miami are especially adapted to horticulture and the township leads the county in fruit growing.

Miami township is credited with being the first in the county to set out orchards, and as soon as the pioneer had cleared off a patch of ground around his cabin we find him planting fruit trees. Among the first to plant orchards were Nathaniel Williams, James Rush, Peter Berry and William Conner.

Abraham Reed was the first to plant an orchard of grafted fruit.

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The first nursery in the county was kept by John Fidler. His trees, however, were seedlings. About 1840 a stranger came into the township and started a nursery on the William H. Gard farm in section 17, and many of the orchards of the township were supplied from this nursery. A few of the old trees remain today to mark the nursery rows of seventy years ago.

Schools

The pioneers of Miami township were an intellectual class of people and appreciative of the value of an education, and no sooner were a few families located in a neighborhood until we find the temple of learning being raised. These were very primitive and crude buildings, however, and here, as elsewhere throughout the county, the round log schoolhouse made its appearance, every part of which was constructed of wood, not a hinge, latch or even a nail or any article of metal was used in its construction. Probably the first cabin schoolhouse erected in the township was in 1833 or 1834 on what was since known as the William Rucker farm near the northeast corner of section 20, and William Kelly was the first to wield the birch in this primitive schoolhouse in the midst of the forest, with just enough of the trees cut down and a spot cleared large enough for the house to stand upon, with the branches of the trees overhanging the clapboard roof and the squirrels and birds chattering and making music in these overhanging branches. In these unpretentious round log cabins were sown the seed that later developed into the sturdy, energetic and enlightened farmers and horticulturists of Miami township. There was a schoolhouse built on the southwest corner of the C. A. Flory farm, in section 23, perhaps as early as 1832, but this was never completed or occupied, but left to decay.

Certain it is that a log schoolhouse was erected on the Abraham Reed land in the northeast quarter of section 23 early in the thirties, and Mr. Sumwalt, who had previously taught in Clay township, was its first teacher. Other early teachers were John P. Baker, John H. Berry, John Truax, William Coons and George W. Coons. Mr. Coons taught the last school in this log house in 1856-57, when it gave way to a frame building, not plastered but ceiled inside throughout, making it a neat and comfortable building. The schoolhouse located here was a prominent meeting place for religious, political and other public gatherings, including the old-time singing school.

About 1846 a hewed log schoolhouse was built on the northeast corner of section 19, and about the same time a similar one was erected on the Eidson farm in section 22. About 1858 E. H. Conner taught school in a house on the Reed farm, in section 23, that had been built for a sheep fold and later was used for a cooper shop.

As early as 1840 there was a log schoolhouse on the hill west of Lewisburg, near "Cassville." This was replaced by a log house at Lewisburg, and about 1850 it was replaced by a frame schoolhouse that stood on the hill at Lewisburg. Some of the early teachers at Lewisburg were Elizabeth Grimes, 1843; Cy. McPherson, 1844; Mr. Parker, 1845; Miss Phipps, 1846; Lizzie Berry, 1847; Frank Bowyer, 1848; Catherine Eaton, 1849.

In the later fifties, under the operation of the new constitution of 1852, a better system of schools began to be inaugurated and five new frame schoolhouses were erected and the log house became a thing of the past. When Waverly was laid out a school was established there about 1857, which was replaced by a two-story brick building about 1872, and in 1899 the present handsome brick school building was erected.

In 1886 the township had six schoolhouses, located as follows: No.

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1, on the southwest quarter section 10; No. 2, in Waverly; No. 3, in the southwest corner of section 27; No. 4, on the southeast corner of section 19; No. 5, near the center of section 18, and No. 6, on the Flory farm, southeast quarter section 23.

Some years later the school districts were rearranged, and Miami now has six schoolhouses, two brick and four frame buildings, located as follows: District No. 1, southwest quarter section 10; No. 2, at Waverly; No. 3, southwest corner section 28; No. 4, northeast corner section 19; No. 5, at Adamsboro, in section 13, and No. 6, near the center of section 26, in the southwest corner of the township. The Adamsboro school is a substantial brick structure containing two assembly rooms and was erected about twelve years ago. The total estimated value of the school property in the township is $18,000; the number of pupils of school age, 238, who are instructed by ten teachers. In 1910 the township established a high school at New Waverly and now has a complete system of graded schools up to and including the high school, which latter now has fifteen students taking the higher grades. The first class graduated from the high school was in 1911, and consisted of Dorris Graves, Otis Applegate and Mary A. Robertson. Four teachers are employed in the New Waverly school, two at Adamsboro and one in each of the other four districts, and Miami is justly proud of her splendid system of graded schools that has been gradually developed from the old log cabin house with a fifty to sixty day term up to a one hundred and fifty day term, with all the higher grades equal to a college course in pioneer days.

List of Township Trustees from 1865 to 1913

George W. Arnott, 1865; E. W. Rush, 1866; Henry Lattourette, 1867; William Pearson, 1868-72; Samuel Smoot, 1879; John Williams, 1874-8; Charles G. Cox, 1878-82; D. J. Forgy, 1882-6; John W. Rudolph, 1886; S. C. Bowyer, 1890; D. J. Forgy, 1894; Dr. A. E. Graves, 1900; Adam Rockfield, 1904; Charles E. McCoy, 1908-14.

Churches

The first religious service held in Miami township was conducted by Rev. William Reyburn, at the cabin of Peter Berry, about 1832 or 1833. He was an itinerant Methodist preacher, and with others of this denomination held meetings, occasionally in the humble abodes of the pioneers for several years without organizing a class.

Rev. M. M. Post, of the Presbyterian faith, also conducted meetings at an early date, but no society of that denomination was ever organized in the township.

Miami Baptist Church

Prior to 1842 the Baptist residents of Miami and adjoining townships were members of the Logansport church. At that time, feeling themselves sufficiently strong to maintain an independent organization, they resolved, with the consent of the parent church, to constitute themselves an arm or branch of the Logansport church. Accordingly, on the twenty-fifth day of July, 1842, a business meeting was held in the schoolhouse situated in the northeast corner of section 23, to prepare for a council to be held the next day. The record reads: "Agreeably to an understanding of the brethren and sisters of the Logansport Baptist church in the neighborhood of Union Mills, Miami township, Elder William Pratt was chosen moderator and John P. Baker clerk." After

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mutual consultation it was resolved that "we request the brethren that shall meet with us to constitute us a branch of the church at Logansport, to the end that we may have our regular monthly meetings and discipline the members within the bounds of this branch and transact such other business as may be local in its character." The council acted agreeable to the wishes of the brothers and sisters and the church commenced its work as a semi-independent organization July 26, 1842.

Meetings had been maintained, however, for a number of months previous to the organization, which were conducted by Rev. William Pratt, brother of Hon. D. D. Pratt. He was then a young man in his prime, and his preaching caused a great religious awakening. The people left their cabins, clearings and crops to attend divine services. During the summer, on special occasions, no building large enough to contain the congregation could be procured, and the meetings were held in the woods and every path and road seemed to lead to the meeting place.

Numbers came from a distance and the woods surrounding the congregation presented the appearance of a camping ground.

Among the charter members we find the names of Ira S. and Nancy Sellers, Samuel and Rachel Coons, Paul Bush, Nathaniel Williams, Samuel Berry, William R. and Mary Coons, Mary Rush, H. P. Berry, Mary and Elizabeth Berry, A. L. Williams, Andrew Rush, Catharine Miller, Elias Williams, J. C. Moore, Stephen Chappel, Moses Coons, Martha Coons, Eliza Pfouts, Elizabeth Baker, John P. Baker, Sarah Ann Williams, Peter Berry, Jane Chidester.

On the day of organization a building committee was appointed to speedily arrange for the erection of a house of worship on land donated by Peter Berry, situated in the northwest corner of the northeast quarter section 24, Miami township.

In the meantime meetings were held in the schoolhouse until the fall of 1843, when a neat little frame church was completed and dedicated to the service of the triune God.

This building was remodeled and repaired in 1867-8, and served the congregation until 1879, when it was abandoned and a new brick church was erected at Hooverville, a mile to the northwest of the old church site, with an outlay of $2,000, and only the cemetery marks the place where the first church was erected in Miami township. This church society increased in numbers and influence, and ere long the majority of the people in the community identified themselves with the congregation. The first trustees were: Nathaniel Williams, E. G. Chidester and William R. Coons. Ira S. Sellers was elected clerk in 1843, and E. G. Chidester and John Williams were ordained deacons. Rev. William J. Greenlief, the first regular pastor in 1843, became a Millerite and caused great excitement in the church, and finally some of the rougher element destroyed his charts during one of his lectures and broke up the meeting. He was later expelled from the church. A Sunday school was organized in 1848, and with some temporary suspensions has been maintained ever since. In recent years foreign and home missionary societies have been organized and successfully maintained. The church is prosperous and has at present a membership of 135, and officered as follows:

Trustees—Israel J. Berry, William Decker, Dougal F. Coons; clerk and treasurer, Slate Kline; Sunday school superintendent, Harry Rea.

Pastors who have served the congregations are:

Wm. J. Pratt, 1842-3; J. H. Dunlap, 1843; S. G. Miner, —— Manning, Demas Robinson, Wm. J. Greenlief, Samuel Duease, 1845-50; L. E. Layne, 1850-6; S. V. R. Coon, 1856-7; J. B. Allyn, 1858-61; John Dun-

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ham, 1862-3; L. A. Alford, 1865-7; E. J. Delph, 1868-70; E. M. McGraw, 1872-4; James M. Maxwell, 1875-7; W. L. Wolfe, 1877; J. G. Tedford, 1878-87; W. P. Tedford, 1888-92; W. A. Bender, 1893-97; W. H. Hockman, 1898-1900; H. F. McDonald, 1901-2; E. G. Shouse, 1903; M. A. Thomas, 1903; J. F. Rake, 1904-5; H. F. McDonald, 1906-7; J. G. Tedford, 1908-13.

New Waverly Methodist Episcopal Church

The history of Methodism in Miami township dates back to 1847 or before, at which time there were two small societies or classes. One of these was at Lewisburg and the other met for worship at the residence of Henry Voorhis, a short distance northeast of Waverly. The Lewisburg class met at the schoolhouse, with Lewis Bowyer as class leader. Among the early members of the Lewisburg class were: Lewis Bowyer, Malinda Bowyer, Virginia Bowyer, Eliza A. Bowyer, Naomi Bowyer, William Meeks, Harriet Meeks, Mrs. Blankenship, Rachel Pennel, Clarinda Casebeer, Maria Casebeer, Phebe Dayton, Catherine Eaton, C. R. Fields, Unity Fields, John Conkling, Mary Conkling and Elizabeth Crisman. The names of those meeting in the Voorhis schoolhouse were: H. M. and Louisa Voorhis, David S. and Jane Bennett, Horace and Panthea Bennett, Father and Mother McNama, H. M. Eidson, Henry Canfield and Nathaniel Williams. The same pastor, the Rev. J. S. Donaldson, ministered to both societies, and at that time (1849) were on the old Peru circuit.

Brinton Webster was appointed pastor in 1850, and after him came Henry Bradley, who was instrumental in erecting a house of worship at Lewisburg. A hewed log church was built in 1851 on lot No. 4 in the town of Lewisburg, donated by Lewis Bowyer, he conveying said lot to the trustees of the church December 29, 1854, several years after the erection of the church edifice.

This log church was dedicated in 1851 by Rev. W. L. Huffman. Meetings continued to be held north of the prairie in private residences and schoolhouses until 1857, when the organization was moved to the town of Waverly, which had been laid out on the Wabash Railroad a few years before.

The Lewisburg class continued to decrease, owing to Waverly attracting the trade and the people from Lewisburg, and the societies were finally merged into one.

A reorganization of the two societies was effected in the spring of 1858, with the following members: Dr. C. R. Quick, Lucinda Quick, M. H. Voorhis, Louisa Voorhis, A. Voorhis, John Passage, Mary Passage, H. M. Eidson and wife, D. L. Bennett, Panthea Bennett, H. Bennett, Indiana Bennett, Mr. Fox and wife, Josiah Fox and wife, Hannah Fox, Hezekiah Fox, Julia A. Fox, A. J. Huffman, Huldah Huffman, Clarinda Casebeer, Maria Smith, Henry Lattourette, Maria Lattourette, Frances Place, Augusta Williams, and possibly others whose names could not be learned.

The log church at Lewisburg was abandoned and the new reorganized congregation held their meetings in the Waverly schoolhouse until 1866, when a commodious church edifice was erected in New Waverly and dedicated in January, 1867, by Revs. V. M. Beamer and H. N. Barnes, and Rev. F. T. Simpson became the first pastor in the new church.

A Sunday school was organized in 1857 by Dr. C. R. Quick, who became its first superintendent. This same church building, with some minor improvements, is still occupied by the congregation. This congregation is not an independent charge, but united with Hoovers, Onward and Nead, under the charge of the same pastor.

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The present officials are:

First steward, A. C. Wallick; chairman of board of trustees, O. M. Patton; class leader, A. H. Voorhis; Sunday school superintendent, Mrs. Grace Castle.

The present membership is about sixty-five. A ladies aid and allied societies are maintained.

The spiritual wants of the congregation have been administered to by the following pastors, although not complete:

J. S. Donaldson, 1849; Brinton Webster, 1850; Henry Bradley, 1851; James Black, 1852; W. L. Huffman, William Anderson, J. W. Bradshaw, Jacob White, C. Boyce, William Vigus, A. S. Larkin, W. R. Edmonson, A. Greenman, W. R. Hoback, F. T. Simpson, J. T. Shackleford, S. J. McElwee, James Leonard, R. T. Lung, R. J. Parrott, A. S. Harrison, Samuel Miller, E. S. Preston, William Peck, Joseph Cook, Thomas J. Elkin, J. S. McElwee, E. F. Albertson, 1886; William Amos, 1899; W. E. Hamilton, 1905; J. E. Davis, Albert Hoover, J. Parker, the present pastor.

Adamsboro German Baptists (Dunkards)

This denomination is now known as the "Church of the Brethren." This congregation had its beginning about 1880, when a few of the faithful of this denomination held meetings at the residence of David Flory (now deceased). These services were conducted by Elder Jacob Barnhart, of Mexico, Miami county, to which this territory belonged. About 1881-2 an organization was perfected under the care and direction of the Mexico church, and the following were among the charter members:

David Flory and wife, David Keeport and wife, Solomon Hyer and wife, Abram Hyer and wife, Joseph Ellis and wife.

During the year 1882-3 a commodious frame church edifice, 40x60 feet, was erected near Hooverville (Adamsboro), Miami township. This society was under the directorate of the Mexico church until 1894 (April 12), when a separate and independent organization was effected with a membership of forty, and seemed to prosper for a few years, but deaths and removals caused a falling off in membership, which was reduced to thirteen and ceased to exist as an independent organization in 1900, and was again attached to the parent church at Mexico. A few years later the Hooverville church was transferred from the Mexico charge to Logansport, and is now managed by the latter organization, and services are held occasionally by elders from the Logansport church.

The following elders have served the congregation:

Jacob Barnhart, 1880-2; —— Myers, George Brower, Isaac Fisher, Noah Fisher, J. O. Weaver, W. L. Hatches, 1898-1900; Kernie Eikenberry, Elias H. Oberlin, Allen A. Oberlin, 1910-13.

New Waverly Christian (New Light) Church

This church was organized in the Waverly schoolhouse in the year 1890 by the Rev. Samuel McNeely, of Tiosa, Indiana, with the following charter members:

A. L. and Emma West, Peter and Catherine Richardson, Minnie Bowyer, Laura Williams, William, Lucinda, Sadie and Lowie Alspaugh, Mary Dean, Malinda Fiddler, Kate Anderson, John and Sarah Julian, Mollie Richeson, Sallie Williams, Riley Bowman, India Bowman, Kate Bowman, John and Emma Rush, Allie Williams, Marian and Mary Young, Allie Fiddler, Amelia Hogentogler, Carrie Ferguson, Kate Runnels, Anna Harsk, Jacob and Jennie Ludders.

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The schoolhouse continued to be the meeting place of the congregation until 1894, when the present handsome brick church was erected in the east part of Waverly, at an outlay of $2,500. A Sunday school was instituted in 1903 and has been a potent factor in building up the church, which has been uniformly prosperous, and its membership now numbers nearly one hundred.

The following ministers have had pastoral charge of the congregation:

Samuel McNeely, 1890-94; A. L. West, 1895-6; David Hidy, 1897-8; C. V. Strickland, 1899-1902; C. E. McCoy, 1903-08; Silas Mosteller, 1909; Charles E. McCoy, 1909-13, the present pastor.

Cemeteries

Williams Cemetery

This is the oldest burial ground in Miami township. The land was donated by Nathaniel Williams in 1831 or 1832, but he never executed a deed for the same, and his heirs by John Williams, on March 5, 1877, conveyed to the trustees of Williams cemetery of Cass county, to-wit: G. V. Patton, S. E. Williams and E. G. Miller, one and thirty-nine-one-hundredths acres in the northwest corner of section 29, Miami township. This is quite a large cemetery, finely located on rolling and sloping ground, and fairly well kept. The earliest interments:

Mrs. Van Dorn, 1831 or 1832; Mrs. Bowyer, 1834.

We copy some inscriptions as follows:

Calvin B. McGartor, 1837; Israel S. Patton, 1840; John Haines, who was drowned in Pipe creek, is buried here.

Soldiers: George W. Tussinger, Fifth Indiana Cavalry, died 1862; Ferdinand G. Tussinger, Sixteenth Indiana Battery; Newton Tussinger, Sixteenth Indiana Battery, died 1905; George Dale, Sixteenth Indiana Light Artillery, died 1900; Lewis Eades, Twenty-first Indiana Battery, died 1880; George W. Patton, Fourteenth Indiana Battery, died 1878; Anthony Marsh; G. W. Wilson, First Iowa Battery, died 1866; William H. Gard, Company B, Forty-sixth Indiana, died 1876; N. B. Bowyer, Sixteenth Indiana Battery, died 1872; J. W. Chidester, Company G, Fifty-first Indiana; John P. Fox, Company B, Forty-sixth Indiana; Samuel Fox, Company B, Forty-sixth Indiana; W. H. Hogle, Fifteenth Indiana, killed at Stone river; Harry Guston, killed on railroad; Samuel Morgan, One Hundred and Seventh Illinois; James M. Pervis, Twelfth Indiana Battery; Nathaniel Williams, War of 1812; Cornell Abdill, War of 1812; William Miller, Mexican war.

Mount Calvary (Dunkard) Cemetery

This is a nicely located cemetery on a hillside south of the Dunkard church at Hooverville and overlooks Eel river to the west.

On March 18, 1887, David Keeport deeded to the trustees of the German Baptist church at Hooverville, Indiana, to-wit: David Flory, Abram Hyers and David Keeport, several acres of land in the northwest quarter section 24, Miami township. Prior to this, on January 26, 1885, David Keeport platted six and one-half acres, being the above-described tract for a cemetery. There are not a great many graves on these grounds. We copy the earliest inscriptions:

Maris B., son of D. and S. Keeport, June 27, 1871; Margaret, daughter of D. and S. Flory, 1888; David Keeport, Sr., 1890.

Members of the Stevens, Flory, Charles, Keeport, Kinzies and Cart families are buried here.

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Miami Baptist Cemetery

This is the second largest burial ground in the township. The ground was donated by Peter Berry about 1833, but like the majority of early cemeteries no deeds were made for years.

May 5, 1853, John H. Berry (son of Peter Berry) conveyed by deed two acres in the northwest corner of the northeast quarter, section 24, Miami township, to the trustees of Miami Baptist church for church and burial purposes. A church was built in 1843, but abandoned and removed in 1880.

The old part of the grounds is not platted, but after the church was removed the trustees, George W. Coons, Israel J. Berry and George E. Stoughton, made a plat of the north part of the original tract, December 7, 1891.

First Burials—Wife of James Rush, 1836; Julius, son of H. P. and Mary Berry, 1837; James Rush, 1841.

Soldiers in Miami Baptist Cemetery: William Kline, War of 1812, died 1855; William R. Coons, War of 1812, died 1864; Peter Berry, War of 1812, died 1855; Joseph C. Moore, Mexican war, died 1879; William Mitchell, Company B, Thirteenth Indiana; David Dale, Sixteenth Indiana Battery; William Incledon, Pennsylvania regiment; William Loser, Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-first, died 1892; Alex Leonhard, Fourteenth Ohio, died 1905; Andrew Stanley, Company G, Forty-seventh Indiana, died 1886; Hiram Armstrong, Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Indiana, died 1889; Samuel Myers, Company D, Eighty-fourth Indiana, died 1906; James Carter, Company E, One Hundred and Seventh Illinois, died 1866; Franklin Pfouts, Company B, Forty-sixth Indiana, died 1867.

New Waverly Odd Fellows Cemetery

On February 19, 1877, the Odd Fellows lodge, No. 434, of New Waverly, purchased two acres of ground of Elizabeth C. Chidester for the sum of $200, and she conveyed the same to the trustees of the lodge, C. P. Forgy, Joseph Hogentogler and S. C. Williams.

This cemetery is situated one-half mile north of New Waverly, in the north part of the southeast quarter section 21, Miami township. On January 26, 1882, the trustees made a plat of the above-described grounds.

This is a comparatively new burial ground, but is well located on a sloping hillside and has some good monuments. We copy some of the earliest inscriptions:

William E., son of E. M. and L. A. Voorhis, died 1854; Jacob Voorhis, died 1859; wife of Daniel Loser, died 1881.

Members of the Quick, Castles, Pennels, Grimes, Richeson, Wallick and other families are here interred.

Soldiers: Samuel L. Pennel, Company B, Forty-sixth Indiana, died 1898; Jacob Voorhis, Company I, Eighteenth Indiana and War of 1812; William Daniels, One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Ohio; Joseph Wingler; David Jenkins, Company F, Forty-sixth Indiana; A. J. Hooks, Fifth Indiana Cavalry; David Tucker; Henry Beese; William Saunders, minute man.

Reed Private Burial Ground

This ground, once sacred to the dead, lies on the west side of the road, a short distance south of Hooverville, in the northeast fractional quarter

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section 23, Miami township. In an early day Abraham Reed owned and lived on this tract of land, which belonged to his son, Rev. Madison Reed (now deceased).

Before churchyards were laid out in this township death entered the Reed cabin and Mrs. Nancy Reed was laid to rest on this little knoll under the forest trees in 1835, and later her husband, Abraham Reed. In the thirties and forties the father of Dr. Passage, of Peru, and several of his children were buried here, also members of the Kauffman, Moore and other families and several laborers who were digging the canal and building the railroad in the southern part of the township. There were markers to a number of these graves. The Reeds were removed to the Baptist cemetery, a mile to the east, but the others lie in their original graves, unless some of them may have been disturbed when the road which now occupies part of this burial place was improved. In digging down the hill human bones fell from the excavations, we are informed.

Conner Family Burial Ground

Situated in the southeast corner of fractional section 9, on the Gallahan farm, Miami township, on the north side of the road in the woods, is a burial lot, sixteen feet square, enclosed by a board fence, within which are several pine trees and three graves marked by marble headstones inscribed as follows:

William Conner, died June 16, 1836, age 55; Sarah, his wife, died June 20, 1835, age 47; Phebe, his daughter, died August 25, 1835, age 21.

We are informed that this family all died but one son, who became discouraged and disgusted with the country and went east to relatives, but later moved to a western state and about ten years ago returned and rebuilt the fence around the graves of his parents, who succumbed to the deadly malaria and hardships of pioneer life.

Masters Individual Grave

William Masters, while working in the forge or iron mill which was operated on the old canal in the later forties, was overheated and died suddenly, and some report that he was accidentally killed in the mill, about 1850. He was working for Mr. Green and was buried on his farm, which is now owned by John G. Mick. His grave, unmarked except by a sunken place about a foot deep over the grave which is plainly visible at this writing (1907), is situated fifty rods west of the southeast corner of fractional section 22, "Nancy Burnett's Reservation" of Miami township, and three rods north of this section line and three or four rods south of the present Adamsboro road, south of Eel river, in a flatiron piece of ground cut off of the southeast corner of section 22 by the wagon road. Here in this unmarked and lonely grave has rested the remains of this unfortunate man for seventy years, and only known and remembered by one or two old pioneers. This is a beautiful and elevated place, and Mr. Green expected to locate a church and burial ground here, but his expectations never materialized. The iron mill was not a success and only this sunken grave remains to mark the site of the city that Mr. Green had pictured in his mind and that will soon be lost and forgotten to the world.

Hyers Family Burial Ground

Sixty years ago Solomon Hyers lived in the southeast quarter of section 20, about a mile west of Waverly, and established a family burial

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ground on the north part of his farm in the above-named section, and during the fifties several members of his family, including Solomon Hyers himself and probably some others. The Hyers were removed to the Williams cemetery and the burial ground abandoned and no traces of it are to be found today.

Voorhis-Grimes Burial Ground

Many years ago this burial ground was established by the Voorhis and Grimes families on their lands near the center of section 22, about one mile east of the Odd Fellows cemetery. Here were interred members of the Voorhis and Grimes families, and gravestones were erected, but after the establishment of the Odd Fellows cemetery to the west, in 1877, removals were made to the latter place and the new road which extended east occupies the ground of this old family graveyard.

And this once sacred ground, where mourners wept,
Is now a road, by automobiles swept.

Indian Burial Ground

In the old orchard on the Kidd farm in the southeast quarter of section 12, south of Eel river, just opposite the Old Town Indian village, was an extensive Indian burial ground. When this land was brought into a state of cultivation, large numbers of skulls and other human bones were turned out by the plow. After the lapse of a century these have crumbled until now only small fragments may be found, but the Indians that once vitalized these bones are in their happy hunting grounds oblivious to the tread of the plowman.

If I have friends on earth and sea,
With One I trust on high,
'Tis matter of small account to me,
Where my shell lies when I die;
Whether it sinks in the foaming flood,
Or lies under a forest tree,
If only I die as a Christian should,
It is all the same to me.

Roads and Improvements

The first road in Miami township was opened up before any permanent settlement was made in the township, probably in 1828 or 1829. Soon after the organization of the county, the county commissioners, with some aid from the state, opened up a road through Miami township, from Logansport to Peru, then called "Miamisport." This road has since been known as the Forge road, running east and west through the southern part of the township.

The hills of Miami township contain an inexhaustible supply of gravel and the outcropping limestone at Adamsboro and in the southwest part of the township, where are now located large stone crushers, furnish an abundance of the best road-making material, easy of access, and all the principal roads are graveled, and the past two or three years stone roads are being constructed at Waverly and the Forge road in the southwest and from Lewisburg east to the county line the road is now being graded and graveled. The roads which originally followed Indian trails and wound around hills regardless of lines, are now straightened

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and placed on section lines, the hills cut down to a uniform grade, and graveled or macadamized until every part of the township can be reached over smooth and solid roads. A drive through Miami will not only show good roads, but also well improved farms with many modern farm houses, neatly painted, surrounded by orchards and gardens, indicating thrift and prosperity on every side.

In 1838 the Wabash and Erie canal was completed and opened to traffic, and was a great advantage to the farmers, giving them a ready market for their surplus products which up to that time had no outlet except by ox-cart or pack-saddle. The canal did duty until the Wabash Railroad was completed in 1856, when the canal gradually fell into disuse and was entirely closed about 1874, but the railroad greatly stimulated trade and was a great convenience to the farmers.

In 1905 the interurban line from Fort Wayne to Lafayette was completed, the road occupying the towpath of the old canal and having a station at every crossroad, which is highly appreciated by the farmers along the line.

Physicians

Usually doctors have something to do with the beginning and ending of man's existence on earth, and often all along the journey of life he more or less comes in contact with the people, so that the history of a community is not complete without mention of the physicians. We will, therefore, give a brief notice of the twenty or more doctors who have lived in Miami township since the coming of Peter Berry, the first settler, eighty-two years ago.

Dr. F. O. Miller was probably the first physician to locate in Miami township. He came to Lewisburg about 1842 or 1843, and boarded with W. W. Haney. About 1846 he moved to Logansport and there married Maria Westlake, an aunt of Mrs. W. T. Wilson. He was a surgeon in the Mexican war, county physician in 1846-7, receiving the munificent sum of $35.00 for a year's salary. His wife died and about 1860 he became mentally deranged and his relatives from New York, where he was born and educated, took him there, where he soon after died.

Dr. James D. Loder was associated with Dr. Adrian from 1856 to 1867, and lived at Circleville on the south side of the Wabash opposite Lewisburg, and was a well-known practitioner in Miami township. He moved to Chili, Miami county, about 1868, and while out driving with his wife in a thunder storm was struck by lightning and killed, but his wife, who sat behind him, was unhurt. She was Mary Haines, of Lewisburg.

Dr. Lorenzo Dow Hogle was a native of Ohio, practiced at Lewisburg from 1847 to 1865, and in the latter year moved to Tennessee, where he died. He was a surgeon in the United States army, and in 1862 had charge of the smallpox hospital at Nashville, Tennessee.

Dr. Hogle was a partner of Dr. Adrian for a time. He was married and had three sons, one of whom was killed in the battle of Stone river. Dr. Hogle was a sociable and kind-hearted man, and built up an extensive practice around Lewisburg.

Dr. G. W. Hubbard located at Lewisburg about 1859, and formed a partnership with Dr. Adrian. He married a daughter of John Miller, who lived east of Lewisburg, but soon left for greener fields.

Dr. William McAllister, born in Pennsylvania in 1838, graduated from Michigan University in 1862, and located at Lewisburg about 1864. On December 6, 1866, while crossing the Wabash river at Lewisburg in a skiff, he and E. G. Chidester were drowned by the boat upsetting when the river was high. Allen Bowyer and Stephen Williams were in

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the boat at the time, but swam ashore. Dr. McAllister was a brother of A. U. McAllister, a prominent machinist of Logansport, who died some years ago.

Dr. C. R. Quick, born in Virginia, 1812, settled in Waverly in 1856, and erected the second house in that town. For twenty years Dr. Quick was not only a prominent physician, but a leading citizen of New Waverly and was interested in the moral and spiritual welfare of the community and often filled the pulpit of the Methodist church, of which he was an influential member. He was married to Miss Lucinda Sloan, of Ohio, to which union six children were born, two sons, Drs. L. L. and R. H. Quick, having taken up their father's profession.

Dr. Quick died in 1876 and lies at rest in the Odd Fellows cemetery near Waverly.

Dr. L. L. Quick, son of the above-mentioned, was born in Ohio in 1846, came to New Waverly with his parents in 1856, where he has lived ever since. He graduated from the Indiana Medical College in 1879, and has been in active practice in Waverly since that date.

He served his country during the Civil war in the Sixteenth Indiana Battery, and has been a member of the United States pension board for years. He was married in 1868 to Nancy Fox, and they have two children, only one of whom is living.

The doctor is a natural artist, and although he never took any lessons, yet he has made scores of wood carvings of portraits, animals, birds, mythological figures, mantles, etc., and is deserving of a place in the gallery of artists of Cass county.

Dr. R. H. Quick, son of Dr. C. R. Quick, is a native of Ohio, where he was born in 1852, came with his parents to New Waverly in 1856, and graduated from Indiana Medical College in 1881, and practiced in Waverly until 1906, when he moved to Peru. He was married to Leonora Loomis, of Peru, in 1879, and has one child.

Dr. Higgins lived and practiced in Lewisburg for two or three years during the fifties, then moved to Toledo, Ohio.

Dr. Helms was located in the practice of medicine at Waverly during the year 1876.

Dr. R. J. B. Peters and his son, Dr. J. B. Peters, were located in New Waverly about 1869. They were migratory physicians and were located in different places in Cass county and finally in Macy, Indiana, where the elder Peters died. Dr. J. B. Peters was born in Virginia and began practice there with his uncle, Dr. C. H. Peters, whom Governor Wise, of Virginia, appointed as one of the board of physicians at the execution of John Brown.

Dr. Ira S. Sellers was located at Lewisburg about 1840, and was engaged in practice for eight or ten years and moved to Iowa. He married a Miss Williams, of Miami township.

Dr. Frank T. Jackson and Dr. Cal. Conner, his brother-in-law, located in Hooverville about 1866, and remained two years only. Dr. Jackson moved to eastern Indiana, where he was killed by the railroad a few years later.

Dr. James C. Orr, about 1870, came to Hooverville, where he remained for three or four years. In 1888 he moved to California. His wife was Laura B. Campbell.

Dr. Andrew Black studied medicine with Dr. J. C. Waite, but never attended lectures. He practiced in Hooverville about 1875-6. The law of 1881 cut him out and he engaged in other pursuits and is now in Bay City, Michigan.

Dr. J. D. Gross, another migratory doctor, located in Hooverville about 1865. He evidently was of the weary Willie kind and soon sought greener pastures.

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Dr. Arthur E. Graves has been in active practice in New Waverly since 1886. He was born in Bunker Hill, Indiana, in 1856, graduated from Rush Medical College in 1884. He served as trustee of Miami township from 1900 to 1904. He was united in marriage to Almira Adkins, January 7, 1885, and they have three children.

Dr. Paul Burk, it is reported, many years ago started out to practice medicine, being located in section 20, Miami township. He had one case, which did not terminate to his liking, and he quit the profession before he began.

Dr. J. A. Adrian, born in New York in 1824, moved to Lewisburg in 1851, received the degree of M. D. from Bellevue Medical College in 1866, practiced in Lewisburg until 1873, when he moved to Logansport, was county commissioner in 1870, and died in a hospital in New York City in 1886, and is buried in Mt. Hope cemetery. Dr. Adrian was tall, of commanding appearance, and a ready speaker. He was a bachelor.

Cassville

This town was located on the north bank of the Wabash river, a short distance west of Lewisburg. It was laid out August 29, 1835, by William G. Vandorn, with Abner E. Van Ness as civil engineer. The original plat consisted of forty-two lots with six streets, Main and Bridge streets running east and west, Mill, Market, Walnut and Washington streets north and south.

Mr. Vandorn erected the first and about the only building ever constructed in Cassville. This was quite a large frame structure, where he kept a small stock of general merchandise to accommodate the hands that were digging the canal, and also opened a "tavern" to entertain occasional travelers or prospectors. At one time there were several small shanties in the town occupied by the canal hands. With the growth of Lewisburg, a short distance to the east, Cassville fell into decay, the townsite was converted into a field, and nothing remains today to mark this would-be city.

The only event of importance connected with this town is that the once noted Irish-American orator, lawyer and soldier, Barney Daley, was born in Cassville.

Lewisburg

Lewisburg was a town laid out on the old Wabash and Erie canal, on the north bank of the Wabash river nine miles east of Logansport. It derives its name from Lewis Bowyer, who platted the town, laying out twenty-four lots in the northeast quarter of section 32, Miami township, September, 1835. When the canal was completed in 1838 Lewisburg became an important trading point, and the pioneers for miles around brought their grain and other farm products here to exchange for goods shipped in on the canal from Toledo. The first merchant in the village was Alpheus Cole, who kept a miscellaneous stock of goods. About the time the canal was opened W. W. Haney, father of W. E. Haney, now of Logansport, opened a general store, and a warehouse, and bought and shipped grain.

Later Peter Chidester engaged in the mercantile business, and Daniel Miller erected a warehouse which was operated under different managements.

Byrd Chestnut was the first cooper in the town, followed by Benjamin Williams. William Meeks was the first cabinetmaker, and Jonathan Pauley and John Wilson the first blacksmiths, and Dr. Sellers (mentioned above) was the first physician, about 1840.

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The first hotel in the village was kept by John Kelsey, followed in succession by Hugh Pennel, John Haines and Samuel Smoot.

Lewisburg continued to flourish until the Wabash Railroad was constructed and the canal declined, and when the latter ceased operations Lewisburg fell rapidly into decay, and only a few dilapidated buildings mark the place of this once flourishing town on the raging canal. Since the building of the interurban line through the place, however, there are some signs of recuperation and renewed life. The old covered bridge across the Wabash at Lewisburg was built in 1871, and carried out by the great flood of March 25, 1913. The county has recently made an appropriation to rebuild this bridge, which will doubtless be done within the next year.

A postoffice was early established at Lewisburg, but was discontinued about 1856 or 1857, when the New Waverly office was established on the railroad. The postmasters were W. W. Haney, Jonathan Pauley, Hugh Pennel and Peter Chidester. The latter was postmaster for many years prior to its discontinuance.

Hooverville

This little village, now generally known as Adamsboro, its rival on the other side of Eel river, was named from John Hoover, at one time the proprietor of the mill which has been located here since pioneer days. In early times this mill was known far and wide as Union or Martin's Mill, and guideboards at crossroads would indicate so many miles to Martin's Mill and the mill was the potent factor in the development of the village, which was never regularly platted or laid out. These mills have been noticed elsewhere.

The village, in addition to the mill, which is now abandoned as such, consists of a few scattered houses, a schoolhouse and two churches.

The first merchant in the town was Parker A. Fair, who started a small country store in 1863, and, encouraged by his success, he later erected a two-story building and carried a larger stock and continued the business for some years, when he sold out his stock, but is still an honored resident of the village. The business has been carried on by N. B. Scott, I. J. Berry, J. S. Dubois, Harmon & Wilson, J. M. Maxwell, Samuel McCoy, E. Loser, Amos Fortney, T. J. Herring and others. The present grocer is J. G. Rhodes. M. J. Morgan operated the store for some years, but when the Eel River Railroad was built he moved, in 1890, to Adamsboro, Clay township, on the opposite side of Eel river.

The Hooverville postoffice was usually kept by the village storekeeper, until the office was abandoned and Adamsboro postoffice established about 1890. This office was discontinued in 1903, and the village is now served by rural route No. 11, from Logansport.

The village blacksmith and repair shop has been conducted at different times by Joshua Reed, Jacob Sherer, Samuel McCoy, Peter Armentrout, George Friend, Mr. Woods, Charles Douglass, W. H. Bennett and Mr. Akerly.

New Waverly

This flourishing village, located in the eastern part of Miami township on the Wabash Railroad, was laid out in December, 1855, by John A. Forgy. The original plat consisted of seventy-one lots on the north side of the railroad. Soon after the laying out of the town, Mr. Forgy erected the first building and opened the first store in the town, and Dr. C. R. Quick built the second residence. A few years later Mr. Forgy

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erected a large two-story building, carried on an extensive business and conducted a hotel. This building was completely destroyed by fire in 1867, together with several adjoining structures.

After the death of John A. Forgy his stepsons, C. P. and R. J. Forgy, carried on the business until recent years. R. J. Forgy moved to Logansport, where he died in 1909, and C. P. Forgy, owing to infirmities of age, has retired from business, but is still an honored resident of the town in which he has been a prominent figure for more than a half century. Among others who have engaged in business from time to time may be mentioned George Arnott, Wilson Reed, Hugh Pennel, J. B. Wallick, Hiram Parsons, Eaton Forgy, Samuel McCoy, James Wilson, R. N. Floyd, D. C. Jenkins.

The first physician in the town was Dr. C. R. Quick, in 1856.

The first blacksmith was Johnson Reed; first shoemaker, I. S. Smith; first carpenter, William Murphy; first wagonmaker, R. M. P. Sutton.

The first industry in the town was a steam sawmill erected by George Bennett and this mill has been operated by different parties, the last of whom was W. L. Fernald, but it is now closed for want of material, there being little or no timber left in the surrounding country.

The first school in the town was held in the Forgy hotel in the winter of 1856, taught by Mr. McSherry, and the first schoolhouse was erected in 1857, which was replaced by a brick structure in 1872, and the present high school was erected in 1899.

The present business is represented by two general stores conducted by Fred D. Barnett and A. L. Williams and Black Bros.

The elevator is operated by E. P. McFadden, who annually handles sixty thousand bushels of grain. He also deals in lumber, cement and all kinds of building materials, and coal. Meat market kept by A. L. Williams; barber shops by Willard Anderson, Alfred Nipple and Conrad Bros.; blacksmith and repair shop by Peter W. Castle and son.

Mr. Castle was one of the pioneers of Harrison township, coming to Cass county in 1837, and to Waverly in 1863. He is a brother of Thomas and Noah Castle, deceased, and is now eighty-four years of age, but able to hammer iron as of yore.

The New Waverly postoffice was established in 1857 and Hugh Pennel was the first postmaster. Fred D. Barnett, son of Dr. Barnett, of Lincoln, is the present postmaster, and one rural route, No. 19, established in 1903, carries daily mail to the farmers of the community.

Telephones

The Home Telephone Company of Logansport has an exchange in Waverly, established in 1903, and the majority of the farmers, as well as the business and professional men of the town, are connected by telephone with Logansport and the entire county.

Two physicians, Drs. L. L. Quick and A. E. Graves, look after the physical health of the town, and two churches with two resident preachers (Revs. Parker and McCoy) administer to the spiritual health of the community.

The Methodist church was built in 1866 and the Christian in 1894.

Lodges and Orders

Masons—The New Waverly Lodge, No. 484, was instituted May 26, 1874.

The first officers were:

Dr. J. A. Adrian, W. M.; Abram Ellis, S. W.; R. E. Dean, J. W.; John W. Chidester, secretary.

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The present membership is fifty-six and the officers are:

J. K. Castle, W. M.; A. N. Nipple, S. W.; John Frailing, J. W.; Dr. L. L. Quick, secretary.

Odd Fellows

New Waverly Lodge, No. 434, I. O. O. F., was organized in 1873 by Gillis McBane and Lindol Smith.

The present membership is thirty-two, officered as follows:

Willard Paul, N. G.; A. J. McFadden, V. G.; A. L. Wallick, secretary; A. L. Williams, treasurer.

Grand Army of the Republic

New Waverly Post, No. 19, G. A. R., was organized about 1880, and at one time had a membership of sixty-five, but the old soldiers have nearly all answered their last tattoo, and not enough remain to officer the post, and they disbanded in 1908.

Miscellaneous Items of Interest

The first store in the township was kept by David Miller, in a little log house that stood a short distance east of Cass station, near the Wabash Railroad. The house was a double log cabin and the store was kept in one side and the other occupied as a residence.

The first frame house in the township was erected by Peter Berry on his farm in section 24.

The first death in the township was Mrs. William G. Vandorn, about 1833.

The first automobile in the township was purchased by Dr. L. L. Quick, in 1903. Three other machines were purchased at the same time by other parties.

Accidental and Tragic Deaths

About 1850 a son of John Haines, of Lewisburg, while skating on the canal broke through the ice and was drowned. About this time a young man by the name of Sidney, while skating fell and struck his head on the ice and died of concussion of the brain. A few years later John Haines, named above, while crossing Pipe creek in a skiff during high water, was swept over the falls and drowned. In June, 1868, Fielding Miller, while crossing the Wabash in a canoe during high water, fell into the river and was drowned.

On December 6, 1866, Dr. William McAllister and Erasmus G. Chidester were drowned while crossing the Wabash river in a canoe when the water was high. Allen Bowyer and Stephen Williams were in the boat with them, but they clung to the boat and were rescued some distance down the river by Augustus Snyder. Several years prior to the above event a man by the name of Miller was accidentally drowned in the Wabash.

Sol. D. Brandt, a prominent citizen of Logansport, while engaged on Cedar island, which he then owned, was drowned in the spring of 1904, and his body was found down the river near Georgetown. He was alone and no one knows the circumstances surrounding his death, but the water was high and it was supposed his boat became unmanageable and was swept down by the angry current.

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The accidental death many years ago of Samuel Smoot, caused by his falling backward from a wagon, cast a shadow of gloom over the entire community.

Railroad Accidents

Some years ago a strange man was run over and killed by a train on the Wabash Railroad near the Burnett farm. In June, 1902, the night passenger train on the Wabash Railroad was wrecked by the washout of a culvert in the west part of the township, and the entire train was ditched, killing one trainman and about thirteen Italian immigrants, and seriously injuring many more.

About 1888 George D. Bush, in a temporary aberration of mind, hung and shot himself while running the mill at Hooverville.

About the same time W. C. Gallahan, a prosperous farmer in the northeast part of the township, in a state of mental depression committed suicide by hanging himself to a tree. On May 14, 1913, Judson Reed, son of Rev. Madison Reed, living near Hooverville, having been in poor health and melancholic, shot himself in the head with a revolver and died instantly. He was an estimable man and left a wife and one child.

Stolen Child

Joseph, the five-year-old son of Thomas Black, of Miami township, in March, 1837, was stolen by a band of Pottawottamie Indians and taken west and brought up by them and trained in their methods of doctoring. Nothing was ever heard from the boy, although diligent search was made, until about 1866, when he returned to his people in Miami township and remained there for several months and practiced his methods of Indian doctoring. There was some doubt about him being the son of Thomas Black that was stolen, yet he claimed to have proof that he was stolen from Miami township, and his relatives have recently told the writer that they believed that he was the lost boy. After some months' sojourn with his people he became dissatisfied and returned to his Indian friends in the West, preferring the wild, roving life of the Indians, which seemed so natural to him, instead of civilized life of his own people, showing how habit and environment shape our destiny. While discussing the merits of this stolen child with a relative, a strange coincidence of dates and death of a cousin of the stolen child was related as follows: Ner Black, a cousin of Joseph Black, the stolen child, who now resides in Peru, Indiana, but formerly lived in Miami township, was seventy-six years old on March 6, 1913. His son was forty-six on that day, and died on this the anniversary of his own and his father's birthday, thus coupling the numbers 6—46—76 in a unique manner.

"Shoot the 'Red Eye'"

C. P. Forgy relates a funny incident in connection with the saloon business in the early history of New Waverly. About 1857 one Azro Smith, over the protest of the citizens of the village, was arranging to open a saloon and had shipped a barrel of whiskey to the little town, but the temperance forces were on the lookout for wet goods, and one day the long-expected barrel of "red eye" was unloaded at the station, only a short distance from the Forgy residence. R. J. Forgy, now deceased, being a good marksman, quietly proceeded to the upper story of his house with rifle in hand, and through an open window shot a hole into the whiskey barrel and the "fire water" escaped, and for many

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moons the mystery was unsolved—the cause of the escape of that "red eye."

The remedy was effectual and the saloon was not opened, and ever after when the boys wanted a drink they would ask for a "shot of red eye."

Battle of Bloody Hollow

In 1791 General Wilkinson, with a detachment of five hundred and twenty-five United States troops, passed through Miami township on his way to Old Town Indian village, on the north bank of Eel river, mention of which is elsewhere made.

A detachment of Wilkinson's troops are supposed to have camped on "Bald Hill" west of Lewisburg, and were attacked by the Indians, but they were beaten back into the ravine and several of them killed, hence the name "Bloody Hollow." This was the only battle, if it could be called a battle, that ever occurred in the township, and the second in the county.

There was evidently artillery carried by these troops, for a six-pound cannon-ball was plowed up in this hollow some years ago and presented to the Cass County Historical Society by C. P. Forgy.

Another story is related to account for the name "Bloody Hollow." One Pat Shinn kept a grocery about the year 1837, a mile west of Lewisburg, sold whiskey and kept a rowdy house. During the excavation for the construction of the Wabash Railroad human skulls were found and it was said that Pat Shinn had murdered people for their money and buried his victims in this ravine, hence the name "Bloody Hollow."

Hezekiah Harvey was an interesting octogenarian, yes, a nonogenarian, who died in Waverly in 1912, aged 96 years. He was born in Ohio, but when a young man came to the wilds of the Wabash and has seen the gradual development of Cass county and the Wabash valley from its primitive state, when the Indian and wild animals held undisputed sway of the virgin forests, through the various stages up to the present state of perfection.

Before the days of the old canal, and before roads were fully opened, he carried the United States mail from Fort Wayne to Lafayette on horseback, and many exciting tales he relates of his experiences with the Indians and wild beasts on his trips up and down the Wabash. He worked on the construction of the old canal and when it was completed he became "chief engineer" to a canal boat and guided the motive power, a trio of mules on the tow-path of the "raging canal." For some years prior to his death he made his home with his daughter who is still living in Waverly. His remains repose in Williams cemetery.

Politics

In politics Miami has always been a "doubtful state" the parties being so evenly divided. In 1848 this township furnished two candidates for county commissioner in the persons of Thomas Craighead, Whig, and Moses Barnett, Democrat, the latter being elected. In 1848 Cyrus McPherson of Miami township was elected county treasurer defeating Capt. A. M. Higgins of Logansport. Many years later John H. Berry was elected to the office of county assessor.

Reference Biographies

Biographical sketches of the following persons may be found in Helm's History, published in 1886, and will not be reproduced here:

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Casebeer, Joseph, born 1810, d. 1867.
Cox, Charles G., b. 1827, d ——.
Forgy, C. P., b. 1835, still living.
Forgy, D. J., b. 1841, d. 1909.
Gallahan, W. C., b. 1830, d. ——.
Moore, Sebastian C., b. 1834, d. ——.
Moore, Peter.
Pearson, William, b. 1814, d. 1889.
Pennel, Samuel, b. 1840, d. 1898.
Rudolph, John W., b. 1835, still living.
Voorhis, Henry M., b. 1816, d. ——.
Voorhis, Jacob, b. 1789, d. 1859.
Williams, John, b. 1817, d. ——.
Dean, R. E., b. 1833, ——.
Hyre, Abraham, b. 1821, d. ——.

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CHAPTER LI

NOBLE TOWNSHIP

(Contributed by Albert O. Brandt)

NAME — LOCATION — CREEKS — EARLY SETTLEMENT — ORGANIZATION — INDUSTRIES — MILLS — ROAD — RAILROADS — STATIONS — SCHOOLS —CHURCHES—CEMETERIES—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS, ACCIDENTS, ETC. —CHAPULTEPEC—BIOGRAPHIES.

Noble township, named in honor of Noah Noble, governor of Indiana at the time of its organization, is bounded on the west by Jefferson township, on the north by Harrison, on the east by Clay and on the south by Eel township, the city of Logansport and the Wabash river and lies within congressional township 27, north range 1, east. It is thus centrally and favorably located on the north bank of the Wabash, giving it a valuable and picturesque water-front, a most enticing place for pleasure seekers, a sportsman's paradise for fishing and hunting. The running water and beautiful scenery are a desirable asset. The township has a diversified surface and presented to the home seeker all the lays of land from the steep rocky hillside to the low level marsh lands, and its natural resources, stone quarries, gravel and sand deposits, valuable clays, timber and a rich alluvial soil, springs of crystal pure water, wild fruits and wild game, all these were valuable assets presented to the pioneers of this township. Again the natural advantages of mill-sites which the township possessed was a great inducement for the pioneer to locate in this division of the county and we find the pioneers, very early, locating here to take advantage of its many natural resources. Much of the surface was originally covered by a dense forest and other parts were open prairie. The southern part of the township is broken and hilly; many ravines and hollows running back from the river on the south to the table lands to the north, near the center of the township; then the prairies to the north with several sand ridges interspersed. The township is well watered with numerous streams and water-courses which furnish abundant drainage. The largest of these is "Cottonwood Creek" in the central part of the township, on which numerous mills were erected in the first settlement of the country. This creek runs in a southerly direction and empties into the Wabash near the line between sections 28 and 29.

Burley Creek which runs through what is known as "Burley Hollow," a very romantic and picturesque ravine whose precipitious slopes are covered with native trees, empties into the Wabash a short distance west of Cottonwood creek.

The Farlow branch runs south and west and passes through "Fitches Glen" or canyon which is the most picturesque place in the county; it has two distinct waterfalls, a cave and many unique natural formations. Perpendicular limestone cliffs on either side rise to a height

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of seventy-five feet or more, presenting in some places rough craggy rocks, in others the slope is more gradual and is covered with native trees; this with the waterfalls and the crystal stream flowing down the center of the canyon, presents wild and beautiful scenery hardly equalled in northern Indiana.

Horney creek is a stream of considerable importance that drains the eastern part of the township, arising in the northeast corner, flows south and empties into Eel river at Logansport. This creek afforded water power to run mills in early days, which will be noticed elsewhere. These creeks are all fed by numerous springs and therefore have a con-

FITCH'S GLEN

stant flow. The northwestern part of the township is drained by the small creeks that flow in a southwesterly direction into Crooked creek. This creek has been dredged in recent years and affords ample drainage for the swamp lands in that section, which have been converted into the most fertile and valuable farm lands and the waste places have all been reclaimed.

The eastern and southern half of the township was originally heavy timbered, consisting of walnut, poplar, oak, hickory, elm, sugar, ash, beech, sycamore, basswood and mulberry—some of the latter attaining a diameter of three feet and poplar and walnut were often seven feet in diameter. These, however, were ruthlessly destroyed in clearing the land and in some instances the grand old monarchs of the forest were felled in winrows and burned up. After the canal was completed a

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great many black walnut logs were shipped to the towns and cities along the canal.

Early Settlement

There may be a controversy concerning who was the first settler in Noble township, as there were a number of "squatters," transients, who would built a cabin in the forest for the purpose of hunting, remain for a time and move out further into the wilderness where game was more plenty. Probably James Hood was the first permanent settler in the township. As early as 1827 or 8 he took a claim in section 20, but returned to Carroll county, and in 1829 returned to his claim and remained until his death some years later. He planted the first orchard in the township. He was a soldier in the War of 1812 and his remains repose in Shiloh cemetery. The same year (1829) Henry Garrett accompanied by his son Joshua and two sons-in-law, William and Leander Dixon, settled in section 22. Mr. Garrett was a prominent pioneer and built the first mill in the township. William Dixon was also an influential man and was the first and only county commissioner that Noble township has been honored with. He served during the building of the old court house in 1841 and his name was inscribed over the door of that building but was torn out in the building of the present court house in 1888.

In 1829 George Richardson settled in the southwest quarter section 16. It is claimed by some authorities that he came early in 1829 and was the first to settle in the township. He cleared (or his sons did) six acres of ground and raised a corn crop and pumpkins that summer (1829). This was the first corn raised in Noble township. Mr. Richardson was a great hunter and after living here a few years, game becoming scarce, he moved into the big reserve in Jackson township where he resided until his death many years thereafter.

During the year 1830, John Watts located on the southwest quarter of section 17, became a leading citizen, and raised an old-fashioned family of ten children, to-wit: Richard, Israel, William, John, Rhoda, Ailsie, Elizabeth, Martha, James and Eli; the three first lived to be old and prominent citizens of the township. Mr. Watts was a veteran of the War of 1812. He died in 1844 and his wife in 1836.

Eli Cotner came from Carroll county in 1830, and bought land in the northeast quarter of section 18. He set out the second orchard in the township and some of those trees are still standing, of immense size, survivors of pioneer days. Mr. Cotner did not believe in race suicide and was the father of the following thirteen children: William, John, Henry, Peter, Eli, Daniel, Easton, George, David, Samuel, Caroline, Mary and Sarah.

In 1830, Robert McMillen and his widowed mother Jane McMillen, located on section 18 and built a log cabin and began improvements, and soon after came his brothers George, William, James and Thomas, and his sisters Anna, Susan and Sarah. The same year came another family of McMillens, cousins of the former, John, Andrew and Linn McMillen, and settled in sections 21 and 22. The McMillen family became permanent settlers and were prominently and actively engaged in the promotion of everything that was elevating and Christianizing.

In the year 1830 Robert Gibson located on the southeast quarter of section 22 and his brother Joseph Gibson located on the northeast quarter of section 22; Benjamin Adair in section 21, where he resided until 1859 when he moved to Kansas, where he experienced many hardships on account of the border ruffian warfare being carried on there between the free soil and pro-slavery parties. He died there in 1874. His daugh-

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ter became the wife of Charles A. Brandt, and died in Noble township about 1907 and Mr. Brandt died January 28, 1913.

John Adair in 1830 settled in the northeast quarter of section 19, where he built the first frame house in the township and also became the first Sunday school superintendent.

Alexander Scott settled on the southeast quarter of section 17, and the first religious services of the Christian denomination were held in his cabin conducted by Elder Scott, and this little band of earnest workers afterward developed into the organization of Shiloh Christian church.

The year 1830 saw a large influx of settlers among whom were such well known names as Daniel Dale, John Smith, Richard Howard, Daniel Harwood, Hiram Barnett, Dr. James Wilson, Joseph Washburn, Henry Weirick, Daniel Ellsworth, John Kistler, William Lewis, James Harper, Isaac Hodges, Andrew Fletcher.

In 1831 James Horney settled just north of Logansport on a creek that bears his name. He was for several years associate judge of the circuit court and served one term as sheriff in the thirties. His brother Solomon Horney was also an early settler and lived to a ripe old age.

From 1832 to 1835 came the following prominent settlers: Christopher Dale, Sandy Rector, Elizabeth Denbo, Isaac Louderback, John Cary, Joseph and Eli Oliver, Gen. Hyacinth Lasselle, William McKaig, Ephraim Dukes, James Hensley, William Thornton, Joel Elam, Joseph Henderson, Thompson Barnett, Henry Baum, Peter Barrow, Samuel Rader, Dr. Quick, John Pickett, William Neff.

In 1836 came Joseph Corbitt, David Corbitt, James Corbitt, John Sellers, DeHart Booth, Dixon McCoy, Jacob Suming, Nathan Carey, Andrew Pontius, Capt. William Harrison. The following persons settled in the township soon after: Jacob Bookwalter, Thornton Burley, George Trapp, Abraham Woolford, Hugh Hardy, and Hiram Butler, who was the first representative to the state legislature from Noble township and was elected in 1840. Later prominent names are: Harvey Thornton, Walker Henderson, Mishop Binney, Philip Ross. Harvey Brown moved from Logansport to Noble township and in 1844 was elected to the lower house of the state legislation.

John Brandt moved to the township from Logansport in 1847 and was interested in the milling business on Cottonwood creek, and that locality is still known as the Brandt settlement. He was a carpenter and cabinet maker and farmer. He was possessed of more than ordinary intellectual activity and was interested in science, and even in his old age would read astronomical and geological works with avidity.

Organization

Noble township was formally organized on March 8, 1836, and not long after the organization an election was held at the residence of Robert McMillen when Joel Elam, James Hensley and Robert McMillen were elected to form the first board of township trustees, at that time composed of three members. There were but six votes cast at this first township election and it is needless to say the returns were in before midnight and the candidates were not held on the anxious seat very long, nor did they spend sleepless nights waiting for the count.

Noble township is pre-eminently an agricultural district. The south part of the township is generally self-drained by the hilly character of the land and the numerous creeks which flow through it. Of recent years, many tile ditches, in the central and northern parts of the township, have been put in, until all the waste lands have been made productive—all kinds of grains, fruits and vegetables, indigenous to a tem-

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perate climate are grown. The sandy, porous soil in some parts produce the largest and finest watermelons for which the township is justly noted.

Mills and Industries

Noble township lying close to Logansport on the Wabash river and having numerous creeks fed by springs, furnishing convenient water power, was among the first townships to engaged in the mill industry. The first mill in the township was erected in 1831 by Henry Garrett on his farm in the southeast quarter of section 22. Andrew Waymire was the millwright and did the mechanical work in its construction. He was the first, and for many years, the only millwright in the county and was employed to build a number of mills all over the county. This was a small grist mill for grinding corn and buckwheat. The dam was built north of where the Delaware (Kuns) road crosses the creek. It was operated only a few years as the water power was not constant.

Gen. Hyacinth Lasselle erected the first sawmill in the township in 1833. It was located at the mouth of Cottonwood creek in the northeast quarter of section 29 and received its motive power from that creek. It was successfully operated for a number of years and was probably the only sawmill in the county outside of Logansport.

Hugh B. McKeen in 1835 built a sawmill near the south end of "Fitch's Glen," near the present station of Kenneth and the power was derived from the creek flowing through the glen.

The first steam sawmill in the township was erected in 1846 by William McKaig and was located south of Gebhart in the southwest quarter of section 16. It was operated by McKaig and Tuttle, then Uhl and Thompson became owners and they did a large business until 1848 when the mill with thousands of feet of lumber was destroyed by fire.

William and Richard Watts in 1847 built a sawmill on Cottonwod creek in the southeast quarter of section 20. The power was supplied by an old-fashioned over-shot water wheel twenty feet in diameter. This mill was successfully operated for ten or more years and John Brandt and Sons were the last operators. John Brandt built a sawmill on his farm in the northeast quarter of section 20, on Cottonwood creek in 1849 and in connection with this was a lath saw. Mr. Brandt operated these mills for many years. At first the power was supplied by an overshot water wheel but later a modern turbine wheel twenty inches in diameter was introduced. The saw was the old up and down style of pioneer times.

The Ferguson Brothers (James, John and Joseph), erected a steam circular sawmill, at Gebhart in 1860 and operated it until 1864 when Joseph Richards purchased it and installed a muley-saw. Later the property was purchased by Philip Ross and in 1866 by Jacob and William Davidson who continued to run it until 1884 when it ceased operations owing to a want of material.

Cottonwood Flouring Mills

These mills were erected by the Brandt Brothers in 1857 on Cottonwood creek from which it received its power at first by means of the overshot water wheel but later a "Jim Leffel" turbine wheel was substituted. This was the first and only grist mill in the township and Charles A. Brandt, who died January 28, 1913, was its first miller, followed by William H. Brandt who still resides near the site of this old waterpower mill which did a thriving business until 1881, when it

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closed down owing to newer processes and failure of water power and today there is not a mill in operation within the boundary of Noble township unless it may be a "ginmill" illegitimately operated by some Italian near the Kenneth stone quarries.

In the early thirties Judge James Horney built a sawmill on Horney creek, in Noble township but the site of this mill is now within the city limits of Logansport just east of Michigan avenue. This mill was operated for some years and was a great convenience to the pioneers in that locality but it has long since passed into desuetude.

From 1869 to 1872 Isaac Rector operated a small shingle mill, making what was called cut shingles. The blocks of wood were steamed and then a knife operated by a lever would cut the shingles, but it was not profitable and soon ceased operations.

Stone and Lime Industry

The best quality of lime stone outcrops in the southern part of the township and during the activities of the old canal from 1840 to 1860 lime kilns were operated along the canal quite extensively and large stone quarries were opened, where scores of men were employed in quarrying and loading the stone on canal boats, which was shipped to the towns along the canal for building purposes as far as Fort Wayne on the east and Lafayette on the west. The stone used in building the old courthouse in 1841 was shipped by the canal from these quarries.

A mill to saw stones into slabs for building and other purposes was installed at Corktown on the canal during the forties but did not prove a great success and was operated only for a short time.

Casparis Stone Company in 1892 purchased the Dr. Fitch farm, at what is known now as Kenneth and established the largest stone crushers in northern Indiana, employing several hundred men and ship thousands of car loads of crushed stone, annually. About six years ago the company bought a tract of lime stone lands lying nearly two miles west of Kenneth, have abandoned the latter and established their crushers at the new location called "Trimmer" where the company is carrying on an extensive business.

In the northwest corner of section 28 where flint lime stone abounds, in one corner of the rocky ravines is a large table rock of white sandstone, a remarkable and peculiar geological formation.

Charcoal Industry

Before the days of the canal in 1838 coal could not be procured and blacksmiths had to use charcoal, and the business of making charcoal was quite an industry in Noble township.

The manner of preparation was to stand cordwood on end, making a round conical shaped pile, with several draught openings filled with kindling wood, after the manner of a modern brick-kiln; then the whole pile of wood was covered over with mud and earth and burned to charcoal.

Roads and Transportation

The first road opened up through the virgin forests of Noble township was the river road down the Wabash about 1830, and the second road of any note was the Chicago road which leads to Royal Center, and the third was the Laporte road which was straightened and now is known as the Pleasant Grove pike. These, however, were simply lanes cut through the forest, and were full of stumps, and in times of rain,

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mud holes. The roads were first opened up regardless of section lines and generally followed Indian trails. These have been straightened, as a rule, and placed on section lines, except the Royal Center pike which still angles through the township with little regard to surveyed lines. The "White Post road," running westward through the center of the township, is an old road deriving its name from the blazing of trees and the erection of posts painted white in the western sections of the road through the prairies of White county through which it extended.

The first gravel road constructed was the Royal Center pike—built in 1884. It was built by a private company and was a toll road until 1893 when it was purchased by the county. The Pleasant Grove pike was built in 1878 by a company and after several years of operation the company became bankrupt because of suits brought against them for damages by Henry Heil who received injuries owing to neglect to keep the road in repair, obtained judgment and took the road to satisfy this judgment, but the road was worthless as a toll road and the county assumed control without any compensation to Mr. Heil.

The first and only free gravel road built in the township or county, by the county is the road along the north bank of the Wabash river about one and a fourth miles, crossing the railroad at Kenneth and extending west to the Welling stone quarry and another section was built on the Burley Hollow road, reaching to the stone school house. These roads were constructed by the authority and under the direction of the county commissioners and paid for out of the county treasury at a cost of about $1,000.

The Casparis Stone Company have improved the roads leading to their quarries with crushed stone. The first stone road to be built under the township line road law was constructed in 1911—between Harrison and Noble townships, about five miles in length and known as the Brandt road. The first stone road built under the "three-mile act" was the Ford's Crossing road in 1912, and designated as the Meyer road. The first gravel road under the "three-mile act," two miles of gravel and one of stone, and known as the Ross road, was built in 1912 and extends through Burley hollow, then west to the township line.

The second road under this act was built in 1912-13, designated as the Forlow road, extending from the north line of Eel township west on the Delaware road to section 21, thence north to the White Post road, thence east to the Royal Center pike. The abundance of gravel in the hills, and the stone crusher located in the township furnishes cheap road material, and all the principal roads are improved by grading and graveling.

Noble township being in close proximity to Logansport has no towns or villages, but has had stations on the railroads and canal which have traversed the township. Soon after the completion of the canal in 1840, William L. Brown erected a warehouse on the canal near Fitch's Glen to store his own grain from the adjoining farm and for some years bought and shipped grain and this point became quite a trading post but the business closed with the canal after railroads were completed.

The Chicago and state line divisions of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Vandalia Railroad traverse this township. There is a flag station, "Verona," on the latter road near the northeast corner of the township. There is a side track here for the accommodation of heavy freight.

Gebhart is a railroad station near the center of the township and Ford's Crossing, another, to the northwest, both on the Chicago division of the Pennsylvania railroad. A postoffice was established at Gebhart soon after the road was completed about 1862 and John Davidson was

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the postmaster, but the office was discontinued about seven years later. Ford's Crossing was established in 1876 and a few houses built, a postoffice established, a country store opened, and an Evangelical church erected which were operated until about 1900, when Samuel Granel, who was the last storekeeper and postmaster, threw up the office and quit the store, and soon after even the church was removed and Ford's Crossing is only a flag station for southbound trains, as the northbound trains to Chicago now go by way of the Royal Center cut-off to avoid the steep grade north of Logansport.

Kenneth and Trimmer are flag stations on the state line division of the Pennsylvania. The former was established and a postoffice located there about 1892 when the Casparis Stone Company opened its quarries, but when the company moved its stone crushers to Trimmer Kenneth became only a flag station, and Trimmer is a regular station for local trains. The postoffice at Kenneth was discontinued with the establishment of rural mail service in 1903.

An interurban line was surveyed through the township in 1903 but the road never was built beyond the "windy station."

It is reported that the first railroad in the township was the "Underground Railroad," which only carried "dark goods" and operated its trains after night, and that station agents communicated with each other by wireless telegraphy even in that early day. Abe Lincoln, however, by freeing the negroes, caused the railroad to wind up its business,

Schools

Whilst the pioneers were largely dependent upon brawn and muscle for clearing the forests and developing the country, yet they were not unmindful of the value of an educated and well-trained brain to guide their brawny arms, and early sought means to develop the mental faculties of their children as best they could in their forest homes.

According to the best authority the first schoolhouse in the township was built as early as 1832 or 1833 on the Jane McMillen farm (her son Robert living with her at that time), situated in the southwest corner of section 18, not far from the west line of the township, and a Mr. Dunlap was the first teacher.

This was a primitive structure, eighteen feet square, made of round logs, chinked with sticks and clay mud, clapboard roof weighted down by poles, puncheon floor, fireplace made of nigger-heads, with a stick and mud chimney, a log cut out and oiled paper pasted over the opening for a window, under which a shelf made of a split log smoothed down with an ax and resting on wooden pins driven into auger holes in the logs, this constituted the writing desk for the entire school, who took turns at writing.

Seats were made of similar split logs resting on two wooden pins at each end; the door, constructed of puncheons held together by wooden pins, hung on wooden hinges and fastened by a wooden latch. This was surely a wooden age, and certainly not an iron age, as not an article in the whole temple of learning was made of anything other than wood, except the mud and stone in the fireplace and cracks between the logs.

The first religious service held in the township outside of private houses was conducted in this cabin by Father Post, and the first Sunday school organized by John Adair. This house was replaced by a hewed log structure erected a mile to the south on the southeast quarter of section 19, about 1843, and in 1850 a frame house was erected one hundred rods to the southeast. This building was destroyed by fire and a stone schoolhouse was built in 1862 on the northwest quarter of section

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29, which was replaced by a frame building known as "Pleasant Valley," or district No. 3.

The second schoolhouse in the township was built about 1833 or 1834 in the northeast quarter of section 22. Lewis McMillen attended this school in 1838 when Mrs. Bradley was the teacher. Dr. Joseph Thornton, in a well-written article on the first school in Noble township, says this building was erected in 1832, and describes the surroundings as follows: "As the children made their way through the forest, the deer, startled by their approach, would lift their heads, gaze and gallop away. The wolf, too, and bear were not strangers in the vicinity of this schoolhouse, but when the stars came out, they would make night hideous with their blood-curdling howls, at which little children would shrink indoors and cling to mother's side. Nor did mature men dare to go far from the sheltering roof after dark because of danger of attack from ferocious beasts. My brother once returning after nightfall from a neighbor's home, when passing the spot where the new schoolhouse was in process of erection, stopped to see what progress had been made. Out of the dense forest which lay all around came the sound of snapping and howling of hungry wolves, and looking in the direction of the noise he could see the eyes of the wolves glaring like balls of fire out of the darkness. He must act quickly. Seizing a club that fortune had placed at his feet, he hurled it at the pack of wolves with all his might, at the same time rushing at them with a shout. They turned and ran, and he was not long in reaching home, a quarter of a mile distant."

About 1837-8 a hewed log schoolhouse was built on the Royal Center pike near where the Indian creek road branches off, and Frank Harwood attended in that year, with William Lewis as teacher. This log house was purchased by Thompson Barnett and moved to College hill and used as a stable, and a frame building was erected on the site of Center schoolhouse. This was replaced in 1881 by the present structure, School No. 1.

What is known as "East Sandridge" school near the center of section 11, was built of round logs in 1836, and a few years later was burned down and a hewed log building erected. In 1858 this was replaced by a frame house, and in 1878 was moved and a brick building erected, and in 1885 it was destroyed by fire. A new house was at once erected in 1910; this was also burned down, when the present brick schoolhouse was erected. Among the early teachers at East Sandridge were Joel Elam, William Mitchell, Julia Ellis and Ellen Comingore; the latter is still a teacher in Logansport, having continuously taught school for over fifty years.

In 1840 a log schoolhouse was built on the southwest quarter of section 8 and in the same year a log house was erected on the northeast quarter of section 20, which was destroyed by fire, with all the scholars' books, in 1843. During the year 1847 a frame schoolhouse was built on the southwest quarter of section 21, known as Liberty school, and it was used also for holding singing schools, debates, and other meetings for many years, and "Old Liberty" became famous in the history of the township.

A frame schoolhouse was built in 1861 on the southwest quarter of section 24, just north of Logansport. This building was sold by Trustee I. N. Watts in 1876, and abandoned as a schoolhouse. In 1862 a frame schoolhouse was built on the Watts farm, southwest quarter of section 17. This building was sold in 1881 and replaced by a brick structure. This was known as the "red schoolhouse," as the old house was painted red. A frame building erected in 1868 on the southwest quarter of section 9 was sold in 1892 and replaced by the present brick house by S. J. Carney, trustee. This school is known as "West Sandridge."

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School No. 2, known as "Walnut Grove," built in 1872, located on the southwest quarter of section 21, was closed in 1908 by Trustee Philip Busard, owing to the paucity of pupils.

Cotner schoolhouse (No. 7), situated on the southeast quarter of section 6, is a frame building erected by Trustee Andrew Cotner in 1887.

In 1854-5 Miner Graham taught a school in an old house located in the southeast quarter of section 7. The Veal schoolhouse, located on west half of section 6, built in 1844, was later moved across the line into Jefferson township.

"Pleasant Grove" schoolhouse (district No. 8), located near the northwest corner of section 24, is a brick building erected in 1896 by Trustee W. W. Moss. There have been a total of twenty-eight different school buildings erected in the township, four of which have been destroyed by fire; ten log buildings, ten frame, six brick and one stone. There are at present seven schoolhouses, the estimated value of which is $8,000; number of pupils of school age, 280, and length of school term, 140 days.

The following is the list of trustees with date of election, from 1865 to 1913:

James H. Thornton, 1865; William S. Stewart, 1866; George Zinn, 1867; E. H. Moss, 1868; James H. Thornton, 1870; George E. Stoughton, 1872; Isaac N. Watts, 1876; Simon Farlow, 1878; J. W. Lee, 1880; J. H. Thornton, 1884; Andrew Cotner, 1886; S. J. Carney, 1888; W. W. Moss, 1894; William C. Thornton, 1900; Philip A. Busard, 1904; William L. McMillen, 1908-14.

Churches

The pioneers brought with them into the wilderness of Noble township the spirit of the Master, and never faltered in the discharge of their religious duty, although no organization was effected or houses of worship erected for several years after the settlement of the township.

The first religious meeting in the township was conducted by Rev. M. M. Post (Presbyterian), at the cabin of Jane McMillen in 1831, who then lived in section 18. Father Post continued these meetings at regular intervals, and as a result of his labors an organization was effected in 1832, which soon increased to a membership of eighty.

Meetings were held at the residence of Mrs. McMillen until 1836, at which time a hewed log church was erected, Jane McMillen donating the ground for the purpose, situated in section 18. Rev. Post looked after the spiritual interests of this little flock for several years and did much toward placing it on a substantial basis. He was succeeded by Rev. Robert Rankin, whose pastorate extended over a period of four or five years, and at the expiration of his term no other preacher was employed. The members continued to meet from time to time, but the congregation was finally disbanded, some of the communicants identifying themselves with the Logansport church and others living in Jefferson township, assisted in the organization of Pisgah church in that township. Deeds were never made for the ground on which the log church stood, and when the adjoining farm was sold the church structure was converted into a stable and abandoned for church purposes in the later forties.

A Sunday school was organized at the residence of Jane McMillen in 1831, with John Adair as superintendent, but this was disbanded with the church organization.

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Shiloh Christian (New Light) Church

Meetings of the Christian denomination were first held in Noble township by Alexander Scott as early as 1832, but an organization was not perfected until 1854 under the leadership of Rev. Nicholas Myers. In 1845 an attempt was made to organize a society at the residence of Wm. P. Watts, but was not successful and it was not until December 1, 1854, that a permanent organization was perfected and measures taken to build a house of worship, on ground donated by John Watts in 1831, for burial and church purposes, situated in the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section 17, Noble township.

The leading charter members were: Wm. P. Watts and wife, Mrs. Sarah Watts, John W. Oliver and wife, Lavina Rector, John R. Watts, Peter Cotner, Jacob Neff and wife, and John Cotner. Soon after a subscription paper was circulated to raise funds to build a church and was signed by every one in the neighborhood, of all religious beliefs, as the church was to be open to all religious denominations, although nominally controlled by the Christian denomination.

The funds were soon raised and the contract for the construction of a frame church was let to Peter Cotner for the sum of $376.78. The work was done in the summer of 1855 under the supervision of Wm. P. Watts, Peter Cotner and Jacob Neff as trustees of the church and building committee. The church was not completed until the fall of 1856. The dedicatory service was conducted by the pastor, Rev. Nicholas Myers, assisted by Revs. William T. Winegardner, E. Tillman and George Abbott. The first service held in the new church before it was plastered was the funeral of Mrs. Sarah H. Watts, wife of Israel Watts, who died May 10, 1856, conducted by Rev. Nicholas Myers. In 1885 the congregation had outgrown the capacity of the old church and the present frame church edifice replaced the original one. This is a commodious building 36x46 feet in dimensions and represents a capital of $1,500. The trustees who superintended its construction were Wm. P. Watts, I. N. Watts, Samuel Ross, C. A. Brandt and E. E. McKaig. The new church was completed and dedicated December 20, 1885, by Rev. John E. Puckett, a former pastor, assisted by Rev. Wm. Winegardner. The first children's day ever held by this congregation was in June, 1886, and these exercises have been continued each year to the present time. Memorial day services have also been held each year for more than thirty years at which time the soldiers' graves in the adjoining cemetery are decorated with flowers and flags. For many years preaching has been held once a month with three services, Saturday evening, Sunday morning and evening. In recent years the trustees have purchased three acres of land adjoining the church yard, on which is a beautiful grove of native trees, in which the annual Sunday school picnic is held. A well of pure cold water has been sunk on the lot, making this an ideal picnic ground.

A Sunday school was organized June 3, 1860, with Aaron Dawson as superintendent. For many years the Sunday school was reorganized every spring and only continued during the summer and fall, closing at Christmas with a grand celebration and Christmas tree. Since 1878, however, the Sunday school has been continued throughout the year. The following persons have acted as superintendents of the Sunday school: Aaron Dawson, 1860; Isaiah Bickle, Elijah Tillman, George Bussard, P. K. Dill, Martha Bussard, Sol. D. Brandt, Joseph Winegardner, Samuel M. Blew, I. N. Watts, Jacob Cochley, Philip Bussard, W. A. Light, Emanuel Raver, James Lattourette, Mrs. Anna B. Brandt, Frank Hardy, Jacob Myers, A. O.

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Brandt. The following pastors have served the congregation: Nicholas Myers, 1854-6; John S. Winters, Elijah Tillman, Bayless L. Dixon, George Buzard, James Atwood, Wm. Y. Winegardner, B. D. Hayes, 1871-2; James Roberts, 1873; Kendall E. West, 1877-81; Isaac Crago, 1882; S. McNeely, 1883; John L. Puckett, 1884; Geo. Abbott, 1885; C. V. and Mary Strickland, 1886-90; J. A. Sutton, 1891-3, who died June 12, 1893; Abraham L. West, 1894; John L. Rupe, 1897; C. V. Strickland, 1900; Silas Mosteller, 1904; M. M. Wiles, 1907-13.

The present officers are: President of church committee, Philip Bussard; clerk, Mrs. Etta Bussard; treasurer, Anna B. Brandt; deacons, W. A. Light and P. A. Bussard; trustees, W. A. Light, Warren Ross, Elijah Leach, Frank A. Hardy, A. O. Brandt.

Webb Chapel (Methodist)

The Methodist families who constituted this class formerly belonged to the Logansport church, but in the early fifties, under the management of Rev. T. S. Webb, presiding elder at Valparaiso, Indiana, and Rev. Wm. Reder, after a series of revival meetings held in the Soward or Liberty schoolhouse in Noble township, an organization was perfected about 1854. The following are some of the charter members: Wm. McKaig and wife, Wm. Long and wife, Thomas Soward and wife, Thornton Burley and wife, Michael Bachman and wife, Edward Irvin and wife, Philip Ross and wife, Joseph Lattourette and wife, Dixon McCoy and wife.

Wm. McKaig, Wm. Long and Thomas Soward were the first trustees and under their management a church edifice was erected, on land donated by Edward Irvin, situated in the southwest quarter of section 16, Noble township, and named after the presiding elder, Rev. Webb. The church was dedicated to the service of the Lord on February 10, 1855. The congregation flourished for many years, but being only three miles from Logansport many of its members affiliated with the city churches and Webb chapel was correspondingly weakened and suspended active work in 1881, but a Sunday school, for all denominations, was maintained and regular preaching held by different ministers. In 1908 a revival was instituted and a membership of forty-two secured; the old church building that had become dilapidated was remodeled and rebuilt and was rededicated on February 10, 1908, fifty-three years after the first dedication. Rev. W. C. Aye, the pastor, preached the dedicatory sermon from the same text (Song of Solomon 6-10) that had been used fifty-three years before, and Rev. W. S. Stewart read an original poem appropriate to the occasion.

The following ministers, as pastors or supply, have served the congregation: Wm. Reder, at organization, 1854-6; W. S. Webb, 1855; Jacob Muscer, 1856-7; R. H. Covert, 1858; Wm. Reder, 1858-1863-4-1880; S. M. Hays, 1860; Moses B. Wood, 1863; T. C. Crawford, 1865; John Hines, 1866; John McDaniel, 1867; Chas. W. Tarr, 1868; Wm. P. McKinsey, 1870; Aaron Conner, 1871; John M. Chafee, 1872; Henry C. Longley, 1873; Miles H. Wood, 1874; Henry Vincill, 1876; Thos. H. McKee, 1877; W. J. Vigus, D. W. Burnell, ———— Batty, ———— McCoy, R. N. McKaig, W. C. McKaig, C. P. Wright, John F. Dodds, Doctor Downy, E. E. Neal, J. A. R. Gehring, H. A. Davis, W. S. Stewart, 1900-7; W. W. Clouse, 1907; W. C. Aye, 1908; W. M. Creath, Geo. W. Ally, 1910-12.

Ford's Crossing Evangelical Church

Ford's Crossing Memorial church, Evangelical Association, dates its history from the year 1880. Through the efforts of Rev. Dustman, who

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gathered together a few of the faithful of this denomination at the residence of Samuel M. Cogley, a half mile east of Ford's Crossing on the Royal Center pike, and perfected an organization with the following charter members: F. B. Lutman and wife, Amos Sweigard and wife, Charles F. Sheets and wife, Samuel M. Cogley and wife, Jane, Ellen and Lizzie Cogley. Meetings were held at the residence of Mr. Cogley and at West Sandridge schoolhouse until 1881 when a commodious temple of worship, 30x40 feet, was erected at Ford's Crossing, being located in the southeast quarter of section 5, Noble township. This was a frame structure and had a seating capacity of two hundred. For sometime after the erection of the church the society took on renewed energy and life and prospered, but deaths, removals and other reasons caused a decrease in membership and a gradual disintegration and in 1901 the organization was disbanded, the church building torn down and moved to Royal Center. The congregation was without a pastor for eight years prior to 1901, but the Sunday school that was organized with the advent of the church was maintained until the final abandonment of the church in 1901.

Pastors serving the congregation were: J. M. Dustman, 1881; Wm. Ackerman, 1882; ——— Schuh, ———; Henry Arlen, 1884; ——— Overmeyer, 1886; ——— Spiecher, 1888; ——— Holderman, 1890; James Wales, 1892.

Cemeteries

Shiloh Church Cemetery

John Watts, Sr., donated land for this church and burial ground about 1833, but he executed no deeds, and his son, William P. Watts, on April 21, 1855, deeded one acre, situated in the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section 17, Noble township, and on June 6, 1885, Peter Cotner deeded one acre of land donated by James Hood, who also failed to make a deed, out of the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 20. Again, on August 15, 1904, William H. Watts deeded a tract of land adjoining the above to the trustees of the church. On August 13, 1904, the trustees made a plat of this ground, but it is not of record. This is a finely located burial ground, with groves of native timber back of it, which belong to the church.

First burials were Jesse J., son of James H. Hodges, August 20, 1833; Martha, wife of John Watts, 1836.

Soldiers—John Watts, Sr., War of 1812; James Hood, War of 1812; Samuel Blew, Company D, Fifteenth Indiana; Thomas Doan, Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Indiana; George W. Busard, Company G, Forty-eighth Indiana; J. G. Hinkle, Company B, Eighty-seventh Indiana; W. H. Hitchens, Company K, Ninth Indiana and Forty-sixth Indiana; David Schrickenhaus, Company F, Twelfth Indiana Cavalry; Andy Stairen, Forty-sixth Indiana.

Harper Cemetery

This graveyard lies thirty rods south of the White Post road, on quite an elevated tract, has numerous monuments, but is unkept. A driveway leads from the road, through a gate and lane to the grounds.

On March 18, 1845, James Harper conveys to the commissioners of Cass county twelve rods square of ground near the center of the northwest quarter of section 22, Noble township, as a burial ground, with right of way to the same.

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First Interments—Martha, wife of Joseph Gibson, is said to be the first burial.

The following inscriptions are taken from the markers:

Susan, wife of George McMillen, 1838; Nathan Corey, ——, 1839; Mary, daughter of J. and M. Hensley, 1839; Joseph Corbit, ——, 1842.

Soldiers—David Hillhouse, War of 1812; Samuel Tippet, Mexican war, died 1898; Joseph Ferguson, Company E, Seventy-third Indiana; Henry Myers, navy; Jefferson McMillen, assistant surgeon, Ninth Indiana.

East Sandridge Cemetery

Israel Graham on February 23, 1853, deeded this ground to James Horney, trustee of Noble township, for a schoolhouse and burial ground. In that day there were three trustees, Joel Elam and James Hensley being the other two. This burial place is situated in the northwest quarter of section 11 and is well located on a sandy knoll west of the schoolhouse, but is poorly kept by the township, to whom it belongs.

First Burials—Ebenezer and Debora Harwood, grandparents of F. M. Harwood of Logansport, died 1836 and 1840; Daniel Harwood, son of above-named, died 1837; Sylvanus Harwood, 1846; wife of John Denbo, 1845; wife of Israel Graham, 1855.

Louderbacks, Crawfords and others are buried here, but none in recent years.

Horney Family Burial Ground

James Horney established a family burial ground on his farm, two or three miles north of Logansport on the Clifton avenue road, in the northwest quarter of section 13, where Judge James Horney was buried in 1882, and Mrs. Horney in 1898; Solomon Horney, 1895, and several children and grandchildren from 1856 to 1880.

A large granite monument marks this place, which is located on a knoll in an open woodland and surrounded by a fence (1907).

Shields Family Cemetery

This little burial lot is situated about two miles north of Logansport and twenty rods east of the Kewanna pike on the old Shields farm, in the southwest quarter of section 13, Noble township, and not a half mile west of the Horney burial ground. Joshua Shields entered this land in an early day, and, like many pioneers, entombed his dead on some elevated spot under the boughs of the forest trees that surrounded his lonely cabin home.

This lot is enclosed with a fence and a few evergreen trees decorate the surroundings.

We note the following names and dates on markers:

Rhoda, wife of Joshua Shields, died 1837; Jane, wife of Arnet Shields, died 1872.

There are some unmarked graves.

Soldier—George Smith, Company I, Forty-seventh New York.

Formerly the Pleasant Grove road ran close by this burial ground, but when that road was straightened and graveled in 1878 it left this lot twenty rods to the east.

John Conner Tombs

John Watts, Jr., in 1850, built a house and lived on the south slope of the big hill near the mouth of Cottonwood creek and set out an

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orchard. A few years later two children of John Conner, aged seven and five, were buried in this orchard on this hillside, but the house and orchard were destroyed. The little occupants of these graves sleep on regardless of their unmarked and forgotten graves.

Bookwalter Cemetery

This graveyard is situated in the corner of a field one-fourth of a mile north of Henry Seybold's residence and about one-half mile west of Burley hollow. It is fenced but grown up with bushes and briers and sadly neglected. There are probably seventy-five or more graves, half of which are unmarked.

We note the following inscriptions:

Mary Barron, died 1838; Sarah, wife of John N. Adair, died 1842; Ella D. Forbes, died 1848; John L. Fletcher, died 1852.

Members of the Bookwalter, Burley, Wilson and other families lie buried here.

Soldiers—Joseph Barron, Company K, Ninth Indiana; Marshall Burley, Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Indiana; he died in the South in 1864.

Jacob Bookwalter, who owned the adjoining farm in the forties, donated this ground for cemetery and church purposes, but the church was never built.

On February 19, 1848, Mr. Bookwalter deeded a lot 14x21 rods in the southwest quarter of section 19, Noble township, to trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church, Christian Rodabaugh, Thornton Burley and John Adair, to be known as the Bookwalter meeting house and burial ground. On March 22, 1881, Thornton Burley and Jacob Bookwalter, as trustees of the Bookwalter Methodist Episcopal churchyard, for the election of whom see Deed Record G, page 47, deeded back the above described lot to Jacob Bookwalter. On June 25, 1889, Jacob Bookwalter deeded the same to William P. Louthain, H. Price, G. W. Murphy, J. H. Ramey and Benjamin Gear, trustees of United Brethren church, for a burial ground forever.

They are to keep the ground in order and may erect a church. They have not kept the ground in order, and the place is abandoned as a burial ground. It is the fashion today to abandon and neglect the small pioneer burial grounds and build up large cities of the dead as well as to leave the farm for the cities of the living.

But what is this lifeless clay
That we so tenderly lay away?
It's only a hut that I am quitting,
It's a garment no more fitting,
It's a cage from which at last,
Like a bird, my soul has passed,
" 'Tis an empty seashell—one
Out of which the pearl has gone,"
The broken shell lies under the sod,
The pearl, the soul, has gone to God.

Miscellaneous Items—Accidents, Etc.

The first marriage in the township was that of William Neff and Susannah Galbreth, 1832.

First Birth—The first white child born in the township was Asenath, daughter of James and Elizabeth Hood, in 1834, and the same year Eli, son of John and Martha Watts, was born.

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First Death—Probably the first death among the pioneers of Noble was James, the son of Jesse and Margaret Hodges, August 20, 1833.

The first frame house in the township was built by John Adair on the northeast quarter of section 19, about 1833, and the first brick residence was built by Robert Gibson.

The first orchards to be planted were in 1833 by Thomas Hood and Eli Cotner.

The first physician in the township was Dr. James Wilson, who located in the Brandt neighborhood in the thirties.

The first rural free mail route in the county was established in Noble township in 1900, and Joseph Gibson was the first carrier. Since then complete free rural mail service has been established until every resident of the township has a daily mail at his door.

Canal Boat Wrecked

Cottonwood creek ran under the canal and during a freshet in June, 1844, the culvert under the canal became clogged with debris and washed out a section of the canal.

A packet boat named "Kentucky," carrying United States mail and passengers from the west, ran into this crevice and was wrecked, killing three passengers. Several others clung to logs and were saved.

Hugh Quinn, while digging a well on the David Corbit farm in 1836, was killed by the sides caving in and covering him with earth.

Jacob Summy was a cripple and a unique character in early canal days, who kept a little store and whiskey shop at the stone quarry euphoneously called "Corktown," from the number of bottles that were uncorked at that place. He read the Scriptures and could quote it better than any minister, but he did not follow its teachings very rigidly. He had a fondness for old axes and had a collection of hundreds of all makes.

In 1850 there was an epidemic of scarlet fever in this township, and but few families escaped its ravages.

July 23, 1876, Jennie and Manda Pritchard, aged eight and twelve years, daughters of Hugh Pritchard, while starting a fire with kerosene were fatally burned and died a few hours after the accident.

In 1882 the remains of a woman were found in Burley hollow, supposed to be a stranger and insane, as such a person had been seen in the neighborhood.

George Leach died suddenly at the home of Israel Watts in 1852. He was sitting in a chair singing and suddenly fell back dead.

Daniel Ellsworth, an early settler, was found dead in the woods near the McKaig sawmill. Cause of his death a mystery. He reposes in Shiloh cemetery.

In an early day a workman, name unknown, who was helping to make repairs on the canal lock near Kenneth, was killed by a pile of heavy timber falling on him.

Timothy O. Driscoll, in the fall of 1872, fell out of the door of a whiskey shop near Corktown on the old canal, and broke his neck—another victim of drink.

A prize fight was touched off at the old log school house that stood on the Royal Center pike where the Indian creek road branches to the north. Sidney Baldwin was the teacher. A number of large boys, among whom were Dave Barnett and Albert Thornton, arranged for a prize fight to a finish with bare fists.

They formed a ring, with Barnett and Thornton inside, fought to a finish, Thornton being compelled to "holler 'nough," but Barnett was

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also badly bruised and was confined to the house for three days. Mr. Baldwin attempted to interfere and stop the fight, but four of the big boys seized and held him until the fight was ended.

This is but one incident of the rough character of the big boys at school in pioneer days. They were often rough in their manners, but possessed big hearts as well as strong arms.

CHAPULTAPEC

Perhaps no farm in the county is as beautifully situated, has more extensive improvements or more distinguished proprietors than this farm, now owned by the Casperis Stone Company.

This is fractional section 28, containing three hundred and seventy-five acres. Hugh B. McKeen, one of the first settlers in Logansport, entered this land in 1836 and built a sawmill at the mouth of Fitches Glen.

Peter Barron then occupied the farm, which was a part of the Barron reserve. About the year 1846, Col. William L. Brown of Logansport bought the farm and proceeded to improve it more grandly than any farm in the township. It occupies an elevated plateau about one hundred and fifty feet above the Wabash river, with a magnificent view across the valley of the Wabash, a precipitous hillside down to the river, and Fitches Glen, the most romantic canyon in northern Indiana, cutting its way through the limestone rock, through which flows a crystal stream over rocky ledges, forming beautiful waterfalls.

The house built by Mr. Brown stood on the verge of the bluff. A stone wall five hundred or six hundred feet long and from five to twenty-five feet high extended along the hillside. The rest of the hill was terraced, presenting a castellated appearance.

At the west end of this terraced area were stone steps leading from the foot of the hill to the top landing near the veranda of the spacious dwelling which was surrounded by a beautiful level lawn, interspersed with handsome shade trees. A short distance west of the house was the famed Fitches Glen, from the brink of which you could sit in the summer shade and view the clear waters falling precipitously over the craggy rocks. To the east of the house were rows of shade trees, through which the road was constructed that wound around on an even gradient to the foot of the hill one hundred and fifty feet below. Large native sugar trees extending for half a mile along the crest of the bluff were topped and trimmed and many other improvements and changes made to beautify the place. Mr. Brown installed a hydraulic ram which forced the water from a spring in the glen to his dwelling on the hill. This was the most beautiful as well as the most lavishly improved farm premises in the county and Mr. Brown christened it "Chapultapec," the Gibraltar of Mexico.

William L. Brown, banker, merchant, farmer, soldier, son of William and Eleanor (Lyon) Brown, was born in Ohio in 1817, and came with his parents to Logansport in 1840. His father was a merchant and died in 1859.

William L. Brown was married to Elizabeth Purveyance in 1849. Their children were William I., now residing in Logansport, Eleanor H., Frederick S., Daisy (Rizer), James A. and Charles H. Mr. Brown affiliated with the Presbyterian church and had three brothers who were Presbyterian ministers. He served as a lieutenant during the Mexican war, was colonel of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment during the Civil war, and was killed at the battle of Bull Run, August 29, 1862. History ascribes to him the credit of being a "brave man, a judicious officer and a rigid disciplinarian."

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Automobiles

The following list of automobile owners is an indication of the prosperity of Noble township farmers and in striking contrast to the ox-cart of eighty years ago:

William W. Moss, L. A. Moss, Horace Gotshall, Ora Strahle, Charles James, A. O. Brandt, David Heekard, Easton Cotner, James Welch, Harry Welch, William McDonald, John Kiesling, Max Beeker, John M. Tam.

Reference Biographies

Biographies of the following persons may be found in Helm's History of Cass county, published in 1886, and will not be reproduced here:

Charles A. Brandt, born 1828, died 1913; Oliver P. Brandt, born 1832, died ——; Martin V. Carney, born 1811, died ——; Thomas P. Castle, born 1820, died ——; William Cotner, born 1816, d ——; Sarah A. Cotner, born 1833, died ——; Andrew Cotner, born 1844; Thomas Dillard, born 1815; Mrs. Sarah A. Dritt, born 1830, died ——; Samuel Farlow, born 1814, died ——; William Funston, born 1829, died ——; Jacob Gotshall, born 1836, living; Solomon Horney, born 1816, died 1895; Jacob Kuns, born 1797, died 1886; Mrs. Mary Kuns, born 1833; Washington Kuns, born 1833, died ———; William T. Long, born 1817, died ——; E. E. McKaig, born 1835; Robert McMillen, born 1806, died 1890; Lewis McMillen, still living; Elias H. Moss, born 1820, died ——; William F. Richard, born 1820, died ——; William Sturgeon, born 1803, died ——; John A. Thornton, born 1829, died ——; Mrs. Sarah Tilton, born 1816, died ——; Mrs. Maria Van Emon, born 1820; Israel Watts, born 1814, died ——; Herman H. Willing, born 1825, died——; Henry P. Wipperman, born 1797, died 1895; Arnet Shields, born 1816, died ——.

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CHAPTER LII

TIPTON TOWNSHIP

NAME—LOCATION—PIONEER SETTLERS — ORGANIZATION — INDUSTRIES — MILLS—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—CEMETERIES—PHYSICIANS — ROADS — AUTOMOBILES—TELEPHONES—TOWNS—WALTON—ONWARD — EASTON —CIRCLEVILLE—WALBAUM—OLD SALLY'S VILLAGE—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS AND ACCIDENTS—BIOGRAPHIES.

Tipton township, named in honor of Gen. John Tipton, lies in the eastern part of the county and is bounded on the north by the Wabash river, on the east by Miami county, on the south by Jackson and Deer Creek townships and on the west by Washington township. It is the largest township in the county, being six miles in width and seven and a half, extreme length, north and south, contains an area of over forty square miles, and lies in congressional townships 26 and 27 north, ranges 2 and 3 east. It is well watered and drained by the Wabash river, into which flows Pipe creek, quite a large stream running through the north and east part of the township and affording water power for the operation of mills. Little Deer creek flows north through the east central part of the township and empties into Pipe creek. Rock creek and Dry run flow westwardly through Washington township and empty into Deer creek in Carroll county.

In the northern portion of the township, along the Wabash and Pipe creek, the surface is quite broken and hilly, but the central and southern parts are generally level. Originally the land was covered with a growth of heavy timber, consisting of walnut, poplar, oak, beech, sugar, etc., indicative of a deep and fertile soil, and Tipton ranks second to none in the county in productiveness.

Along Pipe creek the limestone outcrops and the water has cut a deep channel in the solid rock, and the sides of this channel, or canyon, present a rugged and romantic appearance, and at one place in the course of the creek there is quite a waterfall known as Pipe creek falls; this with the craggy ledges of rock and precipitous hills presents scenery of rare beauty.

PIONEER SETTLERS

Tipton township formed a part of the Indian reserve and was not opened to settlement until ten years after the settling of some other portions of the county, and it was not until 1838 that the first white man erected a cabin and took up his residence in this township. In that year John D. Forgy and James Cook settled in section 1, township 26 north, range 2 east. They were not permanent residents, soon became dissatisfied in their forest homes, sold their claims and moved to Logansport, where Mr. Forgy engaged in business for a short time, then returned to his native home in Ohio, where he died September 24, 1844. He was the father of C. P. Forgy, now living in New Waverly.

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The first permanent settlers were Lewis Conner and Allen Wilson. They located in the northwest part of the township, erected their log cabins in the midst of the dense forest, and began to clear and prepare the land for cultivation, which only brave hearts, energetic and strong men were capable of doing. In the same year William Vandeveer located in the Wa-pa-pe-shee reserve. He was a great hunter and supported himself and family largely by the chase, and his cabin was always decorated inside and out by coon, mink and other peltries stretched up against the logs of his cabin. In 1839 William Scott became a resident and Andrew Wilson, the father of Charles B. Wilson, the present township trustee, erected a cabin in section 12, where he remained until his death some years ago. He was one of the most influential men in the township, and did much to develop and build up the material and spiritual welfare of the community.

William Wilson, a brother of Andrew, came the same year, as did also Jacob Richardson and Curtis Fiddler, Archibald McGrue in section

PIPE CREEK FALLS

21, and Moses Barnett in section 20. Mr. Barnett served as county commissioner and as justice of the peace. When he was elected justice of the peace, his boy asked if they were all squires, when the mother replied, "No, to be sure not; only your father and me are squires."

In 1840 Thompson McGrue settled in section 35 north, range 2 east, and William and Westley DeMoss in the same section; James Tucker, David Ripley, William P. Louthain, Lewis Whitacre, John Hahn and John Larimore.

During the year 1841 David and Samuel Puterbaugh settled on Pipe creek and the same year came Vincent and Joseph Louthain, John Merritt, David Whitsell, John Ladd, E. Harris.

In 1842 James Mays settled in section 15, on the Miami county line; D. K. Smith and Joseph Kulb in the same neighborhood.

During the years 1844 and 1845 many well-known pioneers took up their abode in the forests of Tipton, among whom were: Charles Flanagan, near Walton; Henry Wilkinson, west of Walton; James, Samuel, John, William and Hiram Lowry, Daniel Bowyer, John Booker, Henry P. Berry, William Nelson, in section 7; Gilbert Wall, near Walton; Hugh Morgan, Mathias Bechdol and Conrad Minnick in the south-

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western part of the township. Prominent among the arrivals in 1846 were: William P. Thomas, in section 17, who became an energetic and active promoter of all that tended to the betterment of the community; Anthony Hilles, James Louthain, John C. Leffel, a relative to the Leffel family in Bethlehem township; John Ulery, Dudley Madden, Joseph Hemard, Thomas Plummer, Jesse Haas, Samuel Lowman, James Brockman, Oliver Waite and William Nichols.

Organization

The township was organized by the board of county commissioners on March 3, 1840, and an election ordered to be held at the house of David Ripley on Monday, April 1, 1840, and William Scott appointed inspector (see Commissioners' Record II, page 166). Probably this election was not held, for we find another election was ordered to be held at the cabin of Andrew Wilson on September 7, 1842, and Samuel T. McGrew was appointed inspector (see Commissioners' Record II, page 338).

The first justice of the peace elected was William Wilson, followed by Moses Barnett and Noah Vandeveer.

The early trustees were Oliver Waite, William P. Thomas and Frank Bowyer.

Industries and Mills

Agriculture is the chief industry of the people of Tipton, and no better farming district can be found in the county than in this township, which produces all the products indigenous to a temperate climate, and in recent years much attention has been given to stock raising and large herds of cattle, sheep and hogs, together with fine horses, may be seen grazing on the fields of this township.

In an early day, however, when the land was covered with heavy forests of valuable timber, mills sprang up along the water-courses to manufacture lumber and various products of the forest. The first mill was erected by David and Samuel Puterbaugh. This was a sawmill with a small buhr for grinding cornmeal for the pioneers, and stood on Pipe creek in section 10, near the Miami county line. The power was supplied by an old-fashioned overshot waterwheel and was built in 1842-3. It was operated by Samuel Oblinger, and later by Lewis Lyttle and others until about 1882, when it was closed down.

George Sharts and Jacob Ringer built a sawmill on Pipe creek just below the falls about 1850. Ten years later John Costenborder purchased it and operated it for twenty years or more, but it was finally closed many years ago.

Elihu and Thomas Plummer built a sawmill in 1857 on "Little Deer creek," in section 17; operated later by Lindol Smith and David Snyder, but it ceased operations thirty years ago.

As early as 1851 Thomas Hansberry erected a sawmill at the falls of Pipe creek, and about 1855 a large grist mill, the first of the kind in the township, was built at the same point by James A. Lewis, but it was some years after burned down. It was rebuilt by Joseph Stewart and operated by him, Charles Green and others, but ceased its operations in the early nineties and has long since been torn down.

John Costenborder in 1860 built a large flouring mill on Pipe creek below the falls, and generally known as the Costenborder mill. It was modernized in 1888 and the new roller process introduced. This mill still stands and is operated by Mr. Anderson, his chief products being cornmeal, buckwheat and graham flour, and is the only water power

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mill now operated in the county outside of Logansport, except the little mill recently rebuilt at Georgetown.

A sawmill was built about 1864 by William Hildebrandt on "Little Rock creek," section 23, and run by water power, and later by steam, but it has long since been torn down and removed.

About 1870 Mr. Dunbar built a small sawmill at the mouth of a creek that flows into the Wabash at the upper end of "Cedar Island," but the dam was washed away before the mill began operations, and it was never run.

A sawmill was built by David Puterbaugh on Bear creek, northwest part of Tipton township, about 1847, and was operated extensively by him and Milton McGrew for twenty years or more, but like all the old water power mills it has been abandoned and all vestige of its former greatness has disappeared. After the railroads were constructed and transportation made easy, the water power mills gave way to steam sawmills which were erected at Walton, Onward and in the northern part of the township.

In the early eighties L. E. and J. C. Howe built a large steam sawmill near Circleville and in 1883 Harry Bennett erected a steam sawmill near the Wabash river, which was later operated by Isaac Himmelberger and O. P. Flynn.

The timber, having been cut off and exhausted, all these mills have been closed and removed, and the only sawmills in the township at this time are two small steam mills, one at Walton and one at Onward.

Schools

Realizing that education was essental to good citizenship, the pioneers began early to arrange for the proper instruction of their children, and as soon as a few families were located in a neighborhood schools were opened. The first school in the township was taught, not in a public school building, but in an old log cabin that had been abandoned by a "squatter," located on the Allen Wilson farm in section 12. This was in the winter of 1842-3, and a Mr. Heathener was the first teacher; and the following winter Lewis F. Bowyer taught the second school in a cabin on the Andrew Wilson farm in section 12.

The first schoolhouse was built in 1844 in this section. This was the typical round log house, with cracks, plastered with clay, benches and floor made of slabs, oiled paper for windows, clapboard roof, which was the only ceiling; here in this primitive temple of learning, with a fifty or sixty day term, where only the three R's were taught, was sown the seed that has developed into the present magnificent system of graded schools with the term lengthened to one hundred and fifty days, where all grades are taught up to and including the present commissioned high school, equal to a college course of eighty years ago. This original house was replaced by a hewed log structure, which in 1853 gave way to a frame and later the present brick schoolhouse, which was erected on the southeast corner of section 2, now designated as School No. 2.

Probably the second schoolhouse in the township was a hewed log building erected about 1845 or 1846 near the center of section 35, in the northwest corner of the township. This was occupied until 1868, when it was torn down and a frame building erected a mile to the southeast, which in turn gave way to the present brick schoolhouse, known as District No. 1.

In this old log schoolhouse B. F. Louthain, the editor of the *Pharos*, was first taught the rudiments of knowledge, under the tutelage of such pioneer teachers as Mr. Kyle, John and James McGrew, Aaron Puter-

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baugh and Lewis Jack. James McGrew was a captain on a canal boat in the summer time and taught school in the winter; was a tall and powerful man and knew how to wield the birch. He moved to Minnesota and served as a captain in the Indian wars, and also in the Civil war.

In the forties a log schoolhouse was built on the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 26, replaced by a frame on the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section 25 about 1860 or 1863, and about 1875 the present brick schoolhouse (No. 3) was erected on the northeast corner of section 35. In this township, as elsewhere, there was no system or order in the erection of schoolhouses or in the management of the schools, each neighborhood built its schoolhouses wherever they might desire, and employed and discharged teachers at their own sweet will. The result was that schools were irregularly placed throughout the township. It was some years after the adoption of the new constitution of 1852 that the township trustee assumed full control of the schools and arranged the districts with some regularity, and in the early eighties there were thirteen schools in the township, the three above located; No. 4, situated in the northwest corner of section 32; No. 5, in the east side of section 7; No. 6, near the center of section 20; No. 7, in the southeast quarter of section 10; No. 8, in the northeast corner of section 33; No. 9, at Walton; No. 10, on the northeast corner of section 23; No. 11, in Richardsville reserve, north of Pipe creek; No. 12, in Oz-an-diah reserve, near Pipe creek, and No. 13, in Onward.

These schools have all been maintained until 1907, since which time several district schools have been abandoned and consolidated with others.

In 1907 a handsome two-story brick high school was erected in Onward, containing five rooms and costing $10,500. This is a commissioned high school and its curriculum is equal to the city schools. Five teachers are employed and forty high school students are being instructed in the higher branches, in addition to all the lower grades. The town of Walton in 1907 also erected a two-story brick high school building, with an expenditure of $8,000. The commodious grounds upon which this building stands were donated to the town by Isaac Bumgardner shortly before his death. Five teachers are employed in the Walton school, and all grades are taught up to and including the high school. The latter became a commissioned high school in 1908, and now has about fifty students in the high school grades.

After the erection of commodious school buildings in Onward and Walton some of the smaller district schools were abandoned and consolidated with those schools. Districts Nos. 2, 9, 5, 6 and 7 have been abandoned and the students from the three latter are hauled to Onward at a daily cost of $3.75, and is eminently satisfactory to the patrons.

Tipton township at present has nine schools, including that of Walton, all of which are substantial brick structures, and represent a capital of nearly $30,000.

The school enumeration for the past year was 290, with 160 in the town of Walton, making a total of 450 in the township, taught by seventeen teachers. Tipton takes just pride in the complete and efficient system of its graded schools with its corps of experienced and trained instructors.

The following list shows the persons who have served as trustees of Tipton township, with the date of election, from 1865 to 1913.

Some of the early trustees were: William P. Thomas, Oliver Waite, Frank Bowyer, Alexander Benson, Mr. Persinger; Benjamin Heward, 1865; Samuel Alexander, 1867; Thomas J. Flynn, 1868; D. B. Enyart, 1869; P. O. Flynn, 1877; W. T. Shafer, 1880; William Ramer, 1882;

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Samuel Penabaker, 1886; Samuel Smith, 1890; William T. Shafer, 1894; O. E. Erbaugh, 1900; Edgar E. Philips, 1904; Charles B. Wilson, 1908-13.

CHURCHES

CROSSROADS M. E. CHURCH, LATER MCKENDREE CHAPEL

So far as is known the Methodists were the pioneers of Christianity in this township. As early as 1842 they began to hold religious meetings under the auspices of Rev. Allen Skillman, in a cabin on the Andrew Wilson farm (northwest quarter of section 12).

In the year 1843 an organization was formed in the cabin of David Baker west of Onward, the Rev. R. Calvert officiating. The early members of this first Methodist class were: David Baker and wife, Peter Berry and wife, Joseph Heward and wife, D. K. Smith and wife, William P. Thomas and wife.

Services were held at irregular intervals at the cabins of David Baker, Peter Berry, D. K. Smith, William P. Thomas and the Mays schoolhouse and later at the Crossroads schoolhouse, until 1870, when a commodious frame church, 30x45 feet, was erected on land donated by William P. Thomas, situated in the northwest quarter of section 8, at a cost of $1,500, and was dedicated April 23, 1871, by the Rev. L. M. Monson, assisted by Rev. V. M. Beamer.

Prior to the erection of the church building a reorganization of the class took place in 1870. The meeting was held in the "Crossroads" schoolhouse, presided over by Rev. R. J. Parrot, and the following persons signed the charter roll:

William P. Thomas and wife, Ezra Delawter and wife, Alf. Delawter and wife, D. K. Smith and wife, Henry Snyder, Thomas and Catherine Plummer, J. W. Thomas and wife, Harriet Snyder, George, Annetta, Samuel, William R., J. W. and Eliza Thomas, Uriah and Martha Oblinger, Eliza McClure, Orpheus, Mary, Sallie, Catherine, Jacob, Rebecca and Laura Delawter, Moses and Catherine Plummer, William, Charlotte, Mary and Josephine Helvie, Precilla Snyder, Ermina Kessling, Lydia Yohea, Charity McClure, Absalom, Martha, Sarah, Amelia and Solomon Blinn, Benjamin Dunn, Jane, Rebecca, Eliza and Mahlon Smith, Catherine and Della Steward, Adelia Kelly, Mary Weston, Mary Guge, Margaret Venter, Andrew Richison, John and Emma Allison, Allexson Patterson, Thomas and Sarah Deford, Minerva Kinsey, Margaret Hopper, M. H. and Sarah E. Brown.

At this reorganization in 1870 Henry Snyder was made class leader, and by unanimous consent of the society the name was changed from Crossroads church to McKendree Chapel.

A Sunday school was organized in 1890 and continued to be actively maintained until the church was removed. After Onward and Walton grew to be towns of some size and churches established there, the members of McKendree chapel began to withdraw and attach themselves to the churches in those towns and at Pipe Creek, and the congregation thus scattered, disbanded and the church was closed in 1897 and ceased to exist as an independent organization, and in 1899 the church building was removed by the Onward class to that town and has since been occupied by the Methodist church of Onward, and the ground upon which it stood has reverted to the adjoining farm, and nothing remains to mark the place of this once flourishing church, the first religious organization in Tipton township. In 1847, when Rev. Leach ministered to this society, his circuit extended from the Michigan road to Marion, with fifteen different appointments, each of which he visited once a month, and he

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did not travel in automobiles or on trolley cars, but went on foot, and his territory extended north as far as the white settlements.

The following ministers have had pastoral charge of the Crossroads M. E. church and McKendree chapel:

Allen Skillman, 1842; R. H. Calvert, 1844; —— Davis, 1845; James Rickets, 1846; John Leach, 1847; R. A. Newton, E. A. Mazen, 1849; Jesse Hill, 1850; Joseph C. Reed, 1851; David Cotner, 1852; N. D. Shackleford, 1853; Charles Martindale, 1857; J. B. Boyce, 1858; James Black, 1860; C. E. Disbro, 1861; M. Wayman, 1862; James Martindale, 1863; —— Ramsey, 1864; W. T. Smith, Charles Shackleford, 1865; W. K. Hoback, 1866; Joseph Shackleford, 1868; Samuel McElwee, 1870; James Leonard, Menoch Wolpert, 1867; —— Lung, 1870.

From 1870 to 1897 the following ministers were in attendance at different times: R. J. Parrott, 1871; S. C. Miller, 1877; John W. Miller, 1875; William Peck, 1879; J. B. Cook, T. J. Elkins, E. S. Preston, E. F. Albertson, 1886; H. A. Davis, G. M. Veach, S. A. Ross, A. J. Cary, A. A. Pittinger, E. A. McClintock and F. S. Stamm.

The presiding elders of this circuit prior to 1871 were: Rev. May, Rev. Huffman, Rev. Mahon, Rev. Lamb, Rev. Cooper, Rev. Monson, Rev. Barnes and Rev. Beamer.

Onward M. E. Church

This church is an outgrowth of the dissolution of McKendree chapel, which was closed in 1897 and reorganized in the spring of 1899 by the Rev. S. P. Spitz, with the following charter members:

Henry Snyder, Maria Snyder, David and E. D. Snyder, W. O. Thomas, Sarah Thomas, Emma Thomas, Margaret Hopper, Ellen Little, Samuel and Martha Smith and others.

During the summer of 1899 the old McKendree chapel building, which was erected in 1870 on the northwest quarter of section 8, Tipton township, about two miles northwest of Onward, was removed to that town, repaired and improved and is still occupied as a house of worship by the Onward Society of the Methodist Episcopal church. The removal and improvement of the old church were made at an outlay of about $500. The membership is steadily increasing and the society is in a prosperous condition, doing good work for Onward and surrounding country. The following pastors have administered to the spiritual wants of the congregation: S. F. Spitz, 1899; W. H. Osborn, W. M. Amos, Wm. Hamilton, Albert Hoover, George Pelly, John Parker, 1910-13.

Onward Christian (Disciple) Church

The second denomination to acquire a footing in Tipton township was the Christians, who held meetings at the residence of Wm. Nelson as early as 1845. An organization was effected with a few members, the names of whom we were unable to secure. Elder Nelson looked after the spiritual wants of the little flock and some years later the society ceased to exist. About 1886, through the efforts of Rev. James H. Lacy, another organization of this denomination was effected in Onward. Some of the leading charter members were: E. L. Mays, John Mays, Frank Mays, Sarah Mays, Jacob Brandt and wife, Andrew Waggerman, Andrew Richison. The two latter were elected the first trustees. Soon after the organization the trustees purchased of the United Brethren people their old church in Onward, as that organization had disbanded.

The church has continued to prosper and now has a membership of 140. A Sunday school was organized with the inception of the church

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and Anson McDowell became the first superintendent and the present superintendent is W. J. Price.

The board of trustees is now composed of Wm. Rush, Harry Banks and L. B. Walters.

The following are among the ministers who have served the congregation: James H. Lacy, 1886; Calvin Taylor, —— Whitt, —— Sherrett, Milo Smith, Roscoe Smith, and Rev. Goodacre, the present pastor.

Walton Christian (Disciple) Church

Through the efforts of Rev. Robert Sellers, an evangelist, this society was organized in Staggs Hall, Walton, Indiana, on October 13, 1901, with the following charter members: O. M. Barnard, Elizabeth Bernard, Robert and Lottie Benson, James and Lydia Richason, Virginia Flanagan, W. W. Branaman, George and Elvira Wysong, Ella Kapp, Christopher and Sarah Bean, Francis and Mary Lindermuth, Hezekiah Kline, Grace Kohl, Edna Howard, Jesse Allspaugh and O. A. Dutchess.

The first officers were: Deacons, James Richason and George Wysong; elders, M. M. Howard and O. M. Barnard; clerk and treasurer, O. A. Dutchess; trustees, Geo. Wysong, Geo. W. Bishop and O. A. Dutchess.

In the summer of 1902 the congregation erected a commodious brick church edifice at an outlay of $2,800. A Sunday school was instituted in October, 1901; this with the Ladies' Aid Society is still maintained and are great aids in promoting the church's influence. The membership has steadily increased and now numbers fifty. Ministers who have served the congregation in a pastoral capacity are: Rev. Robert Sellers, evangelist and organizer; Rev. Philips, 1902; Rev. Milo J. Smith, Rev. Patton, Rev. W. A. Foster, Rev. Francis Coyle; Rev. A. L. West, 1912.

Walton Methodist Episcopal Church

The early history of Methodism in Walton is involved in some obscurity and it is difficult to ascertain the exact date of the first organization. From the most reliable information the Walton class was established about 1855 and the village schoolhouse was used as a meeting place. After the completion of the Lutheran church in 1861, the class met there for a time, but subsequently the meeting place was changed back to the schoolhouse which served as a place of worship until they were able to erect a building, which they did in 1870. This was a substantial frame church, 40x48 feet, erected on a lot donated by Allen Dollarhide in the northern part of the town, and cost the sum of $1,800.

At that time Josiah Beall was class leader; Daniel Bohn, John Helvie and W. L. Bowyer, stewards.

This original house of worship was replaced in 1906 by the present handsome church, constructed of cement blocks and represents a capital of $6,000. The membership in 1885 was 70, which has increased to over 100 in 1912. A Sunday school was established in 1871 and has been steadily growing in numbers and influence. The Epworth League and Ladies' Aid Society, organized some years ago, are also prosperous and greatly aid the forward movement of the church.

The following pastors have administered to the congregation: J. H. McMahan, 1871; T. J. Elkins, 1872; R. J. Carey, 1874; Wm. Peck, 1876; Rev. Watkins, 1878; John Harrison, 1880; Milton Wayman, 1882; A. M. Patterson, 1883; John McElwee, 1885; J. D. Belt, 1887; T. A. Fish, 1889; W. G. Boyne, 1891; W. J. Waltz, 1893; A. A. Pittenger, 1894; H. S. Stokes, 1896; E. C. Dunn, 1899; H. D. Wright, 1901, Rev. Lucan, 1903; Wm. Amos, 1905-13.

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Walton Shiloh English Lutheran Church

This church was organized November 4, 1860, by Rev. J. N. Barnett with the following charter members: Samuel Stough and wife, Maria; William, Henry, Elizabeth and Sarah C. Stough; Rev. J. N. Barnett and wife; Wm. Snyder and Rev. James M. Smith. Meetings were at first held in the schoolhouse but the society grew rapidly and in 1861 measures were taken toward the erection of a house of worship and in that year work was begun, but owing to the fact that the congregation was not strong financially, it was several years before the church was completed, furnished and dedicated, which was not until 1871. It is related that the pastor mixed and carried the mortar used in the construction of the building, which was a substantial brick structure. Members of the congregation made and burned the brick and otherwise made sacrifices, and lived frugally in order to complete the church, a commodious building 36x40 feet in size, which cost $1,200, in addition to much labor performed by members of the congregation. This church was occupied until 1904 when it was rebuilt and enlarged at a cost of $6,800 and is now one of the finest churches in the county outside of Logansport. A residence for the pastor was built in 1871-2. A Sunday school was established in 1861 and is doing a splendid work in the Master's cause as is also the Christian Endeavor Society, established some years ago. Owen Hurd was superintendent of Sunday school for many years and some of the older officers of the church were: William and Henry Stough, D. P. Hurd, C. F. Wendling, Eli Bechdol, J. M. Long and Eli Kapp. The church is prosperous and has an active membership of sixty.

Ministers who have served the congregation are: J. N. Barnett, 1862; W. H. Faris, 1863-8; Wm. Friday, 1870-1; Samuel Kelso, 1872-5; S. P. Snyder, 1876-82; J. C. Jacoby, 1883-6; Levi Rice, 1886-92; A. Z. Freyberger, 1893-4; B. D. Herold, 1895-7; J. A. Burkett, 1897-1901; Geo. O. Ritter, 1902-6; Courtland Miller, 1907-11; W. W. Horn, 1912-13.

Walton Universalist Church

The First Universalist church of Walton dates its history from 1868, at which time the organization was brought about by the Rev. N. S. Sage, who was then pastor of the Logansport church. The society began with a charter membership of eighteen, but their names are not obtainable. During the year 1869 a neat little frame church was erected at a total cost of $1,600. For many years the church was prosperous but in recent times the membership has not increased and services are held at long intervals. Some of the pastors who have administered to this congregation are: Rev. N. S. Sage, 1868-9; Rev. M. Biddlecomb, Rev. James Eidridge, Rev. T. E. Ballard, Rev. H. C. Beckett, 1905-12, the latter living in Galveston, is pastor of the Universalist church in that town.

Walton United Brethren Society

The religious history of Walton dates from the foundation of the town in the early fifties, and among the first to hold meetings in the village were ministers of the United Brethren church. Revs. Forbes, Adam Surface, Samuel Surface and other itinerant ministers of this denomination held services from time to time in private residences and adjacent schoolhouses and occasionally in the Lutheran church. Some time in the fifties, an organization was perfected but the names of the members are not obtainable. The society was never large and a church building was never erected, although they continued to hold irregular

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meetings until 1884 when the congregation disbanded and became extinct. The Rev. Oldaffer was the last preacher to serve this congregation.

Seven Mile United Brethren Church

The first service of the United Brethren denomination in Tipton township and probably the first in the county, was held in 1848, when Rev. John Suran, one of the pioneer preachers, began a series of meetings in the Wilson schoolhouse, a mile east of the present town of Anoka. As a result of these meetings a class was formed with Geo. P. Sharts, Sr., as leader. The class numbered about twenty, only two of whom are now living (1910): Mrs. Elizabeth McBane of Anoka and Mrs. Catharine Hahn of Logansport.

Services were continued in the schoolhouse until 1853 when a board of trustees was chosen, consisting of Geo. P. Dykeman, Thomas McBane and Alexander Zimmerman.

This board secured by donation from John P. Tucker, one-half acre of ground in the southwest corner of section 2, on what was known as the Logansport and Marion road, seven miles southeast of Logansport, and from this fact it takes its name of "Seven Mile United Brethren Church."

The trustees at once planned to erect a frame building, which was completed ready for occupancy in the fall of 1853 at a cost of $759. James M. Smith and son Lindall were the contractors. Services were held regularly in this building for thirty years, when it became too small to meet the demands of the increasing congregation, and in 1883 it was replaced by the present commodious house of worship; R. L. Woodling taking the contract for its erection for the sum of $1,400. The trustees who superintended the work were Andrew Wilson, Wm. P. Louthain and Geo. P. Dykeman.

The present officers are: Trustees, Charles B. Wilson, Wm. B. Logan, Peter K. Shaffer, Wm. R. Thomas and Harry G. Warrick; class leader, Wm. G. Logan; Sunday school superintendent, Perry Logan.

The following ministers have served as pastors at different times: J. Swan, 1847; John Fetterhoff, S. Simons, F. Thomas, H. Tuck, J. M. Hershey, B. S. Clevinger, A. M. Cummings, E. Seithman, George Sickafoose, Joseph Myers, D. M. B. Patton, Robert Cummings, N. F. Surface, James N. Martin, J. N. Pickard, I. S. Clever, C. C. Purveyance, J. Morrison, N. Evans, William Lower, W. H. Aldaffer, John T. Keesey, H. Clark, Albert Cloud, H. E. Butler, C. A. Spitler, D. N. Howe, G. W. Lambert, J. W. Cummings, J. N. Riley, D. B. Kissinger, W. L. Crom.

Pipe Creek Chapel or Zion United Brethren Church

The United Brethren began to hold religious services in the Cross Roads schoolhouse about 1850. Among the early members were Adam Surface and wife; Samuel Surface and wife; Abraham Surface and wife; George Sharts and wife. The Surfaces were local preachers and generally conducted the meetings for this pioneer band of Christian workers.

During the year 1852 a hewed log church was erected, the first in the township near the Crossroads schoolhouse on the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section 8, Tipton township, about three miles northwest of Onward. The congregation occupied this log building until 1870 when it was replaced by a brick structure erected on the same ground and the name was changed to Zion United Brethren church.

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The congregation continued to worship here until Easter Sunday, April 1, 1877, when it was completely destroyed by a cyclone or wind storm. The material was sold and the church organization disbanded, the members uniting with Seven Mile, Pipe Creek, Onward or Walton church, as was most convenient.

Rev. Doolittle was the first pastor, followed by E. M. B. Patton and the Surfaces, who lived in the neighborhood.

Little Deer Creek and Onward United Brethren Churches

In the early sixties the United Brethren people in the vicinity of Little Deer creek held religious meetings in the schoolhouse and at private residences, organized a society and erected a neat little frame church on the Blinn farm, southwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 21, a mile south of Onward. During the year 1880 the congregation moved this building to Onward, but the society was never large and gradually became smaller and about 1886 they sold the church building to the Christian church congregation of Onward, and the society disbanded and its members identified themselves with other churches.

Some of the early members were Jacob Humbert, Henry Blinn and Abraham Surface, the latter a local preacher. The first regular pastor was U. M. B. Patton.

Pipe Creek Christian (New Light) Church

This owes its inception to a series of meetings held in the Pipe Creek schoolhouse and at Lewisburg, in 1870, by Elder D. W. Fowler, during the progress of which 100 persons professed conversion. Measures were at once taken to erect a house of worship, and in 1872 the present substantial brick church was erected on land donated by Dr. J. A. Adrian, situated about a mile south of Lewisburg. This is a commodious church and represents a capital of $3,000 and has a seating capacity of 400 persons. The trustees of the church who so ably superintended its construction were: John Williams, Michael Sneiderman and Leroy Lowman. There is a cemetery adjoining the church.

A Sunday school was early organized and is maintained in a prosperous condition.

Prominent among the pastors may be mentioned: Rev. D. W. Forbes, 1872, and again in 1886; Rev. Samuel McNeely, 1875 and 1909-10, and Rev. K. E. West.

Mt. Zion Christian (New Light) Church

This church was organized April 19, 1882, at the Himmelberger schoolhouse in Tipton township, Rev. R. E. West officiating, with thirty-one charter members, among whom the following names appear: John and Jane Turnpaugh; Henry and Margaret Layton; Elizabeth Price; Lemuel and Perunia Brown; Permina Knight; Caturah McVety; Flora and Mary Turnpaugh; Elizabeth Carmin; Letha and Oliver Brown; Oliver and Julia Turnpaugh, Catharine Layton; Jefferson Cotteral; James, Thomas and Caddie Turnpaugh; Nancy Layton; Emma Hackett; Martha Turnpaugh; Francis, Della and Lucy Anderson; Mary Todd; Elizabeth Hackett; Idella and Melveta Galbreth.

The first officers were: Deacons, John Turnpaugh and Henry Layton; stewards, Samuel Brown and Jefferson Cotteral; treasurer, Oliver Turnpaugh; clerk, Elizabeth Price.

The church thus organized held irregular meetings in schoolhouses

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until 1903, when under the pastorate of Rev. Heflin a comfortable frame church was erected on the southeast corner of section 14, Tipton township, near what is known as Buckwheat schoolhouse. The contract price of the building was $1,100 and it was dedicated to the service of the triune God, May 31, 1903, by Rev. Heflin.

The present membership is forty, officered as follows: Deacons, Henry Layton and Simon Turnpaugh; trustees, Charles Woodling, Thomas Turnpaugh, Marion McVety; stewards, Oliver Turnpaugh and Adam Burk; clerk, Mattie Minnick; treasurer, Eva McVety.

The following ministers have served the congregation: William Winegarden, William Heflin, M. Wininger, J. H. Walker, Norman McLain, N. S. Johnson, —— Thomas, K. E. West.

Cemeteries

While the few pioneers were perfecting a civil organization for mutual protection, yet they were unable to keep out the grim destroyer "death" and many years before churches were organized or burial grounds laid out, we find the forests of Tipton dotted with graves of the hardy pioneer. A brief mention of these ten different burial places will be made.

Mays' Cemetery

This burial ground has the unique distinction of lying in two counties. The county line runs north and south through the grounds near its west edge. The greater portion lies in Miami county and only a row of the graves lie in Cass county; in fact, the head of some of the graves lies in this county while the foot lies in Miami. The cemetery derives its name from James Mays, who owned the land on the Cass county side, and is still the property of his descendants; he and the members of his family are buried on the Cass county side, although it is said their heads lie in this county while their feet extend into Miami county. Peter Bowyer, grandfather of Allen and S. C. Bowyer donated the ground on the Miami county side which is platted and recorded in that county. The small portion in this county was not deeded until July 13, 1894, when Aaron Klepinger conveys one-half acre in the southeast corner of section 10, Tipton township to Geo. E. Reed, James Hopper and Jesse Coblentz, trustees of Mays Cemetery Association.

The ground described in this deed is only used for a hitch rack and not for burial purposes. This is quite a large cemetery, located on the edge of an open woodland overlooking Pipe creek, is well fenced and neatly kept and has some fine monuments. The majority of the persons buried here were residents of Cass county when living, but when dead have become residents of Miami county until Judgment day. The first interment was the body of a Mr. Wilson, in 1842, and his son, in 1843, but they lie in unmarked graves. The earliest inscriptions on markers are: Margaret, wife of John Murphy, 1845, and wife of Alex Abrams, 1849. Mrs. York, who was killed when dynamite blew up her house about 1882, reposes here.

Soldiers: William Bancroft, died 1892; J. B. W. Dynes, Company B, One Hundred and Tenth Ohio, died 1880; Jacob Larimore; Andrew Holt, died 1882; George Puterbaugh, died 1873; Peter Bowyer, Revolutionary soldier.

Walton Odd Fellows Cemetery

On January 11, 1890, George W. Lucas conveyed six acres of land in the northwest quarter section 25, Tipton township to the trustees of

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Walton Lodge, No. 314, I. O. O. F. for consideration of $300. On October 26, 1901, Albert Bish, John Richardson and Chas. M. Campbell, as trustees, deeded the above described lands to the Odd Fellows Cemetery Association and this association, by its trustees, John Richardson, Wm. H. Lucas and J. A. Allspaugh platted this ground.

First burial: William Stough, June 7, 1891.

Soldiers: Elias Minnick, Company K, Ninth Indiana, died 1892; George W. Shedron, died 1892; D. Axtell.

This cemetery is nicely laid out, and its monuments are modern, and in time will make a beautiful burial ground.

Vennard Cemetery

This burial ground is located only about twelve rods east of the Odd Fellows cemetery described above and less than a mile northwest of Walton. June 5, 1870, Joseph Vennard deeded to the commissioners of Cass county one hundred and thirty acres of land in the southeast corner of his farm in the northwest quarter of section 25. On June 11, 1883, the county commissioners conveyed this tract of land to the trustees of the Walton Vennard Cemetery Company on condition that they preserve it as a burial ground. This cemetery is laid out on rolling ground, has a row of fine maple trees all around the edges, with an occasional evergreen within the grounds. This, like many burial grounds in Cass county was used for burial purposes many years before deeds were made. William Vennard donated this ground but never made a deed and his son, Joseph Vennard, many years after made deeds as above noted. The ground is platted but not recorded.

The early burials are: Jacob, son of J. and S. Bechdol, February 21, 1849; son of S. and M. Doran, August 5, 1849; Andrew Flynn, 1788-1852. Isaac Bumgarner, member of the legislature, 1878, reposes here as does also Samuel Vanskiver, who was drowned in the Wabash in 1879.

Soldiers: T. J. Flynn, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Indiana, died 1874; Samuel Beebe; Jesse Coil, Company K, Ninth Indiana, died 1888; Samuel Shepherd, Company K, Ninety-ninth Indiana, died 1878; Elias Philips, Company I, Sixty-third Indiana, died 1874; Henry Flock, Company E, Thirteenth Maryland, died 1889; Daniel Boland, Company B, Ninety-ninth Indiana; John Umphrey; Fill Salee, Company I, Ninety-ninth Indiana, died 1892; Wm. Johnson, Company K, Ninety-ninth Indiana; Daniel Ijams; P. O. Flynn, Company B, Thirty-first Indiana, died 1889; W. H. Bechdol, Company K, Ninth Indiana died 1862; Asher Bennett, Company K, Ninth Indiana; R. D. Ijams, Company K, Ninth Indiana, died 1880; Wesley Slusher, Company K, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Indiana, died 1892; Philomen Bebee, Fifteenth United States, killed by cars, 1895; W. H. Burton, Company G, First Kentucky Cavalry; G. R. Servis, Company K, Sixty-third Indiana, died 1874; Jerome Taylor, Company B, One Hundred and Fifty-first Indiana, died 1906; Daniel Widener, Company K, Ninth Indiana, died 1863, of wounds; W. H. Bumgarner, Company D, Thirty-third Indiana, died 1907; F. R. Raikes, Eleventh Ohio Cavalry, died 1900; Josephus Vennard, War of 1812.

Schaff Private Cemetery

This burial ground has been used for years but no deeds or records have ever been made until recently the heirs of Jacob Schaff, to whom the farm originally belonged deeded the surrounding lands to Samuel Schaff, reserving one-half acre of ground with the right of way from the public

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road to the cemetery, which is situated on Bear creek in the Wa-pa-pe-shee, Indian reservation in Tipton township, about a quarter of a mile northeast of Seven Mile church. The deed bears date of March 8, 1905. This is a neighborhood burial ground, beautifully located on elevated land, surrounded by native woodland. But few interments have been made in recent years.

Early burials: Samuel Puterbaugh, died 1858; John P. Tucker, 1862. Members of the Louthain, Jack, Schaff, Ulery and other families repose here. John Tucker, who hung himself in 1862 is buried here.

Pipe Creek Christian Cemetery

August 7, 1872, Dr. J. A. Adrian deeds one acre of ground in Richardville Reserve, Tipton township, to the trustees of the Christian church. John Williams, Michael Snidermain and Leroy Lowman for church and burial purposes. A church was erected and still stands.

First burial was a child of Milton Osborn in 1872; Emma B. Loser, 1879; Lulu B. Bowyer, 1879.

Soldiers: John Martin, Mexican and Civil war; J. Henry Loser, Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-first Indiana, died 1889; Mr. ——— McCloud, killed by a stone thrown by a boy, 1879; Charles Helvie, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Indiana, died 1905.

Leffel Private Burial Ground

John C. Leffel, on September 19, 1857, sold his farm in the northeast quarter of section 12 to Geo. W. Grimes, but reserves a burial ground and each time the farm was sold a reservation was made and in 1870 John Cotterman sold to Wm. M. Helvie and reserved the burial ground and described it by meets and bounds containing one hundred and ninety-five one thousandths of an acre. (See Rec. 64, page 108.)

This little burial ground is beautifully located on the edge of timber land and has recently been enclosed by a woven wire fence about twenty feet square (1907). A large beech tree stands in the center of the enclosure. There are a number of marble slabs, most of them fallen or lying against the beech tree, from which we copy some inscriptions: Frances, wife of J. S. Louthain, died 1853; Samuel G. McGrue, died 1853; Mary, wife of Henry Book, died 1848; Mary Anderson, 1853. There are many unmarked graves of the Ulery and other families.

Samuel G. McGrew, who was laid to rest here under a forest tree in 1853 is the grandfather of B. F. Louthain, the present editor of the *Pharos Reporter*. He was a pioneer in this forest region. This little burial ground is but a repetition of the history of many another burial place in Cass county.

When in the midst of the forest, with no roads, no church yards, no undertakers or ministers to conduct funerals, when death entered the pioneer cabin, his only alternative was to act as undertaker and preacher and tenderly lay his loved ones in a rude box of his own making and bury them in the virgin soil under a tree in the woodland where they peacefully sleep, undisturbed by the howling of wolves and other wild animals roaming over them in those early days.

Little Deer Creek, Thomas or Onward Cemetery

This is an old burial ground, often designated by the different names above and situated on the south bank of Little Deer creek, about a mile west of Onward.

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The ground was donated by William P. Thomas in the early forties but deeds were not executed until April 12, 1861, when Josiah M. Thomas deeds one acre of land in the southeast quarter of section 17 to Julian Madden, John Fry and Joseph Heward, trustees of Public graveyard on Little Deer creek. (Rec. T, page 700.)

On February 25, 1890, the trustees deed the above to the Deer Creek Cemetery Association of Cass county, and on October 13, 1906, Samuel G. Thomas deeds one acre adjoining above described tract to the same association. The new addition is platted but not recorded (1907). This is a large and fairly well kept cemetery on a bluff overlooking the creek with a few evergreen trees and some good monuments.

The first burial was that of Winfield Scott, April 16, 1843; William Scott, 1773-1845. Hugh Morgan, who cut his throat in 1853, rests in this cemetery as does also Joseph Coblents, who accidentally shot himself while out hunting in 1897; George Walton who was shot and killed by Mrs. Schmitt about 1897 and Joshua Sensenbaugh who shot himself some years ago.

Soldiers: Levi Snyder, Mexican war, died 1900; Robert McBean, Mexican war; Irvin Masters, Mexican war; Joseph Helvie, United States Infantry; John Revis, Company D, Thirty-fourth Indiana, died 1906; Moses A. Miller, Company F, One Hundred and Forty-seven Ohio; Eli Zelner, Pennsylvania Regiment; Martin Zerfis, Company I, Forty-sixth Indiana; C. L. Buffington, Company I, Twenty-fourth Ohio, died 1867; J. M. Scott; David Miller, Company K, Ninth Indiana.

Pipe Creek or De Lawter Cemetery

On March 17, 1860, Robert Wait conveys to the trustees of "Pipe Creek Union Burial Ground" one-fourth of an acre of land in the northwest corner of lot 2 of grant No. 1 of J. B. Richardsville's reserve in Tipton township and on the same day Alpheus De Lawter deeds to Samuel Surface, Ezra De Lawter and John Costenberder, trustees of this burial ground and their assigns forever, twenty square rods adjoining the above mentioned tract and on April 10, 1870, Henry Stewart deeds twenty square rods on the east and adjoining the Pipe Creek burial ground to the trustees.

This is a beautifully located cemetery on a hillside overlooking Pipe Creek and contains some handsome monuments but is sadly neglected (1907).

Earliest burials as taken from the markers: Rosanna, wife of Jacob J. Ringer, died February 13, 1854; Rebecca M. Bowyer, died 1855; Ellen, wife of Robert Wait, died 1854.

Soldiers: Edward Lucas, Company G, Seventy-third Indiana, died 1863; John B. Rector, Company H, Fifty-second Indiana, killed by cars, December 16, 1886.

Cuppy Burial Ground

This private burial ground is located in the center of section 35, in the northwest corner of Tipton township on land belonging to Abe Cuppy, the father of David Cuppy now living on Knowlton street in Logansport (1907). The first burials were the six-year-old daughter of a Mr. Scott in 1845; Susan Cuppy, 1849, and her child in 1852; Alex Liggett, 1860; a child by the name of Philips and possibly several others. About 1864 David Cuppy removed the remains of his father to the Schaff cemetery, a mile to the south and the gravel road now runs over this once sacred spot. There was a log school house beside this burial ground in 1848, but it was rebuilt to the south about 1864.

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Minnick Private Burial Ground

This little grave lot is situated on the Minnick farm in the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 26, Tipton township, about a mile northwest of Walton. Here in the center of a field about twenty rods west of the Ramer pike road may be seen (in 1907) three small scrubby elm bushes grown up between them with briers about fifteen feet square, once fenced but now fallen into decay. Here lies a marble slab under the moulding grass with the following inscription: Justice Minnick died September 21, 1847, age 41 years, 6 months, and his niece, Martha Stemler. The farm on which this burial lot is located was entered in 1844 by Mr. Minnick and is now the property of his son, Henry Minnick, of Walton. The latter relates many interesting circumstances and conditions at that early day in the midst of the forest. When his brother died in 1846, his father made the coffin out of rough boards. When his father died in 1847, he with a neighbor drove with a lumber wagon through the woods to Logansport to get a coffin, waited until it was made, then hauled it out in the farm wagon. At that time there were but two houses between Walton and Logansport and the road wound around through the forest trees. In 1846 there was no burial ground in Tipton township and Mr. Minnick, like many other pioneers of Cass county, buried his beloved dead beneath the giant trees on his own lands and he selected a beautiful, elevated spot for his last resting place and where he has peacefully slept for over sixty years.

When returning from this little burial ground we could but meditate upon the past and contrast it with the present. In 1846 there were no gravel roads, railroads, interurbans, automobiles, or telephones. It required one long day to make the trip to Logansport. Today we were called to Walton by telephone, and at 5 A. M. took the interurban which dropped us a half mile this side of Walton, made three calls, inspected the three cemeteries nearby, including the one under consideration, walked to each of these and on to Walton where we made a call and got back to Logansport before 9 o'clock A. M. consuming less than four hours. What a change since sixty years ago.

When Mr. Minnick came to town,
And his horses struggled so,
In mud and rain, uphill and down,
Over sixty years ago.
When he laid his dead in a forest cave,
And made but little show,
With no monument to mark the grave,
Over sixty years ago.

Physicians

Doctors appear to be a necessary evil and the world it is said is inclined to evil and that continually, and the physician plays so important a part in every community that its history would not be complete without mention of the doctors and a brief notice of the twenty or more physicians who have resided for a longer or shorter time in Tipton township will be made.

Dr. Henry Alford came from Ohio in the fifties and located in Walton where he continued in practice until about 1890 when he moved to Peru, then to Kokomo and about 1905 retired and died at the home of his son in Chicago in 1907-08 and reposes in the Walton cemetery. He was married to Miss Sarah Hathaway and had two sons. His wife and one son are dead.

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Dr. Mac Burns located and practiced at Walton about 1883, later at Pipe Creek, then at Young America and Hooversville. He is now dead.

Dr. Matthew H. Bonner, born in Whitley county, Indiana, 1868; licensed in 1899 as a physio-medical doctor; came from Starke county, Indiana, and located at Onward but about a year later moved to Knox, Indiana. He had a family.

About 1880 Dr. C. C. Champion practiced in Onward for a year or two when he moved to Logansport, relinquished practice and followed the trade of a carpenter and took an active part in labor unions. His wife died before coming to Cass county. He had two sons, one of whom married the daughter of A. J. Robinson, of Logansport. Dr. Champion left Cass county many years ago.

Dr. Charles D. Carpenter, born in Ohio, 1849, graduated from the Medical College of Ohio, 1872, came to Cass county 1899 and located at Walton, where he is still in active practice.

Dr. Clayton C. Campbell, born in Ohio, 1879, graduated from the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons of Indianapolis, 1904, and located in Walton in 1907 and is still actively engaged in the practice of his chosen profession. His wife was Miss Mary I. Garvis, of Columbus, Ohio, and they are blessed with several children.

Dr. C. P. Dutchess, born in New Jersey in 1849, graduated from the Indiana Medical College, 1876, came to Cass county in 1868 and in 1873 opened an office in Walton and is now the oldest practitioner in Tipton township, although in recent years he pays more attention to his drug store, which he has kept for many years, than to medical practice. He has been a member of the United States pension board since 1897. He was a drummer boy in Company H, Twenty-fifth New Jersey Infantry. His wife was Laura A. Hurd of Cass county, to whom he was married in 1874. They have two sons and one daughter.

Dr. Owen Engler, born in Indiana, 1851; came to Cass county, 1856; taught school and studied medicine and graduated from the Indiana Medical College, 1880, and practiced in Walton and engaged in mercantile pursuits and in recent years has given up the practice but is one of Tipton township's honored citizens. He was married in 1879 to Mary Scott of Pulaski county, Indiana, and they are blessed with several children.

Dr. Oscar A. Flanagan is a native of Walton, Indiana, where he was born, 1880; received his degree of M. D. from the Kentucky Medical College in 1904, and at once began practice in Walton, but two or three years later moved to Creaton, Washington, where he is practising his chosen profession. His wife was a daughter of Dr. C. P. Dutchess, of Walton.

Dr. Estle Perry Flanagan, brother of the above mentioned doctor is also a Cass county boy, graduated from the Louisville Medical College, 1909, practiced in Walton for a year or more and moved to Herdsville, North Dakota. He is not married but prospects are good.

Dr. J. H. Goodale, lived and practiced medicine in Walton in 1873 and 1874. He was a charter member of the Cass County Medical Society and its first secretary. In 1874 he moved to Decatur, Illinois. He was married and had several children.

Dr. James F. Hatfield, born at Delphi, Indiana, 1872, graduated from Cincinnati University, 1897, practiced in Clinton county until 1910 when he located in Walton, where he has been in active practice since that date. He was united in marriage in 1895 to Miss Grace Lister and they have three children (1912).

Dr. J. L. Neff, a Cass county production, being born in Deer Creek township in 1856, graduated from the Louisville Medical College in 1891

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and has been in active practice in Walton until the spring of 1913, when he opened an office in Logansport. He was elected coroner of Cass county in 1904. He was never married but is eligible and susceptible.

Dr. J. J. Pickett was a registered physician at Dow in Tipton township in 1882 where he practiced for about two years, then moved to Nebraska. He was married and had several children; one little girl was killed by the railroad when he lived at Onward and lies at rest in Thomas cemetery west of that town.

Dr. L. Prater lived and practiced in Walton for some time about 1870. He had a family. He moved to Ohio where he died some years ago.

Dr. Samuel Surface lived on a farm near Pipe Creek falls in the sixties and seventies and had a large country practice. For some time Dr. B. S. Clevinger was associated with him. He sold his farm to Mr. Young many years ago and moved to Lafayette, where he died in 1884. He was also a minister of the United Brethren church and healed both soul and body. He had a family.

Dr. Edward A. Spohn, born at Peru, Indiana, in 1880; graduated from the Louisville University in 1910, and on September 10, 1910, was licensed to practice at Walton but evidently did not remain long.

Robert F. Vernon born in Cass county in 1874, graduated from the Louisville Medical College, 1901-2, and engaged in practice in Walton for two years or more when he moved to Kokomo. He was married.

Dr. F. M. Wall came to Cass county in 1881 and located in Walton. He practiced there for a year or two then moved to the eastern part of the state. He was married and had several children.

Dr. Wood lived and practiced medicine in Walton for a time in the early seventies, then moved to Streator, Illinois.

Dr. J. A. Adrain, noticed elsewhere, was one of the most prominent physicians ever located in Tipton township. He lived at Lewisburg or Circleville on the Wabash river from 1851 to 1873 and had an extensive practice. He moved to Logansport in 1873. He was born in New York in 1824 and died 1886.

Dr. Charles S. Albertson, now in active practice in Walton where he was born in 1881, graduated from Jefferson Medical College, 1905, practiced in Ft. Wayne and in 1912 located at Onward but soon moved to Walton. His wife was Maud Robbins of South Whitley, Indiana.

Roads—Interurbans—Automobiles—Telephones

In pioneer days the roads angled through the township following Indian trails and during the rainy season the black fertile soil would work up into sticky mud so that the roads became almost impassable, but with the improvement of the lands, the roads were straightened and placed on section lines, graded, macadamized or graveled and today Tipton township has over twenty miles of stone road with all the principal thoroughfares graveled so that every section of the township can be reached over smooth solid roads all times in the year with automobiles in which latter, Tipton township, leads all others—she having over seventy machines now in use by her citizens. The township is traversed by two lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Indiana Union Traction Company's line from Logansport to Indianapolis traverses the southwest corner of the township, they affording unequaled transportation facilities.

In 1903 the Home Telephone Company of Logansport established an exchange in Walton. Through this exchange or by direct line with the central office many of the farmers and all the business men in the

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towns are in telephone communication with each other and with Logansport and the other cities of the state.

Walton

This is the largest town in Tipton township with a population of about six hundred. It is situated in the southwest part of the township, ten miles from Logansport on the Richmond division of the Pan-Handle Railroad and also on the Indiana Union Traction Company's interurban line. The town was laid out by Gilbert Wall in August, 1852, and named after the proprietor of the town, Mr. Wall. At this time the railroad had been surveyed and the town was laid out with a view of making it a station on the New Castle & Richmond Railroad, then in process of construction.

Numerous additions have since been made, to-wit: Wall and Booher's, Bumgarner's, Booher's, Bishop's, Dollarhide, Davis, Hathaway and Noel's and Oden's. Mr. Wall moved to Minnesota in 1856 and died there. His son, O. G. Wall, a cousin of B. F. Louthain, became a prominent newspaper man in the northwest and wrote a book entitled, "Recollections of the Sioux Massacre."

The first merchant in the town was Oscar Herrell, who erected a double-hewed log house in 1853 on lot No. 25, Wall and Booher's addition. In the front room of the cabin he kept a general store and the back room he occupied as a residence. His principal customers were the men engaged in building the railroad.

The second building was also a log house built on lot No. 26, by John Booher and occupied by him for some years. The first house on the original plat was a log structure built by Isaiah Noel in 1853, and in the same year Phineas Hathaway erected the first frame residence.

The first industry was a sawmill erected in the fall of 1852 by Isaiah Noel and James A. Lewis.

The second merchant was Abraham Kipp, who built a frame storeroom on lot 31, Wall and Booher's addition, about 1854. Mr. Kipp was an energetic man and through his influence a postoffice was established here and he became the first postmaster. About 1860 he sold out to John D. Ferguson and Charles Flanagan. About 1855 Phineas Hathaway erected a frame storeroom and engaged in mercantile business for several years.

During the year 1856 George W. Bishop opened a general store and has continued in business of various kinds—mercantile, manufacturing and banking—until within the past year he has retired from the active duties of business in which he has been a prominent figure for more than half a century.

David Engler, Cornelius Hurley, Adam Surface and Perry Kessling were other early merchants.

The first drug store was opened by Charles Maris about 1865.

The first hotel was opened by David Engler about 1870.

The first blacksmith was Matthias Bechdol, and the first carpenters were John Bishop and Jesse Haas.

Industries

During the clearing and development of the country the sawmilling business was extensively carried on: first, by Noel & Lewis, followed by George Bennett, John T. Bishop, Hurd Bros., Owen Hurd & Son, A. F. Curtis, Isaac Bumgarner, G. W. Campbell, Voucher & Phillips and others.

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But as the timber became exhausted the sawmilling business languished. A flouring mill was erected about 1872 by Isaac Bumgarner and Dr. Alford, which was operated by D. P. Cramer, George W. Bishop and others, but was destroyed by fire.

A stave and heading factory was established about 1862 by Charles F. Thompson of Logansport.

George W. Bishop erected a factory for the manufacture of "excelsior," a material made of basswood for packing purposes, about 1874. A large tile mill was built by John Shafer in the eighties, and a canning factory was established here in the nineties, but all these industries have ceased operations and only one small sawmill now remains, operated by Elmer Oden.

Incorporation

The town was incorporated under the laws of the state in 1873. The first town board consisted of Isaiah Noel, Owen Hurd and John Shafer.

The present officers are: Edgar E. Phillips, president of the town council, which is composed of S. B. Yohn, William Staggs, John Plank and J. H. Rhodes, with James Kivett clerk and W. G. Umbarger treasurer.

The corporation erected a two-story brick high school building about ten years ago on grounds donated by Isaac Bumgarner, at a cost of $8,000. The high school was commissioned in 1907 and now about fifty high school students receive instruction equal to city high schools, and one hundred and forty pupils in the lower grades, requiring six teachers.

In 1878, when Harry G. Wilson was county superintendent, he established what was known as the Cass County Normal in Walton, under his superintendency, with other high-grade instructors, but only continued for a few years owing to want of patronage.

The principal streets of the town are improved with crushed stone, and the gutters and sidewalks with concrete.

During the past year the town has been wired and now is lighted by electricity, furnished by the interurban company.

Postoffice

The Walton postoffice was established soon after the railroad was completed in 1855, and Abraham Kipp was the first postmaster.

Robert E. Huffman is the present postmaster, and two rural routes, Nos. 16 and 17, established in 1903 or 1904, carry daily mail to the farmers' door in the surrounding country.

Present Businesses

There are five general stores conducted by Scroggs & Co., Erny & Kapp, William Staggs, William Logan, and the Hessel Cash Store; two hardware stores by W. G. Umbarger and Charles Shirley; two restaurants by Charles Britton and Otto Shirley; two bakeries by M. M. Routh and Mr. Timberman; tinshop by George Raikes; two butcher shops by M. Routh and Walter Irvington; one drug store by Dr. Charles P. Dutchess; one millinery store, two barber shops by Rhodes & Bish and George Shedron; two livery stables by M. M. Coleman and Bechdol & Burkit; three blacksmith shops by John Shaver, Gunther & Bish and Otto Fiske; one harness shop by Mr. Kinzie; one hotel kept by Benjamin A. Deitrick; a large lumber yard operated by the Walton Lumber Company, with B. E. Butte as manager; two automobile garages by Walter Ballard and Ross Umbarger.

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Bank of Walton

This financial institution was established in 1903 and George W. Bishop, Sr., was its president for many years, until it was reorganized October 1, 1911, and the name changed to Cass County State Bank. It is ably managed by the following officers:

President—W. L. Small.

Vice-President—H. N. Miller.

Cashier—Carl A. Mead.

The bank is capitalized at $30,000 and the deposits amount to $125,000.

The telephone exchange was established in Walton by the Home Telephone Company of Logansport in 1905, and through this exchange the residents of Walton and the farmers of the surrounding country have telephone communication with Logansport and contiguous territory.

Walton is in the center of a rich farming district and supports two large elevators—one by L. McFadden and the other by The Farmers' Elevator Company. These elevators handle over three hundred thousand bushels of grain annually and hundreds of carloads of live stock and other farm products.

The health of the town and surrounding country is conserved by five doctors (noticed elsewhere), who safely pilot the people over the dark river, and four churches look after their spiritual wants, and Undertakers Small & Evans tenderly lay them away in their last resting places.

Lodges

Masonic—Walton Lodge, No. 423, F. & A. M., was organized August 21, 1869. The first officers were: John Battenburg, W. M.; W. M. Booher, S. W.; A. C. Shope, J. W. The present officers are: O. A. Davis, W. M.; Ross Umbarger, S. W.; Bruce E. Bucks, J. W.; James E. Kivett, secretary; Charles P. Dutchess, treasurer. The membership now numbers eighty-six. Walton Chapter, Eastern Star, No. 184, was instituted in 1895, and now has a membership of thirty-one, officered as follows: Martha Revis, W. M.; S. P. Younglove, patron; Oscar Ferguson, secretary.

Odd Fellows—Walton Lodge, No. 314, I. O. O. F., was instituted August 14, 1868. The first officers were: Daniel Kelly, N. G.; William Booher, V. G.; William Ashton, secretary. The present membership is one hundred and sixteen, and the present officers are: Charles Shuman, N. G.; John Small, V. G.; John Richeson, recording secretary; W. H. Crim, financial secretary. The lodge occupies their own hall, which was erected in 1903 at a cost of $4,000.

Elvira Rebekah Lodge, No. 66, was organized about 1893, and has been in operation for twenty years. At present the officers are: Ida M. Crim, N. G.; Jesse Somsel, V. G., and the membership is seventy.

About 1903 a Knights of Pythias lodge was organized in Walton, but in 1911 they surrendered their charter and transferred their membership to Logansport.

The Knights of Honor, Knights of the Maccabees, Chosen Friends and some other orders have been in operation, but all have been disbanded, except the Modern Woodmen of America, which is in active operation, with W. E. Umbarger as secretary.

The *Walton Enterprise*, a weekly newspaper, was published in Walton about 1870 by John Pinkerton, but soon suspended—a notice of which is made elsewhere.

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Temperance

For many years Walton was cursed with saloons, but under recent state laws the township remonstrated the saloons out of existence, and later under the township local option law an election was held and the majority of the good people of the township declared against the saloon, greatly to the advantage of the financial, moral and spiritual interests of the town and township.

Onward

Onward, a thriving little town located ten miles southeast of Logansport on the Bradford division of the Pan Handle Railroad, was laid out May 24, 1869, by Ambrose Surface.

The original plat consisted of seventeen lots, to which additions have been added by Mary A. Blinn, Thomas Little and Daniel C. Mullendore.

In the past, several names have been applied to this place. Dow was the name of the postoffice when an office was first established at this point. Before the coming of railroads in Cass county, in the early fifties, Dow postoffice was kept by John Rine a mile north of the present town of Onward, on a farm now owned by Mr. Little.

The mail was carried on horseback from Marion to Logansport, and Dow was on this route. Later it was moved to Pipe Creek, and when the station of Onward was established the office was moved to that place and called Dow, and the name of the station was Onward, and when the Onward postoffice at Pipe Creek was discontinued that name was applied to the postoffice at Dow, and the latter name dropped, and the name of the postoffice and station became one, that of Onward, by which it is known by railroad and postoffice officials.

There is, however, a local nickname, "Plug," by which this place is designated and known, especially among the older residents, from the fact that Ambrose Surface, who laid out the original town wore a peculiarly shaped plug hat, and from that fact the name Plug was facetiously applied to the present town of Onward.

The first merchants in Onward were D. K. Smith and his son, Mahlon Smith. The latter was the first postmaster, and the firm operated the first elevator and shipped grain.

Rev. Noah Zerfis, now living near Onward, was the second postmaster. He also married the first couple in the new town and preached the first funeral sermon in Onward, and Samuel Panabaker, Jr., now residing in Kokomo, taught the first school.

The country around Onward was originally heavily timbered and the sawmill business was carried on extensively at different times by John Hall, Thomas Little and Vaughn & Rice, but the timber is about all gone and now there is only a small steam sawmill run intermittently by John Wissinger. A large tile mill was also operated here for many years, but the farmers are supplied with that article and the mill has been closed for years.

The present businesses are represented by the following firms:

Three general stores kept by James Dennison, William Morris and Edward H. Shank; two barber shops operated by Daniel Mullendore, and a shop and restaurant by Lee Mullendore; a blacksmith and repair shop is conducted by Peter Smith.

A large elevator is operated by N. E. Walker & Co., who handle one hundred and twenty-five thousand bushels of grain annually, besides a large amount of live stock. They also handle coal, fencing, etc.

The present postmaster is Marion E. Reed, and one rural route, No. 18, supplies the farmers with a daily mail.

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Lodges

Onward Lodge, No. 455, I. O. O. F., was organized in 1874 with twelve charter members, and in 1876 a commodious hall was erected and dedicated June 19, 1876, which is still occupied. The present membership is forty-five, officered as follows:

Harry T. Johns, N. G.; Allen Day, V. G.; Earl Eikenberry, secretary.

The Knights of Honor organized a lodge here about 1888, and erected a large hall and occupied it until about 1900, when the lodge disbanded and the hall was sold and is now owned by W. T. Shafer.

The Knights of the Maccabees, Onward Tent, No. 104, was organized about 1893 with twenty members. The present membership is sixty.

Onward has two churches and the largest and best high school building in the township, the latter erected in 1907.

The first policeman in the town was Ben Sager. He was also railroad station agent in 1880. He would arrest "hobos" traveling along the railroad, hold moot-courts, convict them and consign them to the prison, for which he used the coal-shed. Ben acted as policeman, judge, jury and sheriff, and many a tramp he incarcerated in his coal-shed over night.

Circleville

Circleville may be called a paper town, and was the first town laid out in Tipton township, in January, 1850, by Adam and A. J. Surface. It lies on the south bank of the Wabash river, opposite Lewisburg. The original plat shows thirty-five lots and three streets. Two additions were subsequently made. Soon after the town was laid out Adam Surface and George Smith erected a small building and kept a general store for a short time, being the first and the last merchants in Circleville.

Soon after Dr. J. A. Adrian located here, purchased the town lots and had the same vacated and only farm land now occupies the site of this former would-be metropolis on the banks of the Wabash far away.

Easton

Easton is another town that only exists on paper. On March 3, 1854, Jacob Comegys laid out this town on the south side of the Marion & Logansport Railroad, situated in the northwest corner of the west half of the southeast quarter of section 17, Tipton township. The plat contained twenty-three lots and four streets, Main, High, Walnut and Second.

William P. Thomas was the civil engineer of the town. Mr. Comegys expected to have a railroad station located here, but failing in that, the town never grew and the lots were vacated.

On May 26, 1869, John Castenborder laid out and recorded a few lots on Pipe creek at the mill below Pipe creek falls, and called it Onward (see Plat Book I, page 119). The sawmill, a flouring mill and two or three houses composed the town, and only the grist mill and two houses stand on this townsite today. There was a postoffice kept here for many years under different names—first, "Dow," then "Onward" and last "Pipe Creek"—but the office was discontinued many years ago.

Walbaum

Walbaum was a station on the Richmond division of the Pan Handle Railroad, established about 1865, about four miles northwest of Walton in the southwest quarter of section 11.

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Isaac Himmelberger at that time operated a large sawmill and shipped timber and lumber extensively from this point. A switch was put in for his accommodation and a number of small houses were constructed for the mill hands.

About 1878 the mill was removed, the houses razed and the station discontinued.

Old Sally's Village

This was an Indian village, named after an old, well-known Indian squaw, that was located on the south bank of the Wabash about two miles east of Lewisburg, opposite the David Casebeer farm. Many interesting reminiscences have been related by W. W. Haney, who in 1835 lived at Lewisburg, about the Indian dances at this village and the attendance of the Indians at the annual payment grounds at the falls of Pipe Creek. There was an Indian burial ground at "Old Sally's Village," and excavations made there exhumed many Indian bones with their arrows buried with them.

Miscellaneous Items—Accidents

The first marriage in the township was that of Calvin Conner to Miss Mary J. Wilson in 1843.

The first birth was John, son of Allen and Mary Wilson, in the year 1840.

The First Death—Winfield, son of William Scott, who died in 1844, is supposed to be the first death. His was the first burial in the Little Deer Creek cemetery.

The first postoffice established in the township was "Dow," and the first postmaster was William P. Thomas.

Hugh Morgan, one of the pioneers, committed suicide in 1853 by cutting his throat with a razor. He was intoxicated at the time.

John Haines, a hotelkeeper at Lewisburg in the fifties, and who ran a sawmill on Pipe creek, attempted to cross the creek in a canoe when the waters were high, and was swept over the falls and was drowned.

In the year 1884 Fred Crumber of Walton was accidentally shot and killed while handling a revolver.

Jabesh Philips died from the effects of poison administered by some unknown person.

During the Civil war George Knight, a soldier, deserted his regiment and returned to his home in Tipton township. George and Marian Lucas were directed by the proper United States officers to arrest Knight. When they attempted to make the arrest he resisted and his brother, Byron Knight, was with him, and made a determined fight against the captors. In the struggle George Knight was killed and Byron died from the effects of injuries received. One of the Lucas brothers was severely wounded, but recovered.

Some time in the fifties George Spangler was found dead in Pipe creek. When last seen alive he was intoxicated and it was supposed he fell into the creek and was drowned.

Joseph Coblentz, a prominent farmer living south of Onward, was accidentally shot and killed while out hunting in 1897. About 1850 a woman by the name of Minnick, who was partially deaf, was killed by a tree falling on her that was being cut down by woodsmen near Walton.

Many years ago Joshua Sensenbaugh shot and killed himself; cause unknown.

In the fall of 1897 Mrs. Annita Schmitt became involved in a quarrel

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with her tenant, George Walton, about his poultry eating her corn. In closing the door against her, Mr. Walton fell forward toward her, when she shot him in the head with a revolver she carried and he died instantly. Mrs. Schmitt was sent to the Women's Reformatory for life, where she has since died. The shooting took place in the north part of Jackson township.

About 1897 the widow Stough was killed in Walton by an explosion of natural gas which blew up her house. Several others were seriously injured at the same time.

Reference Biographies

Biographical sketches of the following persons may be found in Helm's History, published in 1886:

Samuel T. Bebee, b. 1824, d. 1907; John Bechdol, b. 1813, d. 1895; Joshua Bechdol, b. 1822, d. ——; John Booher b. 1800, d. 1890; James Brockman, b. 1823, d. 1895; William R. Buffington, b. 1844, still living; Isaac Bumgarner, b. 1822, d. about 1905; Robert Burkit, b. 1849, d. 1900; Joseph Carey, b. 1841, still living; John Costenborder, b. 1822, d. ——; A. F. Curtis, b. 1844, still living; James Doran, b. 1812, d. 1888; George P. Dykeman, b. 1836, d. 1912; David Engler, b. 1816, d. 1910; Owen Engler, b. 1851, still living; David B. Enyart, b. 1837, still living; Nathaniel Fawber, b. 1844, still living; A. P. Flynn, b. 1858, d. 1889; Samuel S. Helvie, b. 1852, still living; Franklin Hopper, b. 1823, d. 1898; Owen Hurd, b. 1830, d. 1906; Oliver Kessling, b. 1836, still living; Martin Kessling, b. 1842, still living; Perry Kessling, b. 1846, d. 1910; Joel Kessling, b. 1852, still living; William R. Lewis, b. 1824, d. 1896; William P. Louthain, b. 1818, d. 1893; Dudley Madden, b. 1817, d. 1900; Herman E. Martin, b. 1859, still living; John S. Mays, b. 1830, d. 1887; Harrison McVetty, b. 1838, still living; John E. Morgan, b. 1850, d. 1893; Samuel Panabaker, Jr., b. 1847, still living; Henry Puterbaugh, b. 1820, d. ——; Mrs. Elizabeth A. Philips, b. 1825, d. 1913; Abraham Rinehart, b. 1823, still living; Henry Schmalm, b. 1828, d. 1908; Jacob H. Shaffer, b. 1824, d. ——; Samuel Philips, b. 1821, d. ——; Daniel A. Smith, b. 1853, d. 1903; William P. Thomas, b. 1817, d. 1890; Samuel G. Thomas, b. 1850, still living; Charles E. Tilley, b. 1841, still living; Andrew Wilson, b. 1812, d. ——; Stephen Younglove, b. 1847, still living.

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CHAPTER LIII

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

LOCATION—DRAINAGE—SOIL—EARLY SETTLERS—ORGANIZATION—INDUSTRIES—TRANSPORTATION AND ROADS—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—CEMETERIES—CUBA—HERMAN CITY—ANOKA—PHYSICIANS—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Washington township lies immediately south of the city of Logansport and the Wabash river, in congressional townships 26 and 27 north, ranges 1 and 2 east. It is bounded on the north by the city of Logansport and the Wabash river, on the east by Tipton township, on the south by Deer Creek township, and on the west by Carroll county and Clinton township and embraces an area of about thirty-seven square miles.

The central and southern portions of the township are drained by Big Rock Creek, the north and south fork of the same and subsidiary branches, which flow in a westerly course and empty into Deer Creek in Carroll county. Prairie branch in the northwest corner and Minnow creek in the northeast part, drain those sections into the Wabash river, but all of these water-courses are of small size and not as large as the creeks in other townships, and not of sufficient size to afford water power for the operation of mills, although one or two mills were built on Minnow creek in early times.

The northern part of the township is rolling and somewhat hilly, and in the northwest corner near the city, lime stone outcrops and has been used for commercial purposes.

The central and southern sections of the township are quite level and flat, so much so that water would stand over large areas after heavy rains. This wet land, however, has been ditched and tiled until it is the most productive part of the township.

The soil is a black loam of great fertility, and was originally covered with a heavy growth of timber composed of the usual varieties found in other townships south of the rivers.

EARLY SETTLERS

The first settlement of the county was made in Washington township, but now a part of the city of Logansport. Alexander Chamberlain, on December 23, 1824, purchased the west half of fractional section 35, and on May 25, 1825, bought the east half of the same section, located on the south bank of the Wabash river. On the east half of this purchase, opposite the mouth of Eel river, he erected a cabin in the summer of 1826, being the first permanent settler not only in Washington township, but also the first in Cass county.

In 1828 he sold this cabin home to Gen. John Tipton, and built a similar double-hewed log house on the west half of his purchase, where Heppe's soap factory is now located. In the later thirties Mr. Cham-

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berlain moved to Rochester, Indiana, where he kept a hotel for many years and died there.

General Tipton was the second white man to locate in this township in the spring of 1828. He was an Indian agent at that time, and erected a small office near the south bank of the Wabash river in front of his log house that he purchased from Mr. Chamberlain, but in a few years moved over into the town of Logansport.

In 1829 William Lewis settled in the south part of section 35, just west of Shultz Town.

On October 7, 1830, Andrew Johnson built a cabin on the southeast quarter of section 2, a short distance south of Logansport, and became permanent resident and one of the most influential citizens of the township. Capt. Cyrus Vigus came in 1831 and erected his cabin just south of the city and was a leading character in the township and county for over fifty years. Soon after came Francis Murphy, Jacob Sine, Samuel and Thomas Kinneman, Jesse Julian and William C. Richardson, all familiar names in pioneer days.

Washington township was a part of the great Miami Indian reservation, and was not opened to land purchasers until 1838 or later, except a small section near the Wabash.

In that year the government purchased of the Indians a part of the township, but it was not until 1843 that the Indians relinquished their rights to the entire township and agreed to move west of the Mississippi. After this, however, the township was rapidly settled. David Ripley settled near Anoka and Henry Wipperman came in an early day.

About 1840 John Morgan located near the steep hill that bears his name. In 1842 Henry Ramer settled in section 22, and Major Long in the same neighborhood, where both became leading citizens in the development of the township. The same year Josiah Butler settled in section 4 and John Leffel in the same locality. About 1843 John Guy and his sons, Joseph, Hiram, Alfred and James Guy, located in section 34, and became prominent in the affairs of the township.

In 1849 Peter Martin and his sons, Francis and Jesse Martin, located in the eastern part of the township, where they were active in the material and religious development of the township, and where their descendants are still honored citizens.

Other early settlers who became actively identified with the progress of the township were: Barton R. Keep, Charles and Almond Lyons, James Carney, William Sturgeon, Josiah Jones, Benjamin Spader, Michael Ward, William Delford, Alexander Smith, John Spitznagle, Daniel Small, Michael Bruner, David Burkit, Daniel Brown, Gideon Vernon, Pickering Vernon, John Cotterman, Painter West, Thomas Neal, Willard White, A. B. Knowlton, Robert Belew, James Helton, W. J. Sagesser, James Hanna, Conrad Mench, Jacob Myers, John Neff, Leonard Simons, Robert Rhea, Matthew Jack, Christian Foglesong.

Organization

Washington township was formally organized September 7, 1842, and named in honor of the father of our country, and an election was ordered to be held at the residence of Barton R. Keep, October 8, 1842, and Josiah Butler was appointed inspector. Jesse Julian was elected the first justice of the peace.

Industries and Mills

Washington township has no large streams, hence the milling industries were not extensive, especially before the days of railroads and

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steam mills, yet we find the pioneers utilizing what little water power the small streams afforded.

The first mill in Washington township was built by David Ripley in 1843 on upper Minnow creek in section 3, northwest of Anoka, who operated it in a small way for five or six years.

In 1853 William Nelson erected a sawmill on lower Minnow creek and ran it for several years.

Joseph Uhl, in 1855, erected quite a large two-story flouring mill on Minnow creek in the northwest quarter of section 4 and did an extensive business for several years. He sold to Mr. Mitchell in the early sixties. It then fell into the hands of Dr. J. A. Taylor, and in September, 1872, William Like purchased the mill and operated it a number of years, but the water supply becoming inadequate, it was closed and in 1908 was finally torn down and the last water power mill in Washington township has passed into history.

Water power being inadequate, steam mills began early to appear in order to dispose of the heavy timber which covered the township. As early as 1851 Thomas Neal built the first steam sawmill and operated it for many years, then sold out to Henry Herr, who continued to run it for a time, but the timber being exhausted, was closed in the nineties.

About 1851 Alexander Smith and Pickering Vernon started a sawmill in the central southern part of the township and operated it by horse power, and while not a large mill, yet it was a great convenience to the pioneers in that vicinity.

In 1855-6 Nicholas Small built a steam sawmill in the southeast part of the township and they had a buhr for grinding corn to accommodate the farmers of the neighborhood. They continued to operate the mill until it was destroyed by fire in 1871.

Bruner & Freed, about 1865, erected a large steam sawmill in the southern part of the township and did a large business for some years.

George Burkhart operated a steam sawmill in the western part of the township for many years, but has done but little sawing in recent years, as the timber is about exhausted.

Several mills for the manufacture of drain tile were operated quite extensively at one time, but the demand was largely supplied and the mills closed.

Today there are no manufacturing industries within the township, it being pre-eminently an agricultural district, and its people are industrious and prosperous farmers, as a drive through the township will show fertile fields well fenced and stocked with the best breeds of horses, cattle and hogs, with many elegant modern dwellings, quite a contrast with sixty years ago, when log cabins, mud roads and ox-carts were everywhere in evidence.

The transportation facilities have also been greatly changed and perfected since the pioneer began to clear the forests and cut out roads. The first road to be opened up through Washington township was the old Michigan road, about 1832, and the second was the Kokomo road, but these were simply lanes cut through the forests with no grading or graveling, but poles and brush thrown in the low places and covered with dirt, making the corduroy roads so common in the first settlement of the county.

These roads have gradually been straightened, graded, graveled or macadamized until all the important roads in the township are now improved with stone or gravel.

One railroad passes through the eastern part of the township, with a station, "Anoka," and the Indiana Union Traction Company's interurban line from Logansport to Indianapolis traverses the township, with

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stations at every crossroads, which greatly adds to the convenience of the people. These with stone roads and automobiles which are coming into general use, together with the electric telephone, practically annihilate time and space.

This generation can hardly realize the great changes in means of transportation since Josiah Butler first settled here about 1840, when he made a business trip to Cincinnati on foot, requiring over two weeks to make the journey.

Schools

As soon as a few families had settled in a neighborhood they began to take measures to open schools for the education of their children. The first school in the township was opened in the fall of 1838, in an old log cabin situated on the hill south of Logansport, on the east side of the old Michigan road, on what was then called the Johnson farm, in the southeast quarter of section 2, now owned by John M. Cantley. This was a primitive round log structure that had been erected by a "squatter" or hunter, and was not built for school purposes.

John I. Leyhe was the first teacher and "Billy" Keep, now living at 624 North street, went to school to Mr. Leyhe in 1841 or 1842, in a log schoolhouse, the first school building erected in the township in the southeast quarter of section 2. Mr. Leyhe was an Irishman with a fair education, and a rigid disciplinarian, who wielded the birch unsparingly. Some years later the log structure gave way to a frame building and this was replaced by the present brick schoolhouse situated on the southeast corner of section 2, and known as School No. 3, although it is the successor to the first schoolhouse built in the township.

There was a log schoolhouse built in the forties on the southeast corner of section 7 (Center schoolhouse) and was replaced in the sixties by a frame. A round log schoolhouse was erected in 1848 on the northwest quarter of section 14, a little to the north of Frank Justice's present residence; this was a typical log structure, according to J. E. Crain, with a log cut out and window-glass set in along the whole length of the building, stick and mud chimney, puncheon floor, etc.

Palmer schoolhouse No. 4 on the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 24 was built by James H. Crain about 1853, and Lucretia Jones was the first teacher at this school.

A hewed log house was built in the later forties on the southwest corner of section 15, known as Long's schoolhouse. This was burned down about 1863 and replaced by a frame structure. This schoolhouse became a center of intellectual activity, debates and meetings of various kinds were held here, and the Center church was organized here.

The Burkit schoolhouse stood on the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of section 29. This was a hewed log building and was used for religious meetings before the erection of churches in that vicinity.

Schoolhouses were erected in different parts of the township to meet the demands of the settlers, each neighborhood having entire control over the schools. On taking effect of the new constitution in 1853 there were seven schoolhouses in the township, but these were located irregularly throughout the township, according to the whims of each locality, but after the new school laws became operative the trustee took full control of the schools, arranged them systematically to accommodate all parts of the township, and in 1900 there were nine schools in the township, but in 1909 one house, No. 6, known as Bruner school, situated on the southwest corner of section 27, was abandoned and the scholars hauled to No. 7, and the trustee, W. P. Burkit, reports that the consolidation of the schools is satisfactory, both to the township and patrons.

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The township now has eight schools—No. 1, situated on the southwest corner of section 3, built in 1860; No. 2, Center school, situated on the southeast corner of section 7; No. 3, on the southeast corner of section 3; No. 4, on the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 24; No. 5 (Long's school), on the southwest corner of section 15; No. 6, abandoned; No. 7, erected in 1890 on the northeast quarter of section 29; No. 8, on the northwest quarter of section 31, and No. 9, in Anoka, a brick schoolhouse erected in 1885.

On October 24, 1859, the township purchased Lot No. 63 in Taberville, which was then a part of Washington township, and erected a frame schoolhouse upon it, where school was held for a number of years. This lot is now within the city limits of Logansport.

The last year's report shows 337 children of school age, who are classified and arranged into eight grades of the common school branches.

The total valuation of school property is reported at $13,000.

The following is a list of the trustees from 1865 to 1913, with dates of service:

Robert Rhea, 1865 to 1878; John Palmer, 1878 to 1882; O. P. Burkit, 1882 to 1886; Nathan McManus, 1886 to 1890; Jacob Nicodemus, 1890 to 1894; Silas Storer, 1894 to 1900; Herman E. Martin, 1900 to 1904; Charles I. Seybold, 1904 to 1908; William P. Burkit, 1908 to 1914.

Churches

This township being situated so near Logansport, its people could easily attend the city churches, and no regular meetings were held in the township for several years after its settlement, although many of the early pioneers were pious members of different religious denominations.

The first religious meetings were held about 1845 in the Johnson schoolhouse, a short distance south of the city in the southeast quarter of section 2. These meetings were conducted at irregular intervals by ministers of the Methodist and Baptist churches. No organization, however, was effected at this place, and it was not until 1853 that a religious society was established in the township.

Union Presbyterian Church

This is the oldest religious organization within the confines of Washington township. Rev. M. M. Post, the first preacher to locate in Cass county, was the moving spirit in its organization. Mrs. Hanna and daughter having moved from Mr. Post's church in Logansport, nine miles into the almost impenetrable forests of Washington township, he was induced to go to the house of this saintly woman, a round log cabin, and hold religious meetings, at which were found a few of the faithful pioneers of that region.

Once a month this minister's voice could be heard in this rude and lonely cabin, crying in the wilderness, "Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make his paths straight." Surely the roads over which Rev. Post traveled to reach this country charge needed straightening and improving. He did not go in automobiles or on trolley cars, but on horseback, winding along Indian trails and paths, around trees and stumps, struggling, often with much labor, through mud, water and frost, over beech roots, to reach this lonely cabin in the clearing, in the then dense forests of Washington township.

It was in the year 1849 when Father Post first began to meet this faithful band of Christians, in this primitive way, but it was not until September 5, 1852, that there were enough settlers in the neighborhood

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to form a society. On that day in Long's schoolhouse, situated on the southwest corner of section 15, an organization was effected with the following nine charter members:

Peter Martin, Rebecca Martin, Henry Ramer, Elizabeth Ramer, Henry Schwalm, Eva E. Schwalm, Francis Martin and Simon Martin.

This organization dragged along until June 20, 1853, when it was perfected and the following additional names added to the church roster: Henry Schwalm, Jr., Elizabeth Mench, Elizabeth Hanna, Lucinda Layer, Jesse Martin, thus starting Union church with fifteen members.

Peter Martin and Henry Ramer were ordained the first elders, and October 3, 1858, Francis S. Martin, Jesse Martin and Nicholas Small were added to the board of elders. Soon after the organization was perfected, measures were taken to build a house of worship, and in 1854 a handsome frame church was erected on land donated by Henry Ramer, situated in the southeast quarter of section 22, about nine miles southeast of Logansport, near the Tipton township line. The original cost of the church was nearly $1,500, but the furnishings were at first very crude, as the seats were made of rough boards resting on wooden blocks. The Sunday school preceded the church organization. The pioneer mothers, led by Mrs. Hanna, brought their children together every Sunday in one of the neighbor's cabins, and instilled into their youthful minds the gospel truths, and since the erection of the church the Sunday school has been a great means of promoting the interests of the church.

The first church building was replaced in 1905 by the present handsome modern church at a total cost of $7,500.

A ladies' missionary society was organized November 20, 1875, by Mrs. Post, the pastor's wife, with a membership of ten, which has since increased to thirty.

The young people organized a Christian Endeavor Society in 1889, which has been helpful in promoting Christian principles among the young people of the community. During Father Post's twenty-six years' pastorate he baptized eighty-eight infants, four adults, and received one hundred and three members into the church.

The present membership is 135, and the church has been a great factor in developing the moral and Christian influences in the township.

Pastors who have served the congregation are: Rev. M. M. Post, 1849-1876; Rev. Amos Jones, Rev. Bohannan, Rev. Gilbert Small, Rev. J. B. Porter, Rev. A. E. Cammeron, Rev. W. R. Shelt, Rev. W. C. F. Lippert, Rev. C. A. Keracofe, 1912.

Methodist Old Log Church

Soon after the settlement of Washington township itinerant Methodist preachers began to visit the pioneers and deliver messages of peace and goodwill to the scattered settlers in the wilderness. About 1853 the Methodist families in the center and southern part of the township held meetings in private residences, and in 1855 Rev. W. K. Hobak organized a class in the Burkit log schoolhouse that stood on the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of section 29. This class was composed of fifteen members, among whom were: James Martin, father of William P. Martin, and wife Elizabeth; Jerome McClain and wife, Lawrence Stalnaker and wife, Leonard Simon and wife, Christian Hipshire and wife.

Meetings were held at stated intervals at the residences of the members and occasionally in the above-named schoolhouse, until about 1863, when a hewed log church was erected on the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 29.

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This was a primitive building covered with clapboards and dedicated to the service of the Lord, January 23, 1864. This log structure continued to be used by the neighborhood for religious meetings until "Blue Ball" church, a short distance to the south, was built in 1872, after which it was seldom occupied for religious purposes.

A Sunday school was established in the Burkit schoolhouse at the time of the church organization, with James Martin as superintendent, and continued teaching the Gospel of Christ until the church organization was abandoned or merged into the Christian society.

This class was never large, and with deaths, removals and political dissensions growing out of the Civil war of 1861-5, the membership was greatly reduced and finally disbanded and merged with the New Light congregation to the south, which was formed in 1872. For some years after the old log church was used as a lodge room for the "Farmers' Grange," which was active at that time, but was finally abandoned and torn down in 1882 or 1883, and since that time the Methodists have had no church organization in Washington township until within the past year, when a society was organized at Anoka.

The following pastors have administered to the spiritual wants of this congregation:

Rev. W. K. Hobak, 1853-5; Rev. M. Wamin, Rev. Smith, Rev. Shackleford, Rev. Ramsey, Rev. Peck, Rev. A. J. Carey, Rev. Harrison.

Anoka M. E. Church

This church had its inception through the efforts of Rev. S. J. Mellinger and wife, evangelists of Logansport, who in February, 1913, held a series of revival meetings in the lower room of the Odd Fellows' hall in Anoka. They awakened a great religious interest in the community, and as a result a church organization was perfected with seventy-six charter members.

Steps were at once taken to erect a house of worship and a board of trustees was appointed, consisting of A. J. Sharts, president, with William Hopper, H. G. Warrick, A. J. Hunter, P. K. Shaffer, Harry Gotshall, G. W. Washburn, W. R. Tousley and Charles E. Woodling.

The trustees at once purchased a building site east of the Odd Fellows' hall in Anoka, and have let the contract for the erection of an $8,000 brick church which is now (May 27, 1913), in process of construction. This, the latest church organization in Cass county, is starting out with bright prospects, and no doubt will be a tower of strength to the weak and wavering sons and daughters of Eve in the Anoka neighborhood.

The congregation has secured the services of Rev. Hall, a young and energetic minister, who is holding regular services in the Odd Fellows' building until their new church is completed.

Rock Creek Valley Christian (New Light) Church

"Blue Ball" Church

About 1855 Elder Daniel Witters began holding meetings in private residences and at the Burkit log schoolhouse in the south part of Washington township. Mr. Witters was a magnetic man of more than ordinary ability, and by the forceful presentation of the doctrines of his church, succeeded in securing many communicants to accept the Bible alone as the standard of faith and practice. About twenty-six persons went into the organization which was effected in the Burkit school-

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house. Among this number were: David Burkit and wife, Painter West and wife, Alexander Smith and wife, Theodore Hipshire and wife, Alfred Bunger and wife, Alfred Guy and wife, Jack Small and wife, Enslee Vernon and wife. Mr. Enslee Vernon is the only charter member now living (1913), and we are indebted to him for these notes.

Meetings were held in the Burkit and Bruner schoolhouses for a number of years, and later in the old log Methodist church in the neighborhood, which was built by the two societies jointly.

In 1872 the congregation, together with the aid of the Methodists, whose church organization had disbanded, was reorganized by Revs. Thomas Whitman and William Winegardner, and a commodious house of worship was erected on land donated by M. Rogers, situated on the southwest corner of section 28. The church was 36x50 feet in size and represented a capital of $2,800.

On the top of the steeple was placed a large blue ball or globe, emblematic of the Christians' field of work, and from this fact the church has commonly been called "Blue Ball Church." This building continued to be occupied until 1911, when it was replaced by the present handsome church, constructed of cement blocks. The expenditure of rebuilding was over $5,000.

A Sunday school was instituted in 1872 and with the Ladies' Aid Society are well attended and doing a noble work in elevating the moral and spiritual character of the community.

Painter West and Enslee Vernon were elders and mainstays of the church for many years.

The following ministers have had pastoral charge of the congregation:

Daniel Witters, 1855-8; John Marshall, William Winegardner, Abraham Snethen, Thomas Whitman, A. S. Culbertson, D. M. Fowler, 1886; James Uhlery, Al. Platt, John Cobb, Samuel McNeeley, Silas Mosteller, C. E. McCoy, 1909-13.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church

Ministers of this denomination occasionally visited this neighborhood and held meetings in private houses in the early fifties, and in the spring of 1856 Rev. David Smith held a series of meetings in Long's schoolhouse, situated on the southwest corner of section 15, Washington township.

As a result of these meetings an organization was effected on May 25, 1856, with the following membership: William Long and wife, Aaron Long and wife, Samuel Long, Eliza Stough, Catharine Beall and others.

A Sunday school was established soon after and this little flock of earnest Christians continued to hold Sunday school and occasional preaching services in Long's schoolhouse until 1877, when a reorganization, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Simon P. Smith, was effected on January 14 of that year. This reorganization meeting was held in Center schoolhouse and the following persons were received into membership:

Oliver E. Baughman, Mary A. Baughman, James and Catherine Miller, W. S. and Sarah Smith, Robert Nicodemus, Amelia and Lucy Carney, David Woodling and wife, Aaron Long and family, John Long and family, Robert M. Carney.

The trustees, William Condon, Oliver Baughman and Robert Carney, were directed to erect a house of worship, and during the summer of 1877 the work progressed and the church was completed and dedicated on February 17, 1878, by Revs. Snyder and Wells.

This is a neat frame structure located on the southwest corner of section 8, on ground donated by William Condon, and cost the sum of $2,500.

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The first officers after reorganization were: Deacons, Aaron Long, Robert Carney, James Miller; elders, Peter D. Herr, William Long, Oliver E. Baughman.

The list of pastors are:

David Smith, 1856; J. N. Barnett, 1860-2; J. C. Jacoby, 1885; L. Rice, 1886-92; A. C. Fryberger, A. J. Douglas, J. A. Burkett, 1897-1901; H. D. Herald, 1895-7; George O. Ritter, 1902-6; C. Miller, 1907-12.

Cemeteries

There are at least eleven different places in Washington township where the pioneers have been laid to rest after their earthly career was ended, each of which will be briefly noticed.

West-Smith Cemetery

This is the oldest burial ground in the township. Interments were made here in the forties, but no official records appear until February 12, 1861. Alexander Smith conveyed one-half acre of ground situated on the west side of the south fork of Big Rock creek, on the southwest quarter of section 28, to Painter West, Christ. Hipshire and Russel Crim, trustees appointed at a meeting, in consideration of affection for the dead. This is a small cemetery, enclosed with a fence and neatly kept. First burials, as indicated by dates on monuments are the following, but we are informed there are early unmarked graves: Mary Crim, daughter of R. and J. Crim, September 17, 1853; Elizabeth, wife of J. W. Mitchell, 1855; Leonard N., son of L. and H. Simons, 1856.

Painter West has a large monument inscribed 1817-1898. Members of the White, Greaser, Weaver and other families are buried here. The only soldier is William West, Company K, One Hundred and Eighteenth Indiana, died 1863.

Hahn or Anoka Cemetery

John Hahn donated the ground about 1843, but deeds were not executed until after the lands had passed into other hands, and on March 2, 1870, Martin G. Roderick, for the sum of $75, conveyed to Daniel Philips, Henry Gotshall and William H. H. Tucker, trustees of Anoka cemetery, and their successors, one acre of land in the east half of the southeast quarter of section 3, Washington township, with a twelve-foot driveway from the road to the east of the cemetery. This little cemetery is situated on raised ground a short distance east of Anoka, in the midst of farm land, with only the driveway leading to it from the road on the east. The first person buried here was John Hahn (the donor of the ground). The ground is not platted or, if so, is not of record.

Soldiers: McBane, Mexican war, died 1878; William Fiddler, Company F, One Hundred and Sixteenth Indiana, died 1877; Perry Hudlow, Company F, One Hundred and Sixteenth Indiana, died 1864; Lafayette Tyler, Company A, One Hundred and Thirtieth Indiana, died 1893; Jacob Dunkle, Company K, Eighty-second Ohio, died 1903.

Ramer or Union Presbyterian Cemetery

This burial ground was laid out by Henry Ramer, Sr., about 1850, but deeds were not executed until November 17, 1864, when he conveyed one-half acre of land in the southeast quarter of section 22 to David Woodling, Francis Martin and Nicholas Small, trustees, for a neighbor-

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hood burial ground, the east half to be used as a church site and the west half for a graveyard. The deed excepts the lot on which his wife Ellen is buried. The church is for the joint use of the Presbyterian (new school), the German Reformed and the Brethren denominations of Christians.

On February 6, 1904, John D. Ritter deeded an irregular tract of land adjoining the above on the west to John P. Martin, Edwin F. Martin and Louis Kaufman, trustees of the church, for $1, and his love of the church.

On December 13, 1905, the trustees platted the ground. A church was built here many years ago.

This cemetery is not large, but is neatly kept and has some modern monuments.

The first interments were a child of John Wool and Anna E. Ramer.

From markers we note the following:

Infant son of W. and S. Long, 1843; Sarah E., wife of H. Shuman, 1848; Jacob Hildebrandt ———, 1850.

Soldiers: Henry Berry, Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Indiana; John T. Martin, Company K, One Hundred and Eighteenth Indiana, died 1905; Henry Kaufman, Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-first Indiana, died 1906.

Bruner Cemetery

The ground for this cemetery was donated by Daniel Bruner in the forties but the farm adjoining changed hands and on March 2, 1861, John Small deeded to the trustees of the Christian church, one acre situated in the northwest corner of section 34, Washington township.

First burials: Nancy Small, February 16, 1850; William, son of D. and M. Small, 1852; Benjamin Sagesser, 1856.

The grounds are nicely located, enclosed with a substantial fence, but only a few dozen interments have been made. The church was not built on this ground but a mile to the west.

Taber Private Burial Ground

is located on raised ground in the Taber prairie one-half mile south of the Eighteenth street bridge and forty rods east of the Morgan hill road. The land originally belonged to Cyrus Taber and is still owned by his descendants. This ground was early used for burial purposes but no deeds were ever made and it belongs to the adjoining farm.

The first burial was a child of Charles Lyon, in 1840. There may be burials antedating this one, as there are many unmarked graves: Wife of Almon Lyon, 1848; Almon Lyon, 1877. Other pioneer names found here are: McManus, Hahn, Morphet, Guy. Cyrus Taber was buried here in 1855, but a few years ago he was removed to Mt. Hope.

There are several dozen graves here and the ground is enclosed with a fence but it is practically abandoned as a burial ground.

Twells' Private Burial Ground

is situated on the old James Twells' farm in the southeast quarter of section 7, Washington township, now owned by Gotlieb Schaffer. In the fifties several members of the Twells' family were buried here and a son of James Twells, who was killed by a tree falling on him in 1876, and in 1885 James Twells was laid to rest in this secluded place, but the remains of the Twells family were removed to Mt. Hope and no vestige remains to mark the place and it is now farm land.

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Hunter Family Burial Place

One-half mile west of Anoka in the corner of a field in the northwest corner of the east half of the northwest quarter of section 10, Washington township, are buried A. J. Hunter and two or three members of his family many years ago. There are no markers at the graves but a paling fence 8x16 feet enclose the graves. The farm still belongs to the Hunter heirs and the paling fence with its sacred enclosure is neatly kept (in 1907).

Leedy Family Burial Ground

In the sixties Daniel Leedy owned and lived on a farm about one mile west of Anoka in the southwest quarter of section 3. Prior to 1868, six or seven members of his family, and in that year Daniel Leedy himself, was buried on his farm about sixty rods north of the schoolhouse No. 1. There were probably two or three other interments made here. The remains of the Leedy family were removed to Anoka cemetery and all evidence of a burial ground has disappeared except in the minds of a few old pioneers.

Foglesong Private Burial Place

is situated on the Uhl farm in the southwest quarter of fractional section 33, just south of the road running east along the south bank of the Wabash river and about forty rods east of the Uhl residence. Chris Foglesong, a brother of Daniel Foglesong, ex-commissioner, now deceased, laid out a burial ground on this farm which he then owned, and buried three of his children here, about 1847 and later. Members of the Nelson, Fiddler and other families to the number of fourteen in all were buried here. A small walnut tree, twelve feet high and a marble slab lying under it marks the place (in 1907). On this marble slab is inscribed: Wm. Foglesong, died December 27, 1852, aged 23 years. All other proofs of this once hallowed ground have disappeared and the place is now in the middle of a field, but the dead that lie peacefully here are oblivious to the tread of the plowman.

> But, although our bodies are only clay,
> There's something sacred where they lay.

Crain Family Burial Place

James H. Crain, father of Joseph E. Crain, the architect, was a pioneer of Washington township and lived on his farm in the southeast quarter of section 14; and like many another pioneer when death entered his home he laid his loved ones to rest on some knoll, under a giant forest tree on his own lands. On September 14, 1851, he buried his son, Horace Benjamin, aged three years, on this farm with only a forest tree for a marker. Two children of Mr. Harris and probably others were interred at this place. A fence once enclosed this little burial ground but during a forest fire it was burned down and never replaced; the land was cleared and is now in a cultivated field and no one can point out the exact spot once sacred to the pioneer dead.

Butler Private Cemetery

Josiah Butler, some time in the forties, located on a farm in the southwest quarter of section 4, and several members of his family were buried

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on the south bank of Minnow Creek, about thirty rods west of the east line of section 4, which is at this date, 1907, a fine open woodland pasture. There are now two marble slabs lying on the ground, under the shade of a walnut tree, with the following inscriptions: Mary, daughter of W. S. and E. G. Butler, died February 13, 1864, aged 1 year, 8 months and 10 days. Infant son of W. S. and U. C. Butler, died November 30, 1860, aged 5 hours. It is said other interments were made at this place. This spot once sacred to mourning friends is beautifully located in a woods pasture, dotted here and there with walnut and other native forest trees, beside a winding brook and the gentle noise of the flowing waters make sweet music in this wooded vale; yet the ears of these little ones are deaf to all earthly surroundings and sleep the sleep that knows no waking until the morn of resurrection day.

On earth we tenderly lay thy dust,
Under the branches of a forest tree,
But in heaven we put our trust,
Throughout all eternity.

CUBA—HERMAN CITY—ANOKA

Washington township is not distinguished for its towns or cities—yet two town sites have been laid out within its borders but the orginal title or name given to these town plats have long since been dropped and but few of this generation ever heard of the towns of Cuba and Herman City, yet such town sites are of record.

The town of Cuba was laid out February 8, 1853, by John Nanna on the east side of the Newcastle and Richmond Railroad, now the Richmond division of the Pan Handle, situated in the northeast quarter of section 10, Washington township. This town site consisted of seventy-three lots and four streets: Oak, Columbia, Walnut and Railroad streets.

Herman City was laid out by F. Herman Smith, September 29, 1876, at the junction between the two railroads, now the Bradford and Richmond divisions of the Pan Handle Railroad. This town site lies north of "Cuba," above mentioned and consisted of sixteen lots and two streets, Franklin and Broadway, the former running north and south, the latter east and west.

These two towns were never widely known by their original names but took the name of the postoffice, "Anoka," that was established and kept here or in this neighborhood for years.

The name Anoka or Anoka Junction has been universally applied to this place for a generation past. It is situated about five miles southeast of Logansport on the above named railroads near the east line of the township.

Thomas P. McBane was the first storekeeper in the town followed by Jabish Philips and a Mr. Deyo. Eldridge B. Knight, Alexander Muntz and Thomas McBane carried on shoe shops at different periods. Jacob J. Ringer, in the fifties, established a stave factory and manufactured flour barrels and sold his product to Joseph Uhl, who operated the flouring mill on Minnow Creek, and Joshua Richeson also ran a cooper shop and shingle factory for some years in the sixties.

In the early history of the town Daniel Myers opened a shop for the manufacture of two-horse breaking plows which he called the "Wabash Gold Digger." In 1865-6, E. B. and R. B. Knight conducted a broom factory quite extensively. Willis R. Tousley, J. W. Puterbaugh, Geo. P. Dykeman, Louisa Benson and Warren Storer have conducted general stores in the past. Ab Sissin is the present storekeeper, and Bert Turnpaugh, the village blacksmith.

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In 1856 a postoffice was established, but there was another Cuba postoffice. The office here was named "Anoka" and the town has accepted that name also. Thomas McBane was the first postmaster and the following persons have since held that position.

Jabish Philips, appointed February 2, 1863; Jacob J. Ringes, November 30, 1863; Joseph Newcomb, 1865. The office was discontinued and re-established, several times moved south a mile where Geo. P. Dykeman was postmaster in 1872, and again a mile east in Tipton township in 1875, with Jabish Philips, postmaster. In 1880 Willis R. Tousley was appointed postmaster; 1886, Wm. H. Gish, followed by John Novinger, 1888; John W. Puterbaugh, 1889; Meshack Berry, 1893; Louise Benson, 1903, she being the last to hold the office, which was discontinued in that year on the establishment of free rural mail delivery and the farmers of the entire township now have daily mail delivered at their doors.

Odd Fellows Lodge

Anoka Lodge, No. 630, I. O. O. F., was instituted March 2, 1887, with the following officers: A. J. Sharts, N. G.; L. J. Leedy, V. G.; W. R. Tousley, secretary, and J. W. Puterbaugh, treasurer.

The present officers are: Clarence Archa, N. G.; Frank Parks, V. G.; Geo. Rust, secretary; J. C. Hahn, treasurer. The present membership is 81.

Soon after the organization of the lodge, a two-story frame hall was erected in the north part of the town; this was destroyed by fire in 1889 but was soon rebuilt. This hall was again burned down on July 20, 1911, but the following year, the present two-story frame hall was erected in the south part of the town and the lodge, although meeting with these losses, is pluckily pushing forward and was never more prosperous.

Physicians

Dr. James Chadwick was born and educated in England, came to Cass county about 1860, and opened an office in Anoka. About 1864 he moved to Perrysburg, Indiana. He was a young man with no family at that time.

Dr. Wm. B. Hunter was a native of Washington township, where he was born and educated and taught several terms of district school. He graduated from the medical department of the University of Michigan, about 1884, and at once engaged in practice near Anoka, where he continued for two or three years and then moved to Colorado where he is still engaged in active practice of his chosen profession. He was a member of the Cass County Medical Society, 1885-7. The doctor was married in Colorado and has several children.

Dr. Vossburg was the first physician to locate in Anoka, about 1854. He only remained a short time and left for greener fields of practice.

Dr. A. M. Chord located in Anoka in 1869, where he practiced until 1873, when he moved to Logansport and died there in 1892 from the effects of being knocked down by Elmer Willard, a highwayman.

At the present time, Anoka is a small village, consisting of a dozen or more houses, the Odd Fellows hall, a schoolhouse and a Methodist church now in process of construction, and being at the junction of the two divisions of the Pan Handle Railroad, is a convenient railroad station for the surrounding country which is occupied by well-to-do farmers.

Miscellaneous Items

Probably the first marriage celebrated in the township was that of Peter Barron to Sarah Chamberlain, in 1830. The bride was the daugh-

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ter of Alex Chamberlain, the first permanent settler of the county, and the groom, the son of Joseph Barron, the celebrated Indian interpreter of William Henry Harrison during the early Indian wars and who died in Logansport in 1843.

Helm's history states that the first birth in Washington township was Geo. T. Tipton, son of Gen. John Tipton, in 1830, but this is an error as Geo. Tipton, according to his daughter's statement, Miss Tillie Tipton, now residing in Logansport, was born in Corydon, Indiana, on May 14, 1827.

The first death in the township was Sarah Ruckman, who was stabbed with a knife and killed by her intoxicated husband, in 1843.

The first hotel in the township and county was opened in a log house in 1826-7 by Alex Chamberlain on the south bank of the Wabash river.

The first brick house in the township was built by Josiah Butler on the northeast quarter of section 4 and is still standing. Mr. Butler settled on this land about 1841-2, erected a log cabin and replaced the log house with a brick structure, making the brick with his own hands and occupied the house until the infirmities of age compelled his retirement and he died at the home of his son, Frank Butler, in 1893, aged 88 and reposes in Mt. Hope cemetery.

Accidents

On August 7, 1876, Archibald Baird and son were instantly killed by a passenger train near Anoka.

Wm. S. Twells, son of James Twells, while felling a tree on his father's farm in section 7, was instantly killed, March 27, 1877.

Sol. D. Brandt, a prominent resident of Logansport, while going to see about business matters on Cedar Island, which he, at that time owned, was in some way drowned in the excessive floods in the spring of 1905, and some days later his body was found down the Wabash river near Georgetown.

Many years ago Samuel McCullough was hunting on Cedar Island and was backing around to get a good shot at a deer, and in his excitement, not noticing where he was going, backed off the craggy rocks at the upper end of the island, and broke his arm and otherwise injured himself and was laid up for weeks. It is needless to say the deer escaped.

Tom McBane while out hunting about sixty years ago wounded a catamount, that were numerous in those days, and when cornered or wounded were very ferocious. The animal took refuge in a hollow log, and thinking he could capture it, used his gun barrel to secure his prize, but the animal showed fight and McBane with his gun pressed the animal down but could not let up for the animal would jump out on him. As long as he held the animal at bay he was safe but he dare not let go. In this predicament W. H. H. Tucker came along and assisted McBane in dispatching the animal or probably he would be there today holding that catamount in its hole with his gun.

The presidential campaign of 1856 was very exciting and a Republican Glee Club was organized in Washington township, composed of Gillis J. McBane (the first white child born in Logansport), James G. McGrew, Jacob Hudlow, W. W. Hahn, and W. H. H. Tucker. One of the chief issues in that campaign was the admission of Kansas as a free or slave state. Buchanan and Breckenridge were the Democratic, and Fremont and Dayton were the Republican candidates. A stanza of a song sung by this glee club ran thus:

"Buck and Breck, neck and neck,
A yoke of oxen slow,
Lugging at the Kansas load,
Whoa, haw, gee, whoa."

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"A cracking pair of ponies to the world we'll show
The Rocky mountain hunter, and the girl in Jersey blue."

The voices of this club were heard not only in Washington township, but all over the county and surrounding counties, and created great amusement and enthusiasm wherever they went.

Reference Biographies

Sketches of the following persons may be found in Helms' History published in 1886, and will not be reproduced here:

Bechdol, Elias, born 1818; died ——.
Bradfield, Thomas, born 1819; died 1893.
Burkit, O. P., born 1854; still living.
Condon, Wm., born 1825; died 1913.
Crain, James H., born 1809; died 1897.
Creekmore, John, born 1810; died ——.
Crockett, John S., born 1837; still living.
Dietz, John G., born 1806.
Gard, Canada, born 1823; died 1870.
Garver, Mrs. Amelia, born 1817; died ——.
Gremmelspacher, Roman, born 1836; died ——.
Guthrie, Joseph, born 1841; still living.
Guy James, born 1817; died ——.
Leedy, Louis J., born 1854; still living.
Lyon, America J., died 1913.
Martin, Jesse, born 1834; died 1909.
Palmer, John, born 1842; still living.
Pierson, Matthew H., born 1843.
Snider, William, born 1814; died ——.
Seybold, John G., born 1824; still living.
Storer, Mrs. Mary C., born 1817; died 1905.
Tousley, Willis R., born 1848; still living.
Twells, James S., born 1814; died 1885.
Wendling, Michael, born 1830; died 1905.
Wipperman, Henry, born 1882; died 1904.
Woodling, Mrs. Margaret, born 1820; died 1894.
Francis S. Martin, born 1830; died ——.
Samuel B. Storer, born 1811; died 1884.
David Woodling, born 1815; died 1882.3

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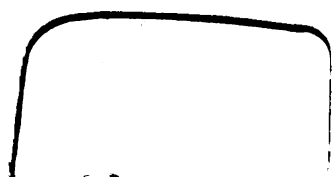

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